

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2015

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Since 1976, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has held stewardship over vast tracts of western and Alaskan lands with a multiple use and sustained yield mission to maintain the health, diversity and productivity of public lands for present and future generations.

The Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 (FLPMA) defined that concept of managing public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield and it is this unique mandate that is the BLM's greatest strength. It allows the BLM to meet many varied and evolving demands of the changing West. This approach emphasizes how people and the lands are interconnected and interdependent, and balances the diversity of interests and values associated with the public lands through a landscape approach to land management.

As with all great and durable responsibilities, public land management is accompanied by considerable and persistent difficulties, which must be addressed and overcome with cooperation and creativity. Since first

invested with the multiple use and sustained yield mission, the BLM and its methods of management have evolved alongside the western communities so closely linked to the public lands.

As the Nation seeks to derive ever-greater benefits from public lands, a balanced approach to landscape management, investment in natural infrastructure and ecosystem services, and fostering opportunities for energy security and economic progress are reflected in this request.

Bureau Overview

The BLM manages 247 million surface acres, primarily in 11 western States, including Alaska, and 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, as well as the mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. In other words, the BLM is entrusted with 13 percent of the Nation's surface land. BLM management benefits conservation and traditional land users, while contributing to the vitality of local economies and delivering benefits to all Americans through outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, mineral development and energy production.

2015 Budget Request



Antelope grazing alongside coal bed natural gas development near Buffalo, Wyoming

The 2015 BLM budget request is \$1.1 billion, a decrease of \$5.6 million below the 2014 enacted level. The budget proposes \$ 954.1 million for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$104.0 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM's two operating accounts. This represents a total decrease of \$13.3 million below the 2014 enacted level. The budget also proposes \$ 25.0 million in discretionary funding for Land Acquisition, an increase of \$5.5 million above the 2014 enacted level. The 2015 budget continues to prioritize support for high priority Administration and Secretarial initiatives such as America's Great Outdoors, Powering Our Future, and

Sage-Grouse habitat conservation.

The BLM's budget request translates to a cost per acre of about \$4.50 to American taxpayers.¹ Recent Interior studies indicate that BLM's management of the public lands provides an outstanding economic return to the American people. In 2011,² activities on BLM-managed lands contributed \$151 billion to the Nation's economic output, approximately 1 percent of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and supported over 750,000 jobs through extractive and non-extractive uses of public lands.³ This translates to an economic benefit of over \$610 per acre.

This request provides sustainable benefits across the West and for the Nation as a whole. It maintains working landscapes for grazing, timber and recreation; it strengthens oversight of onshore oil and gas development while providing increased opportunities for developing these economic resources; and it protects ecosystem services that are measurable in the value they have to people through, clean water, clean air, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling and cultural preservation.

Powering Our Future – The 2015 budget continues strong support for the Administration's energy goals and strengthens management of onshore oil and gas development. This request proposes an increase of \$20.4 million above 2014 enacted levels for the BLM's oil and gas programs, including requests for both direct appropriations and



Oil pumping unit near Kremmling, Colorado – In 2012, onshore oil and gas production on public lands produced an estimated \$76.9 billion in total economic output

¹ *Public Land Statistics, 2012* (http://www.blm.gov/public_land_statistics/pls12/pls2012-web.pdf)

² The most recent year for which figures are available

³ Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2011 (page 16)

funding offset by fees collected from oil and gas producers on Federal lands. Included in this request is \$5.2 million to provide staffing, training, and other resources needed to develop and implement ongoing rulemaking efforts and strengthen operational guidance to BLM units. An additional \$4.6 million will strengthen BLM's core oversight and permitting capabilities, allowing the BLM to keep up with industry demand and workload. Among other things, the increase will enable BLM to fill vacancies and expand staff in key locations, and more fully implement the leasing reforms instituted in May 2010. With the increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process required by BLM leasing reforms to ensure defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analyses, BLM's costs have increased.



Drilling a directional gas well near Pinedale, Wyoming

The additional funds will ensure oil and gas leasing on Federal Lands is a model of environmental sensitivity, without diverting resources from other core oil and gas management activities. The 2015 budget request also proposes to expand and strengthen onshore oil and gas inspections and oversight capability through the imposition of new inspection fees. This new fee authority will bring onshore oil and gas inspections and oversight into congruence with offshore oil and gas management, where inspection and enforcement activities are already

funded through fees on operators. The BLM estimates that the fee schedule included in the budget will generate \$48.0 million in offsetting collections for the inspection and oversight program, which allows for the proposed reduction of \$38.0 million in base program funds, while providing for a net increase of \$10.0 million for this critical management responsibility. Through this increased funding, the BLM will correct deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection, as high risk, and allow the BLM to implement a risk-based inspection strategy to improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations. Shifting the cost of the inspection activity to fees is appropriate and necessary to allow for other critical investments in the oil and gas program and other BLM programs in a constrained budget.

The budget proposes to continue charging fees for processing APDs through appropriations language, generating an estimated \$32.5 million in 2015. In addition to the discretionary appropriations noted above, the BLM budget request assumes \$18.3 million in mandatory funding will be available in 2015 for the oil and gas program from the Permit Processing Improvement Fund.⁴

The BLM budget request maintains funding for Renewable Energy at essentially the 2014 enacted level, providing BLM with the resources it needs to continue to aggressively facilitate and



Between 2009 and 2013, the BLM authorized nearly 14,000 Megawatts of renewable energy development on public lands

⁴ Pursuant to Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, this mandatory source of funding expires at the end of fiscal year 2015.

support solar, wind, and geothermal energy development.

While this request addresses greater use of renewable energy sources and the responsible development of onshore oil and gas to meet U.S. energy needs, coal provides for the preponderance of near-term electrical generation for the Nation. Coal produced from Federal lands is the source of over 20 percent of all U.S. electricity. By maintaining funding for the Coal Management program at the 2014 level, this budget request recognizes the critical position coal holds in providing for the current, near term, and long term energy needs of the Nation.

BLM's role in meeting the Nation's energy requirements does not end with feedstocks and renewable energy plants. Across the vast public lands of the West, the BLM, through rights-of-way issuance, facilitates the efficient delivery of energy to meet growing demand and address the West's aging electrical infrastructure, which impedes efficient energy transmission and inhibits renewable energy development. To support necessary upgrades for reliability and increased capacity, the budget includes a \$5.0 million increase in the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program to identify and designate energy corridors in low conflict areas and site high voltage transmission lines, substations and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner. This increase complements the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative.



Livestock grazing alongside a transmission corridor near Price, Utah

Mitigation – Landscape level planning increases certainty for developers, investors, and regulated utilities. At the same time, reducing and mitigating wildlife and natural resource risks offers greater certainty for other stakeholders that want to minimize harm to wildlife and habitats. The BLM is committed to ensuring energy development zones, transmission corridors and other projects are carefully and efficiently sited and use geospatial data at the landscape level to improve analysis and planning and to demonstrate its application to both linear and discrete, site-specific development projects.



BLM manages about half of the remaining sagebrush biome in the United States – maintaining and restoring these landscapes is critical to conserving Greater Sage-Grouse populations

Sage-Grouse Conservation – In a March 2010 decision, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) determined that Greater Sage-Grouse was “warranted, but precluded” for listing under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) stated that the BLM was not “fully implementing the regulatory mechanisms available” to ensure the species’ conservation. To address FWS concerns, the BLM initiated a formal planning process in 2011.

Beginning in 2013, the BLM requested \$15.0 million annually to implement broad-scale Sage-Grouse planning and conservation activities, including

amendment or revision of 98 land use plans to designate priority habitat, perform habitat restoration and improvement, and map, assess and monitor that habitat. The BLM operating plan, written pursuant to the full-year continuing resolution for 2013 (P.L. 113-6), included the full funding included in the budget request for this effort. The \$15.0 million funding level was maintained in the 2014 enacted budget.

The 2015 President's budget request also includes a total of \$15.0 million for Sage-grouse conservation efforts. In 2015, the BLM will conclude remaining work to incorporate necessary regulatory mechanisms into its land use plans to address conservation as the focus progresses to implementing the plans and supporting habitat restoration and monitoring. Of the total funding, \$2.5 million will be used to continue support for the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's broad-scale Sage-Grouse habitat monitoring activities to ascertain the effectiveness of habitat management and the effect of land use authorizations.

Methane Capture – As natural gas development takes an increasingly important role in the Nation's energy profile and as an activity on the public lands, the BLM is seeking to further reduce resource loss and environmental impact from the release of methane gas. The BLM is engaged in three primary efforts to limit the release of methane gases: establishing standards to minimize the loss from venting and flaring; limiting emissions of waste mine methane from Federal leases for coal and other solid minerals; and utilizing infrared monitoring within the BLM's oil and gas Inspection and Enforcement Program.



A rider and horse gallop on the Pony Express Trail in Wyoming

America's Great Outdoors – More than 64 million people live within 100 miles of BLM-managed lands in the West. Thus, the BLM is a key part of connecting Americans to the outdoor opportunities that contribute to and preserve the social fabric of this Nation, bond families across generations, and preserve the character of the rural American West. Many BLM-managed lands remain open to use for distinctly American pursuits such as off-highway vehicle riding, rockhounding and gold panning, target shooting, and hunting, opportunities which are becoming increasingly scarce through urbanization and subdivision of once open lands.

The 2015 budget includes a \$1.9 million increase for the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to address high priority needs in national monuments and national conservation areas, including developing management plans for recently designated units and developing and implementing travel management plans for high-use units. Additionally, the NLCS request includes an increase of \$900,000 in Recreation Resources Management for planning, visitor safety, and interpretive services. Likewise, the BLM will use a \$742,000 increase in the Cultural Resources Management program to address the highest priority needs in its backlog of sites requiring inventory and stabilization.

The 2015 budget also includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The 2015 budget proposal includes a total of \$89.6 million for BLM Federal land acquisition, including \$25.0 million in requested discretionary appropriations and \$64.4 million in mandatory funding.

Enterprise Geospatial Information System – The budget request includes a \$3.8 million increase in Resource Management Planning to support implementation of BLM's Enterprise Geospatial Information System (EGIS). EGIS aggregates data and viewing information across boundaries to capture ecological conditions and trends; natural and human influences; and opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, development, and partnering. The BLM EGIS proposal is integrated within Interior's growing enterprise GIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate EGIS strategy.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation – As average temperatures rise, droughts are increasing, wildfire is more frequent and catastrophic, snowpack is declining, water supplies are diminishing in key areas of the West and arctic permafrost is thawing in Alaska, creating challenges, as well as opportunities, on the landscape. Many of these changes weaken existing ecological conditions and change the balance of natural ecosystem services that have been relied upon for generations. In order to understand and respond to these opportunities and challenges on public lands, the BLM is conducting Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and transitioning to a landscape approach for managing public lands. These efforts will inform land management decisions as the BLM continues its role of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield, and continues its role in the Nation's energy infrastructure. The 2015 request continues strong support for the Cooperative Landscape Conservation initiative,



A youth crew, accompanied by a BLM Law Enforcement Ranger, remove trash from the Sonoran Desert National Monument

**Challenge Cost Share:
High Return Investment on the Landscape**

In 2013, Challenge Cost Share partners invested \$2.50 for every federal program dollar to support sage-grouse, National Landscape Conservation System, and healthy land projects:

- *In Montana, the Adopt-A-Lek project managed by Montana Audubon is an effort that substantially supplements the systematic monitoring of sage-grouse.*
- *At the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon, a partnership with the State to reintroduce and augment Endangered Gentner's lily was identified by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the primary approach needed to delist the species.*
- *In Alaska, the Kid Explorers program, brings economically disadvantaged students to the Campbell Creek Science Center to participate in active, outdoor, and science activities.*

with funding at the 2014 enacted level. The BLM will begin work with a number of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives to develop synthesis reports covering all or significant portions of four ecoregions: The Central Basin and Range, the Colorado Plateau, the Mojave Basin and Range, and the Northwestern Plains.

Engaging the Next Generation – The 2015 BLM budget request includes a total of \$4.8 million for BLM's youth programs and partnerships, a \$1.3 million increase in the Soil, Water and Air program over the 2014 enacted level. These efforts allow the BLM to accomplish high priority projects and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers.

Other Key Program Increases – The budget request includes a program increase of \$1.2 million in the Challenge Cost Share program

that will leverage support from local partner organizations to address priorities for on-the-ground habitat conservation, recreation and cultural resources protection work.

In addition, a \$1.2 million increase to support high priority planning efforts. These plans provide the basis for every management action on BLM-managed public lands. Keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use patterns, climatic and land health conditions, population growth, and public recreation on the public lands is critical to effective resource management and protection.



Wild horses of the McCullough Peaks Herd Management Area in Wyoming

A \$2.8 million increase in the Wild Horse and Burro program, on top of the \$2.0 million increase funded in 2014, allows the BLM to aggressively implement recommendations in the June 2013, National Academy of Sciences report “Using Science to Improve the BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program – A Way Forward”, including expanding ongoing research on population control methods. Curbing reproduction of wild horses on the range is critical to reining in the costs of this program.

A \$2.8 million program increase in the Abandoned Mine Lands program will support implementation of the remediation plan goals for 2015 at the Red Devil Mine site in Alaska.

The budget includes a program increase of \$1.5 million in Riparian Management, a slight boost in capability for conducting riparian protection and restoration activities.

A \$909,000 program increase in the Soil, Water and Air Management program will enable the BLM to meet its highest priority needs for survey, inventory and monitoring work.

The budget includes a \$500,000 program increase for Annual Maintenance Operations Costs to improve BLM’s ability to address ongoing maintenance needs and an additional \$4.2 million increase for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, enhancing core capability to address the BLM’s deferred maintenance backlog of over \$600 million.

The request also includes a program increase of \$454,000 in Administrative Support to keep up with ongoing workload.

Program Reductions – The budget request includes \$19.0 million for the Alaska Conveyance program, a program decrease of \$3.1 million from the 2014 enacted level. This reduction reflects the BLM’s expected achievements resulting from a significant increase in funding in 2014 and efficiencies created through recent implementation of more efficient cadastral survey methods. The



A survey conducted in Alaska prior to conveyance

2015 request level plots a course for completing all surveys and land transfers in ten years. The BLM expects to finish the surveys for Alaska Native Corporation land selections with the 2014 appropriation, with land transfers to the Corporations completed within the following five years. The BLM plans to complete surveys for the State of Alaska land selections within three to five years, again completing those land transfers within the following five years.

The budget includes program reductions totaling \$11.0 million in the Oregon and California Grant Lands account. A \$1.6 million decrease in the Western Oregon Forest Management assumes funding from two permanent appropriations supporting timber and forest health will ensure timber sales are sustained at a level comparable with 2012 and 2013. The BLM expects increased salvage timber sales resulting from 2013 fires, temporarily increasing the volume offered in 2014. A decrease of \$4.4 million in the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources program will be managed by reducing a range of activities, including inventory and monitoring, rangeland health assessments and restoration projects, and activities in support of recreation. A \$4.2 million decrease in the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program reflects lower funding needs as the program moves to completing the six revised resource management plans in June 2015. Other funding reductions include \$590,000 for Western Oregon Annual Maintenance and Operations, and \$156,000 for Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems.



The BLM administers nearly 18,000 permits and leases held by ranchers who graze livestock on public lands

Offsetting Collections for Grazing – As in previous budgets, the BLM proposes to begin a pilot project for grazing permitting through proposed grazing administration fees. A fee of \$1 per animal unit month is estimated to generate \$6.5 million in fee collections in 2015, more than offsetting a \$4.8 million program decrease in the Rangeland Management program, thereby enhancing BLM's capacity for processing grazing permits. The net increase of \$1.7 million in program resources will allow BLM to make more progress in addressing the grazing permit backlog.

Budget Structure and Technical Changes – The budget proposes to combine the current Cadastral Survey subactivity and Land and Realty Management subactivity into a new Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management subactivity. This consolidation allows flexible management at the field level to accomplish BLM's highest priority needs and reflects the complementary nature of the programs and personnel.

The tables below summarize the BLM's 2014 Budget Request and available mandatory appropriations by major appropriation account:

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2013 Operating Plan with Sequester	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget	
			vs. 2014	Requested
Management of Lands & Resources	902,160	956,875	-2,790	954,085
Grazing Administration Management*	-	-	+6,500	6,500
Mining Law Administration*	37,677	39,696	+0	39,696
Oil & Gas Permit Processing*	32,500	32,500	+0	32,500
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement*	-	-	+48,000	48,000
Communication Site Management^	1,898	2,000	+0	2,000
Management of Lands & Resources, Before Offsets	974,235	1,031,071	+51,710	1,082,781
<u>Offsetting Collections †</u>	<u>-72,075</u>	<u>-74,196</u>	<u>-54,500</u>	<u>-128,696</u>
Management of Lands & Resources	902,160	956,875	-2,790	954,085
Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,013	114,467	-10,510	103,957
Land Acquisition	21,175	19,463	+5,537	25,000
Service Charges, Deposit, & Forfeitures‡~	26,342	31,092	+1,373	32,465
<u>Offsetting Collections</u>	<u>-26,342</u>	<u>-31,092</u>	<u>-1,373</u>	<u>-32,465</u>
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Total, Current Discretionary	1,029,348	1,090,805	-7,763	1,083,042
Range Improvements ♦ ♦	9,490	9,280	+720	10,000
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,490	9,280	+720	10,000
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,038,838	1,100,085	-7,043	1,093,042
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion ‡ Δ ♦	19,085	19,024	+1,476	20,500
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	19,085	19,024	+1,476	20,500
Total, Current Appropriations	1,057,923	1,119,109	-5,567	1,113,542

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land and Resources Account, but offset through collections (See Offsetting Collections line)

^Available budget authority, up to the amount shown, derived from offsetting collections from communication site rental fees

†Amount for fiscal years 2014 and 2015; includes estimates of offsetting collections for direct spending authority for program activities:

Annual Maintenance (currently \$140/claim) and Location Fees (currently \$34/claim) for Locatable Minerals offsetting Mining Law Administration, Application for Permit to Drill (APD) Fees (currently \$6,500/ADP) offsetting Oil & Gas Permit Processing, Communication Site rental fees offsetting Communication Site Management,

Onshore oil and gas inspection fees proposed in this request offsetting Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection & Enforcement, and A \$1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee proposed in this request offsetting Grazing Administration Management

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2014 and 2015; Authority to spend collections appropriated annually; budget authority created when collections are recognized

~Collections authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended (43 USC 1735), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 USC 185)

♦ 2014 Amount includes 7.2% sequester pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended

♦ Change between 2014 and 2015 reflects the change in available appropriations between 2014 and 2015 due to sequester in 2014

Δ Contributed amounts authorized to be collected under Section 307(c) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701)

Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2013 Available Post- Sequester	2014 Estimate	2015	
			vs. 2014	Estimate
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion◊	2,694	1,670	+130	1,800
Permanent Operating Funds◊	57,219	87,140	+26,883	114,023
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund▽	-	10,000	+26,000	36,000
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts^	41,974	48,559	-34,433	14,126
Land Acquisition	-	-	+64,397	64,397
Helium Fund▽	202,186	23,554	-2,671	20,883
Helium Fund Offsetting Collections	-202,186	-23,554	+2,671	-20,883
Total, Permanent Funds	101,887	147,369	+82,977	230,346

Employees	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015	
			vs. 2014	Estimate
Fulltime Equivalents (FTEs)	10,228	10,234	+137	10,371

◊ 2014 amount includes 7.2% sequester pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended

▽ Exempt from sequestration in 2014

^ 2014 amount includes 7.2% sequester of payments to States and Counties pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, except for Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties under Public Law 113-40

Note: Does not include the BLM Working Capital Fund, nor the offsetting collections of that fund

Maintaining Capital Infrastructure

Public land management is a capital-intensive enterprise, requiring buildings, administrative facilities, recreation sites, transportation assets and dams to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities for management and stewardship. As directed by the Administration, the BLM is right-sizing the Bureau's fixed assets to determine those assets whose ongoing operational and maintenance costs are no longer appropriate and prioritize the distribution of limited funding to the highest priority assets. Presently the BLM has a deferred maintenance backlog exceeding \$600 million. The 2015 budget request includes a program increase of \$4.2 million for deferred maintenance.

Energy conservation, sustainability, and reducing the leased footprint are primary considerations in BLM's Space Management, a portion of Bureauwide Fixed Costs. The program focuses on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. This policy supports provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Executive Orders 13123, and 13514.

Legislative Proposals

Oil and Gas Management Reforms – The Administration proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories:

advancing royalty reforms; encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and improving revenue collection processes.



Oil Production Storage Tank Battery

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively-mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production e.g., through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of DOI's authority to

accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate an estimated \$2.5 billion in net revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which approximately \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments through these reforms.

The oil and gas reform package includes a proposal to amend and extend certain authorities provided to BLM by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. These authorities have improved BLM's efficiency in processing Applications for Permits to Drill and other use authorizations. Specifically, the legislative proposal would amend Section 365 to provide BLM with the flexibility to establish permit processing pilot offices, so the authority is not limited to only those pilot offices explicitly identified in the Energy Policy Act, as amended, and extend the authority for BLM to pay other agency personnel assigned to these pilot offices. The 2015 legislative proposal does not extend the Permit Processing Improvement Fund that was also established by Section 365. This mandatory funding source is scheduled to expire at the end of FY 2015.

Hardrock Mining Reform – The 2015 budget includes two legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining on public and private lands by addressing abandoned mine land hazards and providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

The first component of this reform addresses abandoned hardrock mines across the country through a new Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2015. The receipts would be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary would disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe would select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort

to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

The second legislative proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals, gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands would be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts would be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half would be deposited in the Treasury. Existing mining claims would be exempt from the change to a leasing system; however, the proposal also increases the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872 and eliminates the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims. These changes would discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.



Using FLTFA funds, the BLM purchased a 4,573-acre inholding at Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, assisted by The Conservation Fund. The parcel included Jackson's Castle, one of the most important archeological sites in the Southwest

Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) – The 2015 budget proposes to reauthorize the Act, which expired in July 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

National BLM Foundation – The BLM proposes to establish a congressionally chartered foundation. Established as a

charitable, nonprofit organization, the foundation would benefit the public by protecting and restoring natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources for future generations. Several examples illustrate the benefits to Federal programs from this type of foundation, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation.

Historically, the BLM has been successful at initiating and maintaining partnerships locally to achieve land restoration objectives, such as the Restore New Mexico initiative where the BLM worked with partners to establish a healthy mosaic of native grasslands and woodlands that have provided open prairies and mountainous landscapes for antelope, deer, elk, and bighorn sheep. Similarly, in Utah, the BLM has a vast array of partners supporting visitor centers, restoring habitat and native plants, and offering environmental education opportunities to the public.

As resource issues diversify across larger landscapes and include a wider set of constituents, the BLM seeks this approach to reach those communities and engage with the public better. Establishing the foundation broadens the BLM's partnership capabilities to a national scale.

Secretarial Initiatives

America's Great Outdoors – America's Great Outdoors fosters the intrinsic link between healthy economies and healthy landscapes to increase tourism and outdoor recreation in balance with preservation and conservation. This initiative features collaborative and community-driven efforts and outcome-focused investments focused on preserving and enhancing rural landscapes, urban parks and rivers, important ecosystems, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. These activities incorporate the best available science, a landscape-level understanding, and stakeholder input to identify and share conservation priorities. The President's budget for the BLM proposes \$1.058 billion for BLM Operations a \$13.3 million decrease from the enacted level and \$25.0 million in the discretionary request for Land Acquisition, an increase of \$5.5 million over the 2014 enacted level, all of which support AGO.

Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources – Through early planning, thoughtful mitigation, and the application of sound science, Interior is working to ensure the Administration's "all-of-the-above" energy strategy includes not only traditional sources, but also furthers development of new, cleaner resources to help mitigate the causes of climate change. The President's budget for the BLM proposes \$184.0 million, a \$21.6 million increase for energy related activities in support of these objectives.

Land and Water Conservation Fund -- The Department of the Interior will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Starting in 2016, \$900 million annually in mandatory funds would be available. During the transition to full mandatory funding in 2015, the budget proposes \$900 million in total LWCF funding, comprised of \$550 million mandatory funds and \$350 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. In 2015, the proposal includes \$25 million in discretionary funding and \$64.4 million in mandatory funding for BLM's land acquisition program

Centennial Land Management Investment Fund – Complementing the President's 2015 Budget Request is a separate Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, which shows how additional investments in 2015 can spur economic progress, promote opportunity, and strengthen national security. The Administration proposes a balanced package of spending cuts and closing tax loopholes to fully offset the cost of these pro-growth investments. As part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative and a permanent legislative proposal, the BLM will have the opportunity to compete for conservation and infrastructure project funding included within the Centennial initiative. The Centennial initiative supporting the 100th Anniversary of the National Park Service features a competitive opportunity for the public lands management bureaus within Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to address conservation and infrastructure project needs. The program will be managed within Interior's Office of the Secretary in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture with clearly defined project criteria. The Administration proposes \$100.0 million as part of the Opportunity, Growth and Security Initiative and \$100.0 million a year for three years as part of a separate mandatory proposal.

Initiative Investments in Research and Development – As part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, the BLM is included in a proposed \$140.0 million investment in Interior's research and development activities. This investment reflects the President's ongoing commitment to strengthen America's competitiveness through scientific discovery and innovation, and the Department of the Interior's capacity to use science to inform decision making to support sustainable stewardship. Through this Initiative, research and development will focus on outcomes, investing particularly in the development of decision-ready tools and information managers can use in the stewardship of natural resources.

The BLM has identified research and development projects to support scientific objectives in:

- *Energy and Mineral Development* to advance renewable energy development and permitting in the areas of wind, solar and geothermal energy and to understand, minimize, and mitigate the potential impacts of energy and mineral development on environmental and human health.
- *Climate Resilience* to develop information and tools enabling resource managers to understand the potential impacts of a changing climate and to plan and adjust their operations to be resilient in managing the public trust and ensuring sustainable stewardship of resources.
- *Landscape Scale Ecosystem Management, Restoration, and Protection* to develop information and tools, analysis, and monitoring to manage resources and understand trade-offs on a landscape scale, including the restoration and protection of ecological systems and important cultural landscapes.

Climate Resilience Fund – The President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes a proposal to establish a Climate Resilience Fund to help communities across the country better prepare for existing and future threats exacerbated by climate change. Work in BLM's Soil, Water and Air Management program is an example of the type of work that could be supported with this type of investment.

Indirect Cost Negotiations

The 2015 BLM budget includes an increase of \$47,000 for reviews of indirect cost rate proposals conducted by the Office of Indirect Cost Services at the request of BLM. The Office of Indirect Cost Services negotiates indirect cost rates with non-Federal entities doing business with the Department, for example, tribal governments, State and local governments, insular governments, and nonprofit organizations. In 2015, this activity will be supported directly by bureau payment for services rather than as a direct appropriation in the Office of the Secretary.

Administration's Management Agenda

The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to cut waste and implement a government that is more responsive and open. The BLM budget supports the Department's plan to build upon the Accountable Government Initiative through a set of integrated enterprise reforms designed to support collaborative, evidence-based resource management decisions; efficient Information Technology Transformation; optimized programs, business processes, and facilities; and a network of innovative cost controlling measures that leverage strategic workforce alignment to realize an effective 21st Century Interior organization.

The FY 2015 President's Budget Request includes \$717,000 for the BLM participation in the Department's Information Technology Transformation efforts through the Department's Working

Capital Fund. These funds will support IT Transformation project-level planning, coordination, and the implementation of enterprise IT services.

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Summary of Program Changes

Summary of Program and Legislative Changes

The following describes the major increases, decreases, transfers, legislative and administrative changes and management efficiencies in the BLM's 2015 budget.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY (dollars in thousands)	
Fiscal Year 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-XX)	\$1,100,085
<i>Fixed Costs Changes</i>	+4,398
2015 Program Changes	-11,441
America's Great Outdoors:	
<i>Cultural Resources Management - Inventory and Site Protection</i>	+742
<i>Recreation Resources Management - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+900
<i>Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+1,898
New Energy Frontier:	
<i>Oil & Gas Management - Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies</i>	+4,580
<i>Oil & Gas Management - Rulemaking and Reforms</i>	+5,200
<i>Oil & Gas Management - Decrease Base Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees</i>	-38,000
<i>Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement - Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees - NON-ADD</i>	+38,000
<i>Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement - New funding through fees - NON-ADD</i>	+10,000
<i>Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management - Transmission Corridors</i>	+5,000
Applied Science:	
<i>Resource Management Planning - Applied Science - Enterprise Geospatial System</i>	+3,810
<i>Wild Horse & Burro Management - Applied Science - Implementation of NAS Recommendations</i>	+2,800
Youth in the Great Outdoors:	
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management - Youth in the Great Outdoors</i>	+1,250
Land Acquisition - America's Great Outdoors:	
<i>Land Acquisition - Land Acquisition Projects</i>	+5,531
Western Oregon Resource Management:	
<i>O&C Forest Management - General Program Decrease</i>	-1,626
<i>O&C Other Forest Resources - General Program Decrease</i>	-4,410
<i>O&C Resource Management Planning - Anticipated Plan Completions</i>	-4,183
<i>O&C Information & Data Systems - General Program Decrease</i>	-156
Other Program Changes:	
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+909
<i>Range Management - Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees</i>	-4,799
<i>Grazing Administration Management - Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees - NON-ADD</i>	+4,799
<i>Grazing Administration Management - Grazing Permit Issuance/New funding through fees - NON-ADD</i>	+1,701
<i>Riparian Management - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+1,488
<i>Alaska Conveyance - Streamline Conveyance Process</i>	-3,117
<i>Resource Management Planning - High Priority Planning Efforts</i>	+1,208
<i>Resource Protection & Law Enforcement - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+179
<i>Abandoned Mine Lands - Red Devil Mine remediation</i>	+2,821
<i>Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+4,240
<i>Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+500
<i>Challenge Cost Share - Enhance Core Capabilities</i>	+1,163
<i>Administrative Support - Enhance Core Capabilities</i>	+454
<i>Bureauwide Fixed Costs - WCF Indirect Cost Payments</i>	+47
<i>O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance - General Program Decrease</i>	-590
<i>Range Improvements - Change in available appropriation due to 2014 sequestration</i>	+720
Fiscal Year 2015 President's Budget Request, Direct Appropriations	\$1,093,042

Fixed Costs

Fixed Costs Increases (+\$4,398,000/+0 FTE) – Requested fixed cost increases include costs such as planned pay increases, space rental costs, retirement system costs, health plan costs, workers compensation costs, unemployment compensation costs, and specified Department of the Interior costs funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund.

America's Great Outdoors

Cultural Resources: Inventories and Site Protection (+\$742,000/0 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a program increase of \$742,000 and 0 FTE. The increase will support BLM's ongoing effort to complete and update regional cultural resource inventory overviews that are necessary to plan across broad landscapes and address large-scale infrastructure projects. The increase will also enable BLM to conduct up to an additional 40 localized on-the-ground inventory, site protection and stabilization projects, allowing BLM to better fulfill its statutory requirements for inventory and protection of heritage resources.

Recreation Resources Management: Enhance Core Capability (+\$900,000/-6 FTE) - This request includes additional funds for inventory, planning, implementation and monitoring travel and transportation networks in sage-grouse habitats; and for visitor assessments that would help the BLM better measure social and economic impacts that benefit local communities. The additional increase would allow BLM to improve recreation areas and enhance current visitor services in the high demand and urban growth areas of Utah, California, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada and Idaho by providing maps and other visitor information materials, improving visitor safety, for example, through enhanced law enforcement, and providing additional seasonal employees to conduct interpretation activities and perform other services aimed at improving visitor satisfaction.

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas: Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,898,000/+0 FTE) – The requested increase strengthens the BLM's management of the 40 NMs and NCAs program and enhances the BLM's ability to conserve, protect, and restore congressionally- and presidentially-designated areas. Specifically, funds will enhance monitoring of natural and cultural values, improve the use of landscape scale scientific data and increase law enforcement presence. With this increase in funding, the BLM will sustain compatible uses on National Monuments and NCAs such as grazing and recreation. The budget request enables the program to enhance management, collaborate with stakeholders, and improve awareness. This increase will be used to fund priority workloads in the field, including at BLM's newest national monuments: Fort Ord in California, Rio Grande del Norte in New Mexico, and San Juan Islands in Washington.

Landscape Acquisition Projects: Current Funding (+\$5,531,000/0 FTE) – In 2014, the BLM will acquire high priority acquisition projects in the core and collaborative landscape planning land acquisition programs. The 2014 core program is \$12.3 million and will fund ten of BLM's highest priorities. The collaborative landscape planning component builds on efforts started in 2011 and to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. The 2014 request includes a total of \$9.2 million for seven collaborative landscape-planning projects. Within this total, BLM includes \$4.6 million for the

California Desert Southwest landscape and \$4.6 million for projects that are part of the National Trails System landscape.

Landscape Acquisition Projects: Permanent Funding – The Department of the Interior proposes to permanently authorize annual mandatory funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs beginning in fiscal year 2015. The LWCF mandatory proposal for BLM includes \$64.4 million for Federal Land acquisition. Land acquisition funds are also used to secure access for the American public to their Federal lands. Concurrent with the America's Great Outdoor initiative, these funds will invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so that public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish. BLM will focus \$8.0 million in the permanent account towards projects to acquire access for sportsmen/recreation.

Powering Our Future

Oil and Gas: Rulemaking and Reforms (+\$5,200,000/+7 FTE) – The 2015 budget proposes an increase of \$5.2 million to provide key staffing, training, and other resources needed to continue work on regulations and policies to strengthen operation guidance for 23,000 scattered producing leases. This increase in funding will improve BLM's capacity to carefully assess regulatory options, complete rulemaking processes, issue clear internal guidance to BLM field offices, and conduct appropriate training relating to these new rules and policies.

Oil and Gas: Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies (+\$4,580,000/+43 FTE) – The BLM requests an increase of \$4.6 million to allow the Bureau to strengthen the leasing program through implementation of leasing reforms and to effectively oversee energy permitting and development activities. This is particularly important given the larger onshore well inventories with more sophisticated operations that include complicated completions for the newer horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations. In addition, \$1.0 million of this request will address large, regional-scale analysis and studies, including environmental impact statements for conventional energy issues. These regional-scale studies will assist the BLM in development of Master Leasing Plans for conventional energy. This increase will also allow the Bureau to fill vacant positions and expand staff in key locations with heavy workload.

Oil and Gas: Shift to Inspection Fees (-\$38,000,000/-162 FTE) – The 2015 budget proposes shifting a significant share of the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, for \$38.0 million in requested savings. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total \$48.0 million, fully offsetting the proposed reduction in appropriated funding and providing for a net increase of \$10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility.

Federal Oil and Gas Reforms – The 2015 budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: (1) advancing royalty reforms; (2) encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and (3) improving revenue collection processes. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in net revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated \$1.7 billion will result

from statutory changes.

The Budget also proposes to extend the oil and gas permitting pilot office authority established under the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* and to provide BLM with greater flexibility in locating these offices where they can be most effective as industry permitting demands change over time. The 2015 legislative proposal does not extend the Permit Processing Improvement Fund that was also established by Section 365. This permanent funding source is scheduled to expire at the end of FY 2015.

Engaging the Next Generation

Soil, Water and Air Management: Youth in the Great Outdoors (+\$1,250,000/0 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a \$1.3 million increase for the Secretary's Youth Initiative in the Soil, Water & Air Management Program. Funding will allow the BLM to expand efforts to educate, engage, and employ young people. Special consideration will be given to those programs that provide youth from diverse backgrounds with hands-on learning in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), and prepare them for careers in STEM fields.

Applied Science

Wild Horse and Burro: Implementation of National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Recommendations (+\$2,800,000/0 FTE) – The program increase of \$2.8 million will be used to continue ongoing multi-year research studies focusing on the development of more effective and longer lasting fertility control agents, techniques for suppressing population growth, and determining their relative efficacy and effects. The BLM received the findings and recommendations of the NAS report in June 2013 and began implementation in FY 2014. Pen trials and field trials for such agents will likely begin in late FY 2014 and continue in FY 2015 in designated locations. The additional funding will also allow the BLM to initiate new research studies identified in the NAS report, such as identifying sentinel populations. The BLM will continue to develop a scientific foundation that will serve as the basis for an ecologically and financially sustainable Wild Horse and Burro Program.

Resource Management Planning: Enterprise Geospatial System (+3,810,000/0 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of \$3.8 million to expand the implementation of BLM's enterprise geospatial system in 2015. This expansion will include the aggregation of BLM's data across administrative units, the centralization of those data in an enterprise system that supports all programs and offices, and the delivery of data to both desktop and mobile computers across the agency. The enterprise geospatial system will support accurate and effective analysis and decision making across various priority landscape-scale initiatives, including the Greater Sage-Grouse Plan Implementation and Monitoring, Renewable Energy Development, Rapid Ecoregional Assessments, Climate Change Adaptation, and Regional Mitigation. The BLM's enterprise geographic information system is integrated with Interior's growing enterprise GIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate enterprise GIS strategy.

Rangeland Management

Rangeland Management: Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees (-\$4,799,000/-35 FTE) – The budget proposes to shift a portion of the costs of issuing and managing grazing

permits from appropriated funds to fees. The reduction of \$4.8 million in the request for appropriations combined with the estimated \$6.5 million in fee collections from a new grazing administration fee will result in a net increase of \$1.7 million in funding resources available to address the grazing permit backlog.

Grazing Administrative Processing Fee – The budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the fee will generate \$6.5 million in 2015, and that it will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires.

Western Oregon

O&C: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance (-\$590,000/-4 FTE) – In 2015, the Western Oregon Operations and Annual Maintenance Program will slightly reduce program capacity and outputs. The BLM will continue to emphasize maintenance on high-priority facilities, particularly those that have the greatest public exposure and use.

O&C: Forest Management (-\$1,626,000/0 FTE) – A decrease in Western Oregon Forest Management assumes funding from two mandatory appropriations supporting timber and forest health. Total funding from all three funding sources will ensure timber sales are sustained at a level comparable with 2012 and 2013 levels. In 2014, the BLM expects increased salvage timber sales resulting from 2013 southern Oregon fires that will temporarily increase the volume offered in that year by 20-25 million board feet.

O&C: Other Forest Resource Management (-\$4,410,000/-24 FTE) – A decrease of \$4.4 million will reduce a range of activities, including inventory and monitoring, rangeland health assessments and restoration projects, and activities in support of recreation. Additional cost savings are expected by primarily thinning stands less than 80 years old, where less pre-disturbance surveys are needed.

O&C: Resource Management Planning (-\$4,183,000 /-10 FTE) – The BLM plans to complete the six revised RMPs in June 2015. As final environmental impact statements are released and decisions are signed, the program's emphasis will be to meet the completion schedule and supporting plan implementation.

O&C: Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance (-\$156,000/-2 FTE) – The BLM is reducing funding for this program as the Department and its bureaus continue to implement plans associated with the DOI IT Transformation (ITT) initiative as outlined in Secretarial Order 3309. The BLM is relying on efficiency gains to reduce the impact of the reduced funding.

Enhancing Core Capability

Soil, Water and Air: Enhance Core Capability (+909,000/0 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a program increase of \$909,000. The additional funds will be used to support Colorado River Basin Salinity Program efforts by reducing salinity and sediment loading into the

international river basin; increase regional air resource monitoring and modeling efforts, specifically designed to share data across Federal agencies and support regional energy development; enhance the development of Ecological Site Descriptions in range lands and pilot areas for forestry, riparian and wetlands; and increase water quantity compliance monitoring and reporting to protect Federal reserve water rights.

Riparian Management: Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,488,000/+2 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a \$1.5 million increase to strengthen BLM's core capability to pursue a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources, including inventorying, assessing, monitoring and managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. Increased funding will be used to conduct additional assessments and monitoring to identify and prioritize management and restoration efforts and to support BLM management decisions. Currently, the need for assessment and monitoring data exceeds what has been possible with previous funding levels. In addition, the increased funding will improve tracking of drought conditions and improve the quality and quantity of water for wildlife in response to recent excessive drought over the past several years.

Cadastral, Lands and Realty: Transmission Corridors (+\$5,000,000/0 FTE) – The requested funding would position the BLM to strategically plan for the long term increased demand and updates to the electric grid throughout the West with an improved and updated assessment process for the development and siting of energy corridors and rights-of-way (ROWs). Strategic planning would take into consideration renewable energy development including wind, solar, geothermal and hydropower. Planning activities would include revising land use plans in coordination with Federal, State, local and tribal stakeholders; revising energy corridors; developing landscape-level mitigation and best management practices; and synchronizing BLM and U.S. Forest Service land use/management plans with transmission planning conducted by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council.

Resource Management Planning: High Priority Planning Efforts (+\$1,208,000 /+3 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of \$1.2 million to support high-priority planning efforts, including the initiation of several new plan revisions in 2015, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action, and keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, changing ecological conditions, continued population growth and increasing recreation use on the public lands is a high priority. Planning efforts will be in support of transmission infrastructure, renewable energy development, oil and gas development, and greater sage-grouse conservation.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement: Enhance Core Capability (+\$179,000/+2 FTE) – The increase funds two Law Enforcement positions enhance BLM's core capability to perform ongoing high priority work related to visitor safety and protection, marijuana eradication, Southwest Border operations, and archaeological resource protection.

Abandoned Mine Lands: Red Devil Mine Remediation (+\$2,821,000/0 FTE) – The proposed increase for FY 2015 would be used for developing and implementing a Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA), including a field scale feasibility test of tailings solidification at the Red Devil Mine.

Deferred Maintenance: Enhance Core Capability (+\$4,240,000 /0 FTE) – The requested increase will support additional facility repair projects that otherwise would not have been funded. Priorities will be identified using the Department's capital investment guidelines. The

projects include sustainability upgrades, radio infrastructure, and bridge, dam, and facilities repairs on critical assets and will slow the growth rate of the BLM's deferred maintenance backlog, which exceeds \$600 million. The request restores the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program to roughly 2012 capacity levels, allowing BLM to make better progress in addressing its maintenance backlog.

Annual Maintenance: Enhance Core Capability (+\$500,000 /+4 FTE) – The increase will fund additional preventive maintenance on constructed assets supporting administrative, recreational, and infrastructure needs, with an emphasis in areas under greatest pressure from community growth.

Challenge Cost Share: Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,163,000/+1 FTE) – The additional \$1.2 million program increase in Challenge Cost Share funds will be a boon to the American public, as the BLM will use those funds as seed money to generate an estimated additional \$2.9 million in partner matching funds. The additional funding will be spent on a variety of activities and projects including: priority habitat restoration projects benefiting critical species across more than twelve State Offices; inventory and monitoring activities that support BLM's wildlife and cultural programs; projects in support of BLM's recreation mission; environmental education activities and public outreach projects pertaining to off-road vehicles. Many of these activities will occur in NLCS units and many will engage and support BLM's youth programs to encourage interaction and understanding of the natural environment, while creating opportunities to explore and enjoy America's Great Outdoors.

Administrative Support: Enhance Core Capability (+\$454,000/0 FTE) – The increased funding supports increased costs associated with operating the BLM's management and support infrastructure, continuous improvements to internal controls and compliance to support mission assurance and accountability, and supports human capital planning and workforce planning.

Other Program Changes

Alaska Conveyance: Streamline Conveyance Process (-\$3,117,000/0 FTE) – The BLM is reducing base funding for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program to reflect expected achievements resulting from a significant increase in funding provided in 2014 and efficiencies created through recent implementation of more efficient cadastral survey methods, as well as previous streamlining improvements to the conveyance process. The 2015 request level plots a course for completing all surveys and land transfers in ten years.

Bureau-wide Fixed Costs: Office of Indirect Costs Services (+\$47,000/0 FTE) – This proposed increase will pay the Department's Office of Indirect Cost Services for its review of BLM's indirect cost rate proposals. The request represents a base transfer of \$23,400 from the Departmental Operations appropriation and an increase \$23,600 based on increased workload and backlog resolution.

Range Improvements: (+\$720,000/0 FTE) – The 2015 budget request for the Range Improvement Account is \$10,000,000, which reflects an increase in available appropriation due to 2014 sequestration.

Permanent Reprogrammings and Internal Transfers

Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Consolidation [+\$45,658/+379 FTE] – In 2015, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Cadastral Survey program and the Lands & Realty Management program. These activities include cadastral survey services, rights-of-way, permits, leases, land sales, and land exchanges. This consolidation will allow for better management and more flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near BLM-administered public lands.

Other Legislative Proposals

National BLM Foundation – The budget request includes a legislative proposal to establish a congressionally-chartered BLM Foundation. This foundation is an opportunity to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, focus public support of the BLM mission, and improve messaging.

Mining Law – The 2015 budget includes a legislative proposal to reform hardrock mining by instituting a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) for certain minerals (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum). Half of the receipts will be distributed to the State where the lease is located and half would be deposited to the Treasury's General Fund. The proposal also increases annual maintenance fees and eliminates the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) – The 2015 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Reclamation Fee – To provide additional resources for the reclamation of abandoned hardrock mines, the 2015 budget proposes a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2015. The receipts would be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary will disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe will select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

Recreation Fees Mandatory Appropriation – The 2015 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2015. In addition, the Department will propose a general provision in the 2015 budget request to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through FY 2016.

Reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments – In 2012, under PL 112-141, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for one year (2012). The payments made to

counties in 2013 (for 2012) again used a formula based on acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. In October 2013, Congress enacted Public Law 113-40, which extends payments for one year to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2013 (with the payment to be made 2014). The President's budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act for five years with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority, emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality, and the increase of economic activity.

If no proposal were enacted, payments to O&C and CBWR counties in 2015 would be under the 1937 and 1939 statutes. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service 2015 Budget Justification.

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Performance Overview

Performance Overview

This section discusses the BLM's Priority Goals and their relationship to the BLM's major initiatives, and the BLM's contributions to the Department of the Interior's Strategic Plan.

Priority Goals

The four areas where BLM contributes toward DOI's success in meeting its priority goals are:

- Renewable Energy Resource Development,
- Climate Change Adaptation,
- Youth Stewardship of Natural and Cultural Resources, and
- Oil & Gas Resources Management.

The BLM programs affected include: Soil, Water, and Air Management; Range Management; Forestry; Riparian Management; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; Wild Horse and Burro Management; Recreation Management; National Monuments and Conservation Areas; Wilderness Management; Oil and Gas Management; and Renewable Energy Management.

Renewable Energy Resource Development – By September 30, 2015, increase approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, to at least 16,500 Megawatts since 2009.

BLM Contribution: The BLM's renewable energy program contributes to the Secretary's Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources Initiative. Public lands managed by the BLM in the western United States have high potential for wind, solar and geothermal energy production. Public lands also provide crucial transmission corridors for renewable energy generated on non-Federal lands. The BLM has identified approximately 20 million acres with wind energy potential in eleven western States, 22 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern States, and 149 million acres with geothermal potential in several western States and Alaska. The 2015 President's Budget requests \$29.1 million for Renewable Energy Management, which maintains funding at the 2014 enacted level plus an increase of \$171,000 for fixed costs.

Implementation Strategy: In 2015, the BLM will continue work on implementation actions resulting from the solar energy development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. The Record of Decision on the Solar PEIS includes 17 solar energy zones, containing approximately 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development. Making these lands available for BLM leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally sound solar energy development projects. The BLM will initiate this leasing program through a nomination and request for proposal process, ultimately ending in a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar energy development. The BLM is also working on a rulemaking effort to establish the regulatory framework for a solar and wind energy-leasing program under current FLPMA authority.

In 2015, a wind energy constraint analysis methodology will be utilized in priority wind areas on public lands to streamline the environmental review of site-specific wind projects. It will also

broaden the analysis of additional planned transmission development. This new methodology was developed in 2014 to update the previous analysis in Wyoming done under the Wind Energy Programmatic EIS completed in 2005. The new analysis is being used to address a greater level of wind energy development in Wyoming.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal. The BLM has identified the following existing Strategic Plan measure that relates to this priority goal: "Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review." Through the end of 2013, the BLM issued decisions on solar, wind, and geothermal energy development project proposals with a combined capacity of more than 13,937 megawatts under the priority goal.⁵ Projects approved in 2014 and 2015 are projected to provide sufficient additional capacity to reach the goal of 16,316 megawatts of capacity.⁶

Climate Change Adaptation – By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will demonstrate maturing implementation of climate change adaptation, as scored when implementing strategies provided in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

BLM Contribution: The BLM will work through five broad strategies developed by DOI to demonstrate implementation of climate change adaptation. These five broad strategies are: 1) mainstream and integrate climate change adaptation into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts; 2) ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies; 3) ensure workforce protocols and policies reflect projected human health and safety impacts of climate change; 4) design and construct new or modify/manage existing agency facilities and/or infrastructure with consideration for the potential impacts of projected climate change; and 5) update agency external programs and policies to plan for and address the impacts of climate change. Each of these five strategies will have a BLM component that will contribute to the Department's overall goal of addressing the impacts of climate change. The 2015 BLM budget request includes \$15.0 million for climate change adaptation.

Implementation Strategy: In 2014 and 2015, the BLM will identify priority focal areas for funding to restore or enhance landscape resiliency as one of many efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into planning efforts. The Bureau will establish a national science committee for the BLM as part of its ongoing management commitment. The BLM will survey commuters and coordinate telework to help reduce the impact of employees travel on the environment. Similarly, the BLM will review design criteria for climate change considerations in deferred maintenance or capital improvement projects over \$1 million to ensure they incorporate best available sustainable measures, reduce water use to help mitigate possible water shortages, install photovoltaic cells where possible to help meet energy needs, and use inspections to identify potential energy savings in facilities. Each of these measures helps to alleviate greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, in working with our public land users, the BLM will develop a program to help visitors understand how climate change may affect their ability to use and enjoy the public lands.

⁵ The priority goal includes only projects approved since 2009

⁶ Total projects approved, including those prior to 2009

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Youth Stewardship of Natural and Cultural Resources – By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will provide 40,000 work and training opportunities over two fiscal years (FY2014 and FY 2015) for individuals age 15 to 25 to support the mission of the Department.

BLM Contribution: The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its America's Great Outdoors Initiative. The Bureau will continue to focus on providing a continuum of experiences through its youth education, engagement, and employment programs. Special consideration is given to those programs that involve young people ages 15 to 25 through various student employment programs, the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps and other youth partnership organizations. The BLM is also emphasizing recruiting youth from diverse backgrounds. Programs for school age youth such as Hands on the Land and conservation corps and internship programs for high school and older youth expose young people to natural and cultural resources and to career pathways in those fields. The 2015 BLM budget request includes \$4.8 million for the America's Great Outdoors initiative, which includes an additional \$1.25 million above the 2014 enacted level. This additional funding will provide youth opportunities assisting the BLM with trail construction and maintenance, habitat restoration, inventory and monitoring in support of a wide range of programs, such as archaeological resources; wilderness characteristics; soil, water, and air resources as well as climate change impacts.

Implementation Strategy: In 2015, BLM will continue to pursue opportunities to facilitate, develop, and sustain partnership activities to support BLM's mission and will continue pursuing collaborative opportunities to educate, engage, and employ youth, particularly throughout the National Landscape Conservation System.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Oil and Gas Resources Management – By September 30, 2015, the BLM will increase the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high-risk oil and gas cases by 9 percent over FY 2011 levels, which is equivalent to covering as much as 95 percent of the potential high-risk cases.

BLM Contribution: The inspection of high-risk-producing oil and gas cases ensures that hydrocarbon production on federally managed lands is properly accounted for and results in accurate royalty payments to the public and Indian owners of the minerals. Oil and gas production on Federally-supervised lands represents a significant part of the Nation's hydrocarbon production. Operating regulations at 43 CFR 3161.3 (a) require the BLM to inspect, at least once a year, all leases which produce high volumes of oil or natural gas and those leases that have a history of non-compliance. By focusing on high-risk-producing cases, rather than randomly selecting producing cases for inspection, the BLM's resources are more

efficiently used. The high-risk cases account for about 13 percent of the total cases but account for over 60 percent of the oil and gas produced on Federal and Indian mineral estates. This effort is a component of addressing the deficiencies identified in the GAO High Risk report, including ensuring data on production verification and royalties are consistent and reliable, meeting goals for oil and gas verification inspections, and ensuring that informal employee training is supported by formalized training courses offered on a consistent basis. The 2015 President's Budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total \$48.0 million. This will allow for a reduction of \$38.0 million in requested appropriations and will provide an additional \$10.0 million in resources for BLM inspections and oversight. The 2015 budget also proposes a separate programmatic increase to strengthen BLM's oversight and permitting functions and enable the BLM to implement its leasing reforms.

Implementation Strategy: High-risk cases are determined by seven risk factors, four generated by the BLM and three derived from the Office of Natural Resources Revenue risk model. The four BLM factors are production rating, number of missing Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGOR), non-compliance rating, and last production inspection date rating. The Field Offices inspect the cases throughout the year, which are then entered into the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The Washington Office then runs reports from AFMSS showing the number of high-risk-production inspections completed. The number of high-risk-production cases is determined by the individual Field Offices, based on the Bureau's risk-based inspection strategy. The milestones for 2014 and 2015 will be 95 percent or above at the end of the year.

Performance Metrics: The BLM is presently employing the following milestones to monitor and track achievement of this priority goal: 1) Revising Onshore Oil and Gas Orders 3, 4, 5, and 9 which cover how oil and gas is measured and stored in a secure facility to prevent theft and mishandling of production, waste, and beneficial use; 2) Evaluating and adjusting onshore royalty rates; and 3) Reinstating training for managers on oil and gas operations. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

The BLM's Contribution to the Department's Strategic Plan

The FY 2014-2018 DOI Strategic Plan, in compliance with the principles of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, provides a collection of mission objectives, goals, strategies and corresponding metrics that provide an integrated and focused approach for tracking performance across a wide range of DOI programs. While the DOI Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2018 is the foundational structure for the description of program performance measurement and planning for the 2015 President's Budget, further details for achieving the Strategic Plan's goals are presented in the DOI Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R). Bureau- and program-specific plans for 2015 are fully consistent with the goals, outcomes, and measures described in the 2014-2018 version of the DOI Strategic Plan and related implementation information in the Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R).

Goal Performance Table

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors							
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes							
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands							
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP)	C	85% 131,976/154,976	85% 132,466/154,976	86% 133,055/155,274	86% 133,866/155,151	86% 133,000/154,976	85% 131,976/154,976
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; O&C Resources; Contributed Funds; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities							
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP)	C	59% 149,206,024/ 253M	63% 155,970,340/ 248M	66% 163,558,379/ 248M	63% 155,210,537/ 248M	63% 156,000,000/ 248M	64% 157,500,000/ 248M
Contributing programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Contributed Funds/Reimbursables; and Other Subactivities							
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled (SP)	C	1.21% 433,905/ 35,762,000	0.99% 333,177/ 35,762,000	0.57% 204,667/ 35,762,000	0.68% 246,710/ 35,762,000	0.67% 240,000/ 35,762,000	0.66% 235,000/ 35,762,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Burned Area Rehabilitation; O&C Resources Management; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities							
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans (BUR)	A	1,734	749	867	671	749	735
Contributing Programs: O&C Resources Management; Land Resources; Wildlife Management; Reimbursables; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds; and Range Improvements							
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans (BUR)	A	1,136,759	848,477	556,457	502,787	500,000	500,000
Comment: In 2014, BLM will continue to prioritize its permit renewal activities, which will result in a decrease in the number of acres restored. Those projects initiated will address Habitat Restoration and Improvement. This funding will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage-grouse populations							
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables							
Percent of surface waters (acres) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards (BUR)	A	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	91% 335,765/ 371,060	90% 11,631,022/ 12,923,358	90% 11,680,022/ 12,923,358	85% 11,750,800/ 12,998,000
Comment: In 2014, BLM included data from Alaska, which had been underreported in the past due to the challenges of calculating and assessing remote rivers and lakes. Improvements in inclusion and access to data from the National Hydrologic Database and GIS mapping have allowed for the incorporation of Alaska data at this time							

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables							
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards (BUR)	A	91% 124,188/136,327	91% 124,188/136,327	89% 103,700/116,937	91% 221,722/243,706	91% 225,500/243,706	91% 226,000/250,250
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels (BUR)	A	41% 74/ 179	39% 69/179	40% 72/179	26% 47/179	25% 45/179	15% 27/179
Comment: In 2015, the program can no longer maintain the existing population levels on the range due principally to holding space limitations. As a result, the program will continue to decrease the number of animals removed from the range, resulting in an increase in on-the-range population.							
Percent of Resource Management Plans completed within four years of start (BUR)	C	39% 28/71	41% 28/69	39% 28/72	39% 29/75	35% 30/85	31% 30/95
Comment: The ratio represents the total number of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) completed in 4 years divided by the total number of RMPs completed, so the denominator increases over time.							
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years (BUR)	C	30% 40/136	41% 56/136	44% 65/149	42% 66/157	45% 73/164	45% 73/164
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies (BUR)	C	34% 47/136	36% 49/136	38% 56/149	37% 58/157	34% 55/164	34% 55/164
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals (BUR)	A	5.9% 8/136	18% 24/136	22% 33/149	22% 34/157	28% 44/160	28% 44/160
Percent of public lands where Visual Resource Management data have been recorded in digital format for both inventory and management classes (BUR)	C	49% 124,744,373/ 256M	71% 177,427,913/ 248M	76% 187,663,813/ 248M	80% 198,541,465/ 248M	81% 200,237,220/ 248M	81% 200,237,220/ 248M
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining (BUR)	A	71% 2,718/3,831	32% 3,046/9,262	51% 4,723/9,262	64% 8,834/13,747	12% 3,670/31,678	11% 3,853/33,700
Comments: For the near future (2014 thru 2018), the AML Program projects that more new AML sites will be identified than the program and its partners are capable of remediating. Note: Starting in 2013 the AML program revised its method of calculating the percent of acres reclaimed and/or mitigated. The new system more precisely represents field performance in restoring/reclaiming abandoned mine land.							
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on BLM-managed land (BUR)	C	23% 63/ 272	34% 92/ 272	39% 108/ 272	46% 126/ 272	49% 131/269	49% 131/269
Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety (BUR)	A	91% 1,518/ 1,676	92% 740/800	91% 9601/1,052	92% 1,026/1,112	90% 1,098/1,220	85% 1,037/1,220
Number of incidents/investigations closed for natural, cultural, and heritage resources offenses (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	4,744	4,450	6,330	6,646	6,646

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Number of natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes detected that occur on BLM lands (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	9,438	9,434	15,307	16,072	16,072
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.							
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented (SP)	A	New in 2011	1,328	1,921	1,844	1,550	1,580
Contributing Programs: Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Habitat Management, and NM&NCA's							
Number of stream/shoreline miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support the conservation of Bureau species of management concern (BUR)	A	253	418	225	307	208	250
Contributing Programs: Fisheries; Wildlife Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's							
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support the conservation of Bureau species of management concern (BUR)	A	266,174	295,799	250,000	250,000	231,250	300,000
Contributing Programs: Wildlife; Fisheries; T&E Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's							

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Goal 2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources							
Strategy 1: Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archeological sites, and museum collections.							
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	84% 52,620/62,987	84% 60,521/71,644	86% 69,362/80,653	85% 64,562/75,918	85% 66,062/77,918	85% 67,562/79,918
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	49% 192/390	48% 193/400	48% 197/410	52% 217/421	52% 219/421	52% 220/420
Percent of collections on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	75% 106/141	83% 118 / 142	83% 120/144	86% 123/ 143	86% 122/142	86% 124/145
Comment: The overall percentage is directly affected by the number of collections added to the inventory each year.							
Percent of paleontological localities in BLM inventory in good condition (BUR)	C	98% 24,926/25,436	95% 26,643/27,230	99% 26,376/26,621	98% 19,259/19,609	98% 19,837/20,197	98% 22,432/20,802
Number of units of National Scenic and Historic Trail inventory completed to standards (BUR)	C	New Measure in 2011	384	222	79% 106/ 469 units	52	50
Comment: In 2014, the target for National Scenic and Historic Trails will change from being calculated in number of miles to number of units, due to a change in policy. Mileage is now collected as a part of the inventory process, not as a basis for it.							
Number of units of National Scenic and Historic Trail monitoring completed to standards (BUR)	C	New Measure in 2011	1,320	2,542	153% 718/ 469 units	155 units	150 units
Comment: In 2014, the target for National Scenic and Historic Trails will change from being calculated in number of miles to number of units, due to a change in policy. Mileage is now collected as a part of the inventory process, not as a basis for it.							
Percent of designated Wild and Scenic River miles achieving goals, objectives, and desired conditions in maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing river-related values (BUR)	C	New Measure in 2011	94 % 2,512/2,681	88% 2,371/2,681	61% 1,505 / 2,450	65% 1,593/2,450	65% 1,593/2,450
Percent of acres of Wilderness areas under BLM management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691	95% 8,300,856/ 8,736,691	Establish baseline	Baseline established
Comment: In 2014, the target for wilderness will change from being calculated in number of acres to number of units, due to a change in the definition of the performance measure. Performance measure is now "Total number of BLM-managed wilderness units with stable or improving wilderness character trends." Total number of wilderness units is 221.							
Percent of designated Monuments and NCAs inventoried for the resources, objects, and values for which they were designated (BUR)		New Measure in 2014	New Measure in 2014	New Measure in 2014	New Measure in 2014	Baseline to be Established	Baseline Established

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
Strategy 1: <i>Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.</i>							
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP)	A	94% 94/ 100	95% 95/ 100	94% 94/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100
Comment: Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.							
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP)	A	98% 98 / 100	90% 90/ 100	97% 97/100	94% 94/100	95% 95/100	94% 94/100
Comment: The data for this measure is compiled using the BLM Visitor Survey report prepared by the University of Idaho. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.							
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid (BUR)	A	79%	88%	70%	83% 83/100	75% 75/100	74% 74/100
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection (BUR)	A	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources							
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources							
Strategy 1: <i>Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.</i>							
Percent of oil and gas acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition (SP)	A	25% 1,713/6,801	23% 2,327/10,062	23% 1,949/8,651	24% 1,661/6,992	21% 1,400/6,700	22% 1,800/6,900
Percent of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year (SP)	A	New In 2011	36% 9,869/27,419	33% 10,297/27,419	37% 10,204/27,719	29% 8,400/29,500	32% 9,500/29,600
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed (BUR)	A	99.21% 2,777/2,799	93% 2,513/2,700	101% 2,731/2,700	95% 2,467/2,600	100% 2,600/2,600	100% 2,650/2,650
Percent of Federal oil and gas lease assignments processed (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	90% 27,548/30,611	90% 12,706/14,087	80% 12,140/15,361	80% 11,200/14,000	82% 11,500/14,000
Strategy 2: <i>Develop Renewable Energy Potential</i>							
Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review (SP)	C	2,532	8,005	9,844	15,767	17,409	18,000
Comment: The Strategic Plan measure includes all MW of capacity [2,448] on Federal lands, which were authorized prior to the development of the Secretary's Priority Goal.							
Strategy 3: <i>Manage Conventional Energy Development</i>							
Percent of coal lease applications processed (SP)	A	5% 2/39	7% 3/42	18% 8/45	15% 6/40	10% 4/42	10% 4/42
Comment: Coal lease application environmental analyses have expanded to consider coal bed methane and down-stream gas production from federal coal uses resulting in lease sale delays due to litigation.							
Percent of pending fluid mineral Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) which are processed (SP)	A	54% 5,237/9,621	56% 5,200/9,308	61% 5,861/9,549	60% 4,892/8,180	55% 4,390/8,000	57% 4,550/8,046
Number of coal post-leasing actions approved for energy minerals (BUR)	A	320	345	375	325	335	335
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status (BUR)	A	53% 1,558/2,965	92% 1,872/2,041	47% 1,380/2,965	47% 1,402/3,000	48% 1,446/2,989	49% 1,518/3,110
Percent of oil and gas Reservoir Management Agreements processed (BUR)	A	122% 4,086/3,358	90% 2,944/3,265	82% 3,605/4,385	86% 3,443/4,000	85% 3,300/3,900	85% 3,400/4,000

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Goal 2: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals							
Strategy 1: Manage Timber and Forest Products Resources							
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans (SP)	A	86% 174/203	70% 143/203	85% 172/203	80% 162/203	73% 149/203	80% 162/203
Comment: Modifications to existing timber sale contracts resulted in increased volume offered in 2012.							
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	A	296	240	242	243	256	228
Contributing Programs: O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management							
Administrative cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale (BUR)	A	\$182	\$217	\$194	\$207	\$200	\$200
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans (BUR)	A	355,000	119,000	157,751	137,347	100,000	100,000
Contributing Programs: Forestry Management; Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management; and Forest Ecosystem Health							
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned (BUR)	A	89% 22,833/25,700	67% 17,301/25,700	62% 15,906/25,700	100% 16,050/16,000	94% 15,000/16,000	94% 15,000/16,000
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing							
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans (SP)	A	30% 1,933/6,484	36% 1,945/5,383	22% 1,491/6,685	21% 1,344/6,300	28% 1,785/6,300	25% 1,695/6,900
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management							
Number of grazing administration actions conducted (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	96% 30,006/31,102	108% 34,200/31,617	115% 35,298/30,752	96% 27,000/28,000	96% 26,400/28,000
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management							
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development							
Percent of non-energy mineral exploration and development requests processed (SP)	A	New in 2011	5% 27/572	11% 73/645	25% 114/475	10% 50/475	13% 60/475
Number of mined acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards (SP)	A	3,556	1,317	1,408	2,279	1,400	1,300
Percent of Mineral Material permits and contracts processed for non-energy minerals (BUR)	A	34% 664/1,925	52% 1,225/2,340	37% 740/2,000	21% 503/2,028	35% 700/2,000	37% 710/1,900
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy (BUR)	A	99% 1,676,987,850/ 1,686,971,962	105% 2,027,497,506/ 1,937,402,788	98% 2,363,046,865/ 2,404,511,715	99% 2,543,000,000/ 2,563,000,000	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Average time for processing Plans of Operation for locatable minerals (BUR)	A	17 mo	22 mo	14 mo	14 mo	14 mo	14 mo
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations inspected (BUR)	A	66% 2,049/3,090	56% 1,734/3,092	44% 1,338/3,039	47% 1,393/2,954	50% 1,525/3,050	50% 1,525/3,050
Percent of Mineral Material trespass actions resolved for non-energy minerals (BUR)	A	28% 44/156	31% 40/127	23% 42/180	13% 15/117	25% 45/180	33% 47/135
Number of mining notices processed (BUR)	A	487	603	525	516	520	500
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year (BUR)	A	100% 356/356	95% 345/365	105% 357/340	105% 356/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/340
Comment: The percent equals 100 times the number of actual days (DA) the CHEU was operating during the fiscal year, divided by the planned days of operation of the CHEU (DP). The number of days the CHEU operates varies from year to year. Natural events such as fires, floods, high winds and other unforeseen events will cause the Unit to be shut down. The CHEU is shut down from 5 to 7 days each year for routine maintenance.							
Number of Mineral Material inspections and production verifications (BUR)	A	3,112	3,319	3,076	2,969	3,100	3,100
Number of Non-energy Solid Mineral inspections and production verifications (BUR)	A	1,220	1,391	1,817	1,757	1,800	1,800

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Mission Area 6: Building a Landscape Level Understanding of Our Resources							
Goal 1: Provide Shared Landscape-Level Management and Planning Tools							
Strategy 1: <i>Ensure the use of landscape level capabilities and mitigation actions</i>							
Number of landscape-scale mitigation actions taken that directly expand the conservation of natural resources (SP)	A	New in 2014	New in 2014	New in 2014	New in 2014	Baseline to be Established	Baseline Established

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget
Management Initiatives: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior							
Goal 4: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management							
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15 (BUR)	C	New in 2012	90% 4,480/4,949	92% 4,546/4,971	90% 3,978/4,323	92% 3,975/4,327	92% 3,975/4,327
Percent of sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15 (BUR)	C	New in 2012	89% 3,064/3,431	89% 3,079/3,464	88% 3,128/3,490	90% 3,124/3,486	90% 3,124/3,486
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition (BUR)	A	35,303	32,059	34,376	33,765	33,700	33,700
Number of Deferred Maintenance and Construction projects completed (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	116	311	70	310	300
Increase the percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (CASHE) (BUR)	A	91% 111/120	93% 111/120	96% 115/120	93% 111/120	89% 117/120	89% 117/120
Comment: The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is project specific and planned performance varies significantly from year to year depending on the scope of planned projects.							
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval (BUR)	A	531,813	228,845	250,844	235,590	229,500	164,285
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded (BUR)		31% 401/1,304	22% 338/1,570	20% 317/1,570	14% 258/1,862	9% 143/1,570	8.5% 135/1,575
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within 18 months of the funding date (BUR)	A	49% 301/611	78% 320/409	82% 335/409	69% 388/559	55% 225/409	52% 214/410
Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute (BUR)	A	58% 86,980,542/ 150,149,007	59% 88,341,737/ 150,149,836	63% 94,244,957/ 150,149,836	65% 97,000,457/ 150,149,836	67% 101,244,957/ 150,149,836	69% 103,244,957/ 150,149,836
Comment: Performance change in this measure occurs about two years after the funding change due to the processing time between the final patent and survey completion. Patents are typically issued 18 to 24 months after surveying. For instance, work funded in 2014 will affect performance shown in 2016. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey.							
Number of acres conveyed out of public ownership through sale or exchange (BUR)	A	70,432	36,910	20,491	114,924	40,947	38,899
Number of acres acquired to consolidate ownership and improve management (BUR)	A	71% 8,404/11,849	4% 454/11,849	1% 111/ 11,849	62% 7,371/ 11,849	64% 7,591/ 11,849	50% 12,359/24,696

Crosscutting Programs

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

The BLM has a number of programs that are funded through multiple sources. The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is one of the primary examples in which this is the case and its components are described below. Its components are described below. In addition, the BLM has partnership, education, and volunteer programs that are supported by a number of funding sources. Service First and BLM's partnership program provide tools to BLM managers to use funding more efficiently and effectively and to provide results on the ground.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM is unique in its legacy of managing the public lands for multiple uses, including conservation. More than 27 million acres of BLM land is recognized for outstanding conservation values and designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations.

The BLM manages these special areas to maintain and enhance their conservation values and allow for multiple, sustainable uses of the land. The BLM's goal is to conserve, protect, and restore these important landscapes and their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. These areas range from broad Alaskan tundra to red-rock deserts and from deep river canyons to rugged ocean coastlines and include some of America's finest natural and cultural treasures, and recreational opportunities.

The NLCS includes the following unit designations. Each of these unit designations and information about each unit type can be found in the following sections:

- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas;
- Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas;
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers; and
- National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Natural and Cultural Benefits – The diverse ecosystems designated in the NLCS protect a myriad of endangered species and habitats, and the diverse ecosystems within the System help ensure that the Nation's extraordinary biodiversity will be sustained for present and future generations to enjoy. As landscape pressures associated with drought, climate change and the effects of landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors continue to be of concern, NLCS lands offer opportunities for scientists to conduct important research and data collection. Additionally, the NLCS contains over 30 percent of all special-status animal species found on BLM lands.

Also preserved within the NLCS are priceless artifacts from the history of the Nation, including explorer William Clark's 1806 signature on a sandstone bluff in Montana; this signature is the only on-site physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Further back in history, dinosaurs and other prehistoric species left myriad evidence of their passing through NLCS lands, and many of their fossils are now displayed in visitor centers and cooperating museums.

Recreation Benefits – As wide-open spaces and opportunities for natural exploration continue to dwindle, the NLCS conserves over 27 million acres of rugged landscapes for the public to explore and enjoy and hosts more than one-fourth of all recreation on BLM lands. These diverse

lands provide activities for recreationists of all kinds, from white-water rafters and rock climbers to hunters and anglers, hikers and skiers to boaters and off-highway vehicle riders. The NLCS manages units that include over 2,700 recreation sites and 22 visitor centers, and serves approximately 14 million visitors annually. Because of the high rate of visitation, the communities surrounding the NLCS designated units reap significant economic benefits through tourism services. In southeast Nevada, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area alone serves over one million visitors each year. These visitors generate more than \$1.7 million in recreation fees that are reinvested in the unit and directly contribute to the regional tourist economy, benefitting local communities and businesses located there.

The BLM, in cooperation with local communities, supports the creation of recreation and visitor facilities in nearby gateway communities rather than building extensive facilities within NLCS units. In New Mexico, the BLM worked with the Las Cruces Museum of Nature and Science to establish exhibits on the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument. The new visitor center will provide educational opportunities about BLM-managed resources at the nearby Prehistoric Trackways National Monument. These facilities also draw additional tourism that supports the local economy and creates economic diversity.

These lands are critical to the implementation of important Administration initiatives, including America's Great Outdoors and Let's Move Outside. In addition, the NLCS connects youth, veterans, and families to the outdoors through a number of programs and recreational opportunities including internship opportunities for students, employment and training opportunities for veterans, and volunteer opportunities on NLCS designated units. The incredible beauty and sense of adventure provided by NLCS lands entice both individuals and families to get outside and get moving.

In addition to the revenue generated by tourism, the lands of the NLCS also provides revenue from energy development, ranching, mineral extraction, and art. These lands must be conserved for the future and the BLM promotes the sustainable use of NLCS lands as supported through the proclamation or designating legislation.

The following table displays the amounts of funding allocated to the NLCS. These amounts represent recurring base funding only.

National Landscape Conservation System				
	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change from 2014
<i>Management of Land & Resources:</i>				
NMs & NCAs	29,909	31,819	34,000	+1,898
Wilderness Management	17,300	18,264	18,435	+0
<i>Oregon & California Grant Lands:</i>				
NMs & NCAs	709	748	753	+0
<i>Crosscutting Programs:</i>				
National Wild & Scenic River Program	6,708	6,925	6,951	+26
National Scenic & Historic Trail Program	6,008	6,358	6,395	+37
Total, National Landscape Conservation System	60,634	64,114	66,534	+1,961

Units of the National Landscape Conservation System

The following table displays the individual units, by designation type, included in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS includes National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, and Other Congressional Designations.

19 National Monuments		
Arizona	Agua Fria	70,900 acres
	Grand Canyon-Parashant	808,747 acres
	Ironwood Forest	128,398 acres
	Sonoran Desert	486,600 acres
	Vermilion Cliffs	279,568 acres
California	California Coastal	607 acres along 840 miles of coastline
	Carrizo Plain	204,107 acres
	Fort Ord National Monument	7,205 acres
	Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mountains	94,055 acres
Colorado	Canyons of the Ancients	163,892 acres
Idaho	Craters of the Moon	274,693 acres
Montana	Pompeys Pillar	51 acres
	Upper Missouri River Breaks	374,976 acres
New Mexico	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	4,124 acres
	Prehistoric Trackways	5,255 acres
	Rio Grande del Norte	242,555 acres
Oregon	Cascade-Siskiyou	55,930 acres
	San Juan Islands	970 acres
Utah	Grand Staircase-Escalante	1,866,134 acres

21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations		
Alaska	Steese NCA	1,208,624 acres
Arizona	Gila Box Riparian NCA	21,767 acres
	Las Cienegas NCA	41,972 acres
	San Pedro Riparian NCA	55,495 acres
California	King Range NCA	56,167 acres
	Headwaters Forest Reserve	7,542 acres
	Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding National Area (ONA)	18 acres
Colorado	McInnis Canyon NCA	123,750 acres
	Gunnison Gorge NCA	62,844 acres
	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	212,074 acres
Florida	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA	63 acres
Idaho	Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	470,840 acres
Nevada	Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA	799,165 acres
	Red Rock Canyon NCA	198,065 acres
	Sloan Canyon NCA	48,438 acres
New Mexico	Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA	24,977
	El Malpais NCA	231,230 acres
Oregon	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	428,242 acres
	Yaquina Head ONA	95 acres
Utah	Red Cliffs NCA	44,839 acres
	Beaver Dam Wash NCA	63,478 acres

221 Wilderness Areas **8,736,691 acres**

545 Wilderness Study Areas **12,835,035 acres**

69 National Wild and Scenic Rivers **2,416 miles**
1,164,894 acres (20% of the national system)

11 National Historic Trails 5,343 miles	
California	1,493 miles
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	60 miles
Iditarod	418 miles
Lewis and Clark	369 miles
Mormon Pioneer	498 miles
Nez Perce	70 miles
Oregon	848 miles
Pony Express	596 miles
San Juan Bautista De Anza	103 miles
Old Spanish	887 miles
Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	1 mile

5 National Scenic Trails 667 miles	
Arizona	31 miles
Continental Divide	389 miles
Pacific Crest	233 miles
Pacific Northwest	12 miles
Potomac Heritage	2 miles

Other Congressional Designations	
California Desert*	10,671,080 acres

*The lands of the California Desert are congressionally designated, but are not a part of the National Landscape Conservation System.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (WSR) was created by Congress in 1968 to preserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection. Through the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, the President emphasized the value of rivers and waterways to our Nation's history, economy, and way of life. Rivers connect people and communities to America's great outdoors and are vital migration corridors for fish and wildlife. In the 21st century, healthy rivers will enhance the resilience of human and natural communities. Millions of people visit our WSRs annually either on their own or through hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters. This use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps them to sustain the natural heritage of their wild and scenic rivers.

The BLM WSR program is part of the National Landscape Conservation System and engages local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local WSRs.

The BLM has the responsibility to protect and enhance river values (free flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values) on 69 designated rivers in seven States covering over 2,400 miles and 1,165,000 acres (about 20 percent of the WSR) and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers across the western States. The BLM WSR Program focuses on the protection and enhancement of river values with the following activities:

- Evaluate free flowing rivers to determine if they are eligible for inclusion within the WSR and assign a tentative classification (wild, scenic or recreational) for rivers determined eligible;
- Submit recommendations resulting from studies on potential WSR;
- Manage eligible, suitable or designated WSRs to protect and enhance their free flowing character, water quality and identified outstandingly remarkable values;
- Develop and implement comprehensive river management plans that reflect the requirements of the WSR Act and national policies and guidance;
- Monitor WSR and eligible and suitable river segments to minimize noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and the impacts from commercial and non-commercial recreation activities;
- Provide visitor services and public information and interpretation through publications, wayside exhibits, appropriate instructional signage, and river-related visitor centers;
- Restore riparian habitats to healthy and functioning condition by removing or modifying activities creating unacceptable impacts along rivers;
- Make determinations regarding the impacts of proposed water resources projects on designated WSR, congressionally authorized study rivers, and on rivers identified for study by the BLM; and
- Maintain relationships with tribal governments, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, friends' groups and other non-profit organizations, and the public concerned with comprehensive river-related plans, studies, and/or management.

The BLM's revised Wild and Scenic Rivers Manual provides policy and program direction for identification, evaluation, planning, and management of designated rivers, congressionally authorized study rivers, and BLM-identified eligible and suitable rivers. The BLM will continue to implement this updated policy and program guidance by providing training courses that enable staff and managers to work collaboratively with partners and communities to protect river values and manage river uses. The BLM will coordinate with other programs, agencies and organizations to strengthen and improve monitoring strategies and best management practices, using partnerships, science and outreach to help monitor and manage river values.

The WSR program works to implement the AGO initiative through collaborative landscape and watershed protection and restoration work, improved recreation access and opportunities, and community partnerships that enhance quality of life outcomes for residents and visitors. The BLM will focus on protecting and restoring rivers for people and wildlife; enhancing river recreation which supports jobs in tourism and outdoor recreation; working with communities to take action to secure economic, social and ecological benefits of having a healthy river; and working collaboratively with local, State, tribal and other Federal agencies on river protection, restoration, and recreation access.

The WSR program is funded by multiple subactivities at \$7.0 million within the MLR and O&C appropriations (see table below). Fees collected at specific recreation sites and for Special Recreation Permits are returned to those locations to support management of WSRs. The BLM also leverages base funding by matching volunteer labor and contributions; cooperating with the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and State agencies where river areas are co-managed. Donations of labor and contributed funds from river and other partnership organizations increase BLM's capability and improve outcomes. The BLM plans to align funding and performance to increase program efficiencies and transparency.

National Wild & Scenic River Program				
	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change from 2014
Soil, Water & Air Management	180	181	194	+13
Rangeland Management	468	457	435	-22
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	118	118	118	+0
Riparian Management	419	419	419	+0
Cultural Resources Mgmt	320	320	320	+0
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	9	9	10	+1
Wildlife Management	214	214	214	+0
Fisheries Management	347	352	359	+7
Threatened & Endangered Species	199	213	213	+0
Recreation Resources Management	2,726	2,924	2,947	+23
Oil & Gas Management	29	31	23	-8
Alaska Conveyance	138	113	86	-27
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	-	50	50	+0
Land & Realty Management	46	-	-	+0
Hazardous Materials Management	121	121	121	+0
Annual Maint. & Ops	1,203	1,220	1,259	+39
Administrative Support	56	59	59	+0
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	115	124	124	+0
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	6,708	6,925	6,951	+26

National Scenic and Historic Trails Program

Congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails (National Trails) are corridors of cultural heritage, resource conservation, and outstanding recreation opportunities. National Trails span thousands of miles in nearly all 50 States, crossing Federal, State, tribal, local government, and private lands. The National Trails System was established under the National Trails System Act of 1968. Program responsibilities include managing eighteen National Trails (five scenic and 13 historic) on the ground, crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 14 States. The BLM serves as interagency Trail Administrator, or trail-wide lead, for the Iditarod, Old Spanish, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trails. The BLM coordinates closely with the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service Trail Administrators and other National Trail managing agencies to promote a seamless system of public trails. The Bureau also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers which tell the stories of the trails,

fostering public enjoyment, appreciation, volunteerism, and learning, while inspiring people to get outside to experience these National Trail treasures.

The BLM safeguards the nature and purposes of National Trails, and protects the recreational, scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which the trails pass. The BLM strives to model the America's Great Outdoors initiative along these trails in its work with volunteers, nonprofit trail groups, long-term partners, and willing landowners. National Trail work is guided by the 15-year National Landscape Conservation System Strategy and the 10-year National Trails Strategy.

National Scenic Trails provide outdoor recreation opportunities, public enjoyment, and promote conservation. They are planned, constructed, and maintained by the BLM and volunteers to provide visitors with long-distance hiking, backpacking, day hiking, and horseback riding opportunities, and to support related recreational activities such as camping, fishing, hunting, wildlife observation, nature study, and photography. National Scenic Trails provide public access to some of the Nation's most spectacular vistas, guide visitors through canyons, along arid deserts, across windswept tundra, and to the summit of snowcapped peaks.

National Historic Trails tell the iconic stories of America, including exploration, western expansion and settlement, economic development, cultural divides, and the pursuit of religious freedom. These pathways of history and the associated settings are identified, protected, restored, stabilized, and interpreted by the BLM and volunteers for future generations. Physical remnant and artifact discoveries include wagon ruts, swales, wagon train encampments, structures, signature rocks, pioneer gravesites, and skirmish sites, and artifacts such as period coins, weapons, household items, and tools. Public land visitors can experience National Historic Trails and the stories of the trails at visitor centers, wayside exhibits, historic sites, recreational trails, auto tour routes, and along intact trail segments. The BLM manages more miles of National Historic Trails than any other Federal agency.

Capacity-building and leveraging limited funding is critical to program success. The BLM recognizes its charge under the National Trails System Act of 1968 in encouraging and assisting nonprofit organizations, and provides limited support for training, education, workshops, conferences, publications, and youth apprenticeships. National Trails stewardship work is effected through cooperative agreements to acknowledge, support, and leverage resources. As part of this effort, approximately twenty major nonprofit trail organizations, such as the Nez Perce Trails Foundation, Oregon-California Trails Association, National Pony Express Association, and the Pacific Crest Trail Association, contribute thousands of hours working with the BLM in National Trail planning, development, operations, maintenance, and acquisition. National Trail organizations estimate that volunteer organizations contribute more than \$35.0 million in annual program value through volunteer hours and fiscal contributions.

The BLM National Trails System Manuals Series is the first of its kind for any Federal agency. The manuals provide the policy necessary to administer, inventory, plan, manage, and monitor National Trails and trails under study for designation. Under the National Trails System Act, the BLM may permit projects that do not substantially interfere with nature and purposes of the National Trails and must make efforts to avoid activities incompatible with National Trail purposes. The policy requires the BLM to safeguard the nature and purposes of National Trails, and protect the resources, qualities, values, (recreational, scenic, historic, natural, and cultural), associated settings, and the primary trail use or uses through the land use planning process and during the environmental review process. Training course development for the new manual series and this work is underway at the BLM National Training Center.

BLM National Trail inventory and monitoring work is readily identifiable and systematic within budget and performance systems. This work is critical for the establishment of National Trail management corridors through land use planning, and in proposed project review for priority renewable and nonrenewable energy development and transmission projects.

The BLM National Trails Program is funded by multiple subactivities within the MLR appropriation (see table below). The budget proposes \$6.4 million in 2015. Fees collected at National Trail Visitor Centers and specific recreation sites are returned to those locations. The BLM also leverages base funding by matching volunteer labor and contributions; applying for grants or other Federal or State funding; and through cooperative agreements at the local, State, and national level. The BLM plans to align funding and performance to increase program efficiencies and improve the transparency for how resources are allocated throughout the National Trails System.

National Scenic & Historic Trail Program				
	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change from 2014
Soil, Water & Air Management	112	112	121	+9
Rangeland Management	69	68	64	-4
Riparian Management	20	20	20	+0
Cultural Resources Mgmt	557	557	557	+0
Wildlife Management	93	93	93	+0
Threatened & Endangered Species	93	99	99	+0
Recreation Resources Management	4,067	4,397	4,397	+0
Annual Maint. & Ops	997	1,012	1,044	32
National Scenic & Historic Trails	6,008	6,358	6,395	+37

Service First

Service First is a partnership authority (P.L. 106-291, as amended by P.L. 109-54, P.L. 112-74, and further amended by P.L. 113-76) between the agencies and offices of the Department of the Interior and the agencies and offices of the Department of Agriculture. Service First authority was made permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74) and further expanded to include all agencies and offices in both the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76).

The BLM continues to strengthen partnerships among the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission; increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis; overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives; and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

Discussions are already underway with the legal community in both Departments about implementing the expanded authority in the new agencies. Further, both Departments and other agencies are exploring how and where to use the newly expanded authority in existing and new partnerships.

In 2015, Service First will continue to focus on opportunities for co-location of agency facilities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location better facilitates inter-agency communication and results in integration of natural resource management across the landscape. It is one method for increasing coordination across resource programs that include conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape-scale species conservation, sustaining rural communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, and recreation management including off-highway vehicle use and trail management.

Efficient Government through Service First

The BLM San Luis Valley Field Office is a Service First, dual-delegated unit. All line officers have both USFS and BLM management authorities and responsibilities. All units are comprised of blended staff. One unit also has a FWS Ecological Services staff member that provides technical assistance and, on some projects, is an interdisciplinary team member. The BLM and the USFS share personnel and resources with the San Luis Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve.

By integrating staff, budget, and other resources, the BLM and the USFS are able to effectively save approximately 10 FTE compared to separate units. This savings is possible by adding to the capacity of one agency or the other to complete priority projects. Either agency can purchase expertise from the other; eliminating the need for each agency to have all expertise on staff. Flexibility is gained by the ability to move personnel to the agency and program where the need and funding is greatest.

Service First will also continue to make advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Joint access to the more complex databases including geographic information systems, invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data will result in more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Finally, the agencies plan to build a strong interagency network with focused tools and regular outreach and information exchange such as best practices on Service First opportunities, challenges and successes.

Engaging the Next Generation

With the launch of the 21st-Century Conservation Service Corps (21CSC), the Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative is on a well-defined path to creating the next generation of conservation leaders. The BLM has joined with its Federal and non-Federal partners to engage young people and veterans in working to protect, restore, and enhance America's Great Outdoors. Building on youth education and engagement programs that foster personal connections with our Nation's public lands, the BLM is engaging youth aged 15-25, as well as veterans, in work that supports the multiple-use mission of the Bureau. Young people are employed in priority projects such as trail construction and maintenance, habitat restoration, and inventorying and monitoring in support of a wide range of program needs, including archaeological resources; wilderness characteristics; soil, water, air and climate resources; and renewable energy compliance.

The BLM's National Strategy on Education, Interpretation, and Youth Engagement envisions young people involved from an early age in learning and recreation on public lands, who then go on to become active stewards and conservation leaders as adults. The BLM's strategic focus aligns well with the four pillars of the Secretary's youth platform announced early in FY 2014. The Secretary has pledged that the Department will engage the next generation by providing opportunities to play, learn, serve, and work on public lands by:

- Creating recreational opportunities for more than 10 million young people by 2017;
- Providing educational opportunities in the natural classrooms that our public lands provide to at least 10 million K-12 students annually;
- Engaging one million volunteers in support of public lands; and
- Providing 100,000 work and training opportunities to young people over the next four years.

The 2015 President's budget request includes an increase of \$1.3 million in support of the Secretary's Youth initiative. The funding will be used to enhance BLM's capability to accomplish high-priority projects in a broad range of resource programs and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. This includes an increase for expanded youth programs and partnerships

BLM will continue to collaborate with youth corps organizations, with a special emphasis on those organizations that meet the needs of underserved youth, including those from Tribes and rural communities. In 2015, the BLM will also continue to identify science and resource priorities that can be addressed through short- or long-term projects involving the 21CSC and other youth corps and veteran's crews, as well as volunteers, field schools, and interns.

In 2015, the BLM will also focus on identifying mission-critical jobs and skills that are needed for entry-level positions in those occupations. This includes implementation of a resource assistant internship program based on the DOI's Direct Hiring Authority and focused on mission-critical jobs. In addition, by expanding partnerships with universities and professional organizations, the Bureau will enable more young people to explore careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), in alignment with DOI's new Strategic Plan on STEM Education and Employment Pathways. Opportunities to pursue field-based investigations and experiences, such as those provided to college interns and to K-12 students involved in the BLM Hands on the Land network of outdoor classrooms, can nurture and sustain student interest in pursuing STEM degrees and careers.

Education

The BLM's National Strategy for Education, Interpretation, and Youth Engagement envisions an education program that enhances the public's environmental and heritage literacy and its understanding of land management issues. The strategy focuses on identifying priority themes, working with partners to assist in the development and delivery of programs, and identifying and using relevant national and state education standards and best practices to improve the education programs and products that the BLM produces.

In 2015, the BLM will establish criteria for educational competencies; conduct a competency training needs assessment; develop a core competency-training plan for all staff, volunteers, and education partners who deliver educational programming; and identify staff who should

meet the established criteria. Program staff will also develop educational tools and resources identified in a 2014 needs assessment.

The BLM offers a range of education programs for youth and adults, including the following signature programs:

- ***Hands on the Land:*** Through the national HOL network of outdoor classrooms, the BLM's 56 HOL sites collaborate with local schools and communities to educate 50,000 students on the public lands each year. Field-based educational programming at HOL sites fosters connections to nature, exposes students to issues confronting 21st-century land managers, and creates broad-based community support for the BLM to address interior's Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education and Employment Pathways Strategic Plan and other Interior and national youth initiatives.
- ***Project Archaeology:*** Project Archaeology, the BLM's primary heritage education program, serves approximately 1,000 educators each year (totaling more than 11,000 since the inception of the program) through professional development for classroom teachers and informal educators, and through high-quality curricular materials. These educators reach an estimated 200,000 learners per year with high-quality cultural resource materials and programs. In addition to hosting professional development workshops for teachers, BLM field offices incorporate Project Archaeology materials into programs such as HOL and into materials and programs for local schools and the public.
- ***Take It Outside!*** Opportunities for young people and families to get outdoors and informally learn about the public lands are offered through "Take It Outside!" activities and partnerships with over 300 organizations annually, including the Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of the USA. Annually, "Take It Outside!" reaches over 70,000 youth and families through more than 200 different types of activities on BLM lands, including overnight and day camps; National Public Lands Day projects; and recreational outings such as fishing, hiking, and paleontology explorations.
- ***Stewardship:*** For over 20 years, the BLM has collaborated with the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics and Tread Lightly!, Inc., to teach BLM staff and visitors how to behave responsibly on public lands through outdoor ethics education. Outdoor ethics education, training, and materials help the public learn to take care of the lands they visit and foster a sense of stewardship for public lands. BLM visitors also learn outdoor ethics through "Take It Outside!" activities, educational signs, printed materials, and informal training. In 2013, BLM reached over 1,000 Boy Scouts and Leaders at the National Boy Scout Jamboree with outdoor ethics education activities.
- ***Public Education Opportunities:*** Field trips, classroom visits by resource professionals, and service-learning opportunities not only educate but also foster conservation and stewardship ethics. Additionally, BLM lands provide a rich opportunity for collegiate-level research, professional development opportunities for teachers and continuing education for seniors.

The BLM's increased use of technology helps the agency reach a broad array of audiences to enhance public understanding, achieve management goals, foster stewardship, and build public support. BLM offices also use social media, web, and mobile technologies to provide educational programs, information, and materials to an ever-expanding virtual audience.

Interpretation

Serving audiences with diverse backgrounds, viewpoints, and needs, BLM interpretive programs and services connect public land visitors to BLM's natural and cultural resources, enhance understanding of resource management issues, add to the quality of visitor experiences, and build public interest in conserving and protecting America's public lands.

In 2015, the Interpretation Program as outlined in the BLM Education, Interpretation and Youth Engagement National Strategy will develop core messages to incorporate into interpretive products and programs on the BLM and its mission and establish baseline standards for the interpretive program and product quality. The program will use comprehensive data collection techniques to assess interpretation program costs, benefits, and effectiveness at both the State and national levels. Delivery of current interpretation, information, safety, and resource protection messages will utilize the BLM's growing social media presence and the internet.

Junior Explorers: The BLM's Junior Explorer program was formally launched in 2013 with the goal of encouraging awareness of the BLM and public land stewardship, and informally educating children about the natural and social sciences. The BLM Junior Explorer program provides an avenue for BLM district and field offices to develop and provide engaging, high-quality educational materials and activities to elementary-age children, as well as their parents and teachers.

Award-winning interpretation and education programs with the Bureau include:

- **Boise District Office (Idaho):** The development and construction of a sage-grouse habitat demonstration garden and ethno botany interpretative panels at the Boise District Office. The garden highlights the traditional use of native plants by First Americans and early European settlers, and demonstrates the relationship between sage-grouse life cycles and vegetation types. The garden allows visitors to gain an appreciation for the challenges of multiple-use management and the importance of understanding and balancing the needs of diverse public land resources and users.
- **Rock Springs Field Office (Wyoming):** An annual wild horse education and showcase event, which allows local fourth-graders and others to see, touch, and spend time among wild horses. The event encourages positive attitudes and understanding in younger community members to generate support for the BLM Wild Horse and Burro adoption program.

Volunteers

The BLM Volunteer Program engages thousands of citizens nationwide each year and provides a return of over 26:1 on agency funds invested in program management, which includes volunteer recruitment, training, and recognition, as well as staff training and fulfillment of legal requirements, such as volunteer background checks.

Volunteer contributions to the BLM are highly valued and vitally important to achieving agency goals. In 2013, volunteers contributed an estimated 1,185,275 hours to BLM lands and resources, including national monuments and national conservation areas, recreation areas and trails, wild and scenic rivers, rangelands, cultural resources, and wild horses and burros. Among the programs and projects completed were:

- **Cultural and Paleontological Resources:** Taos Field Office, NM: For the 11th straight year, the BLM worked with a nonprofit group on a 2-week petroglyph-recording project on Mesa Prieta. Local student volunteers included Native Americans from the Ohkay-Owingeh and Taos Pueblos, as well as youth from several towns in north-central New Mexico. Participants used GPS technology, digital photography, and extensive written documentation to record hundreds of petroglyphs that were discovered during the inventory. Data recorded during the project has been put into a geographic information system (GIS) database that will become a powerful tool for data curation and research.
- **Recreation:** Kingman Field Office, AZ: A local Boy Scout organized the installation of a kiosk and a trash cleanup on nearly 100 acres of BLM lands in the Hualapai Mountains, earning the rank of Eagle Scout for his efforts. More than 30 volunteers, including many youth, logged over 400 hours. Interpretive material that focuses on Leave No Trace ethics, camping limits, and illegal dumping was placed in the new kiosk. Since the event, target shooters have been more responsible about picking up their shooting debris and illegal dumping has significantly decreased in the area.
- **National Public Lands Day:** National Public Lands Day (NPLD) is the nation's largest volunteer workday on behalf of the public lands and a signature Take Pride in America program, as well as a contributor to the America's Great Outdoors, Let's Move, and Take It Outside initiatives. Each year, the BLM engages the services of about 10,000 NPLD volunteers at more than 135 sites managed by 90+ BLM field offices in 18-20 States. Those volunteers regularly produce public lands enhancements valued at more than \$1 million, representing an annual return on investment of 5:1 or greater.

In 2015, the BLM will focus on: expanding the slate of available volunteer administration training programs in order to both strengthen the skill sets of agency volunteer coordinators and staff working with volunteers and increase the capacity of long-term, highly-skilled volunteers; fully utilizing the interagency *Volunteer.gov* web portal to conduct targeted recruitment of volunteers; and, building on the resources available to volunteer coordinators and staff to ensure the success of BLM volunteer projects.

Partnerships

In 2015, the BLM will further develop and bolster its capacity to support partnerships to improve the management, stewardship, and public enjoyment of the Nation's public lands. To achieve these objectives, the BLM will begin implementing a five-year national strategy and implementation plan that provides a framework to support, advance, and strengthen the use of partnerships across BLM programs. Areas of focus include staffing and training, guidance and tools, practitioner networks, and data collection and reporting. The strategy and plan build on the BLM's extensive and successful partnership history and will help advance partnerships to the next level.

Successful and diverse partnerships across many BLM programs address agency and Department priorities. Some recent examples include:

- The **Cienega Watershed Partnership** (Arizona), winner of the 2013 Secretary's Partners in Conservation Awards, promotes understanding and stewardship of the natural and cultural resources of the more than 45,000-acre Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. Project work has recovered populations of native fish and threatened leopard frogs, developed refugia habitats, eliminated nonnative aquatic species, planted native aquatic plants, and engaged local communities. The partnership has: brought

together numerous players to involve youth in restoration work, giving them valuable work experience for careers in natural resources; conducted scientific investigations in the watersheds of the area; offered training in erosion control and water harvesting techniques; and encouraged cultural preservation of the region through the recording of oral history interviews.

- The **University of Nevada Cooperative Extension-Bootstraps Program** (Nevada) is a model youth engagement partnership that equips at-risk young adults with the skills to return to school or enter the workforce by involving them in natural resource project work. The program includes field experience and practical classroom instruction focused on self-development. Since its launch nine years ago, it has employed more than 100 participants, two-thirds of whom are Native American. The young adults' outstanding stewardship has enhanced sage-grouse and other wildlife habitat on Nevada's public lands and has included the removal and control of more than 12,000 acres of pinyon-juniper trees in preliminary priority sage-grouse habitat.
- The **Intergovernmental Internship Cooperative** (Utah), led by Southern Utah University's Harry Reid Outdoor Engagement Center, is an innovative partnership that recruits students, educators, and young people to complete vital agency conservation projects on public lands in southern Utah and northern Arizona, while training them for careers in land and resource management. Student interns work as interpreters, natural and cultural resource support staff, fee collectors, researchers, and trail builders. Participants repair recreational trails, monitor and rehabilitate wilderness study areas, restore streams and riparian areas, reduce woody fuel loads and invasive vegetation, establish and monitor range plot frequencies, monitor wildlife, and monitor and restore cultural resources. One of the program's successes is the creation of the first certified Wildland Firefighter crew in Utah's university system.

Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands

The 2015 budget request enhances BLM capacity to use regional information to manage the public lands to achieve conservation and development priorities in the face of compounding stressors such as prolonged drought, catastrophic wildland fire, invasive species and urban growth.

Over the last ten years, the BLM has developed a number of tools to help manage the public lands on a landscape basis. These tools include creating the capacity to systematically synthesize large amounts of geospatial information to help the BLM and its partners develop a shared understanding of regional trends and regional conservation and development opportunities; working with public land users to institutionalize the “mitigation hierarchy” to help achieve conservation and development goals; developing regional partnerships to coordinate and focus multiple funding streams to help achieve regional conservation goals; and identifying core indicators, standard methods and multi-scale sampling frameworks to monitor changes in terrestrial and aquatic condition across a region.

The BLM is incorporating the use of these tools into a number of major initiatives including the Greater Sage-Grouse planning initiative, implementation of the Western Solar Energy Plan, and into the development of a west-wide monitoring program for Wild Horse and Burro herd management areas.

In 2015, the BLM will build on these successes by moving forward with a landscape approach to planning and development of corporate geospatial data solutions that will enable full implementation of the landscape approach.

In 2015, the BLM will move forward with the implementation of a number of major Executive and Secretarial orders including:

- Executive Order Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects (March 2012), that directed agencies to significantly reduce the aggregate time required to make decisions in the permitting and review of infrastructure projects and improve environmental and community outcomes.
- Executive Order Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change (November 1, 2013), that directed Federal agencies to help improve climate preparedness and resilience through deliberate preparation, close cooperation, and coordinated planning.
- Secretarial Order 3323 (September 2012), that established America’s Great Outdoors Program within DOI to ensure that Federal lands are managed for conservation purposes with sound stewardship and a commitment to conserve habitat and fish and wildlife migration corridors;
- DOI Manual for Climate Change Policy (523 DM 1), issued in December 2012, which stated that it is the policy of the Department to effectively and efficiently adapt to the challenges posed by climate change to its mission, programs, operations, and personnel;
- Secretarial Order No. 3330 (October 2013): Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior (DOI), which identified a landscape-scale approach to identifying and facilitating investments in key regional conservation priorities as central to the DOI’s responsibility to oversee Federal lands for the benefit of current and future generations.

The Landscape Approach: The BLM is working with Federal, State, tribal and non-governmental partners to develop a landscape approach to managing the public lands. This approach will use broad ecological assessments to understand resource conditions and trends and to identify opportunities for resource conservation and development. As shown on the diagram to the right, the landscape approach to managing the Nation's public lands consists of several interconnected actions, including regional assessments, regional conservation and development strategies, land use plans, projects and permits, monitoring for adaptive management, science integration, and geospatial services. Taken together, these components will enable the BLM and its partners to more effectively evaluate and address conservation and development needs across programmatic, organizational and administrative boundaries.

Regional Assessments: The BLM released four Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs) in 2013 and is planning to release four additional REAs in 2014, six in 2015, and one in 2016. Taken together, these 15 REAs cover over 700 million acres of public and non-public lands. The REAs are peer-reviewed science products that synthesize existing information (including a significant amount of non-BLM data) about resource conditions and trends. They highlight and map areas of high ecological value; gauge potential risks from stressors including climate change; and establish landscape-scale baseline ecological data to gauge the effect and effectiveness of future management actions. The REAs provide the BLM with a large amount of information about current and projected resource condition, which the Bureau can then use along with similar information from other large-scale assessments to help identify potential

The landscape approach to public land management is a multi-year investment. The BLM anticipates that in each ecoregion it will take several years to implement this multi-scale approach to management.

- The first two to three years focuses on conducting REAs. In these assessments, the BLM and its partners: identify management questions; develop conceptual models; evaluate significant ecological values such as native fish, wildlife, and plants; evaluate terrestrial condition and aquatic condition; and identify four potential change agents (climate change, fire, invasive plants and animals, and urban and industrial development).
- In the third and fourth year, efforts to develop Regional Conservation and Development strategies are kicked-off. To provide a solid understanding of the components of REAs and the data, scientific approaches, modeling tools, and results for each ecoregion, the BLM is offering hands-on workshops and on-line content delivery, such as YouTube videos, to staff, partners, and the public that will increase our ability to utilize the vast amount of data and information in the REAs to enhance decision making.
- The next three to ten years are devoted to implementing planned actions, effectiveness monitoring, and data analysis and review for adaptive management.

development and conservation priorities; prepare land use plans and plan amendments; conduct cumulative impact analyses; develop best management practices; and authorize public land uses. The REAs and other sources for regional information, such as the Western Governors Association's Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, are foundational to the landscape management approach.

The BLM is working with a multi-stakeholder group of Federal, State and non-governmental organizations to enhance the coordination and integration of regional assessment activities. This group recently completed the first phase of a Field Guide to Landscape Assessments and is now planning to develop more comprehensive regional guides for one or more ecoregions. (The phase one Field Guide is available at <https://my.usgs.gov/lfg/>.)

Regional Conservation and Development Strategies are critical bridges between ecoregional assessments and land use planning and other decision-making processes. The BLM is working with partners to inventory and compile existing

assessments and crosswalk the priority areas identified in each assessment.

In 2014, the BLM will begin work with a number of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCC) to develop synthesis reports covering all or significant portions of four ecoregions: the Central Basin and Range, the Colorado Plateau, the Mojave Basin and Range, and the Northwestern Plains. These synthesis reports will: help develop a shared understanding of the regional conservation and development opportunities highlighted by the REAs and other large-scale assessments; identify what the BLM and its partners are already doing to address regional challenges and opportunities; and outline additional actions that could be undertaken over the next five to ten years to help achieve regional goals. These regional strategies will significantly help the BLM implement the recent Secretarial Order on Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices. Because the REA information will be applied to many different types of management concerns, it is likely that more than one ecoregional strategy will be developed in each ecoregion. In 2015, the BLM will continue work with the LCCs as well as the Climate Science Centers and other regional partnerships, to complete ongoing regional strategies and begin others for REAs completed in 2014.

Land Use Plans: While these regional strategies are being developed, the BLM field offices will incorporate assessment information as appropriate into ongoing planning and other resource management activities. For example, data from completed REAs is being used to inform the multi-State Greater Sage-Grouse planning initiative, to develop a regional mitigation plan for the Dry Lake Solar Energy Zone in Nevada, and to identify where National Landscape Conservation System units are important for resource protection and conservation within a broader landscape context. The BLM Division of Decision Support, Planning, and NEPA has provided guidance on the use of REAs and other large-scale assessments for planning purposes, and is developing an efficient and adaptive approach to landscape level land use planning in which plans are more responsive to changing ecological systems over political and jurisdictional boundaries. This effort, referred to as Planning 2.0, facilitates the ability to conduct land use planning across landscapes. Planning 2.0 will focus the planning process on collaborative work with partners at different scales to produce highly useful decisions that readily address the rapidly changing environment and conditions posed by the changing climate, rapid growth and development and other ecological stressors.

Projects and Permits: Field implementation puts the management strategies into practice through existing BLM programs, including the public participation and intergovernmental coordination opportunities associated with implementation planning and environmental impact assessment procedures. Examples of field implementation include authorizing land use, constructing facilities, and implementing on-the-ground treatments and projects. As a matter of policy, the BLM is committed to using the “mitigation hierarchy” to help site and design new developmental projects and focus off-site mitigation in areas with high value and high probability of success.

Information about BLM's Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands can be found in the following locations:

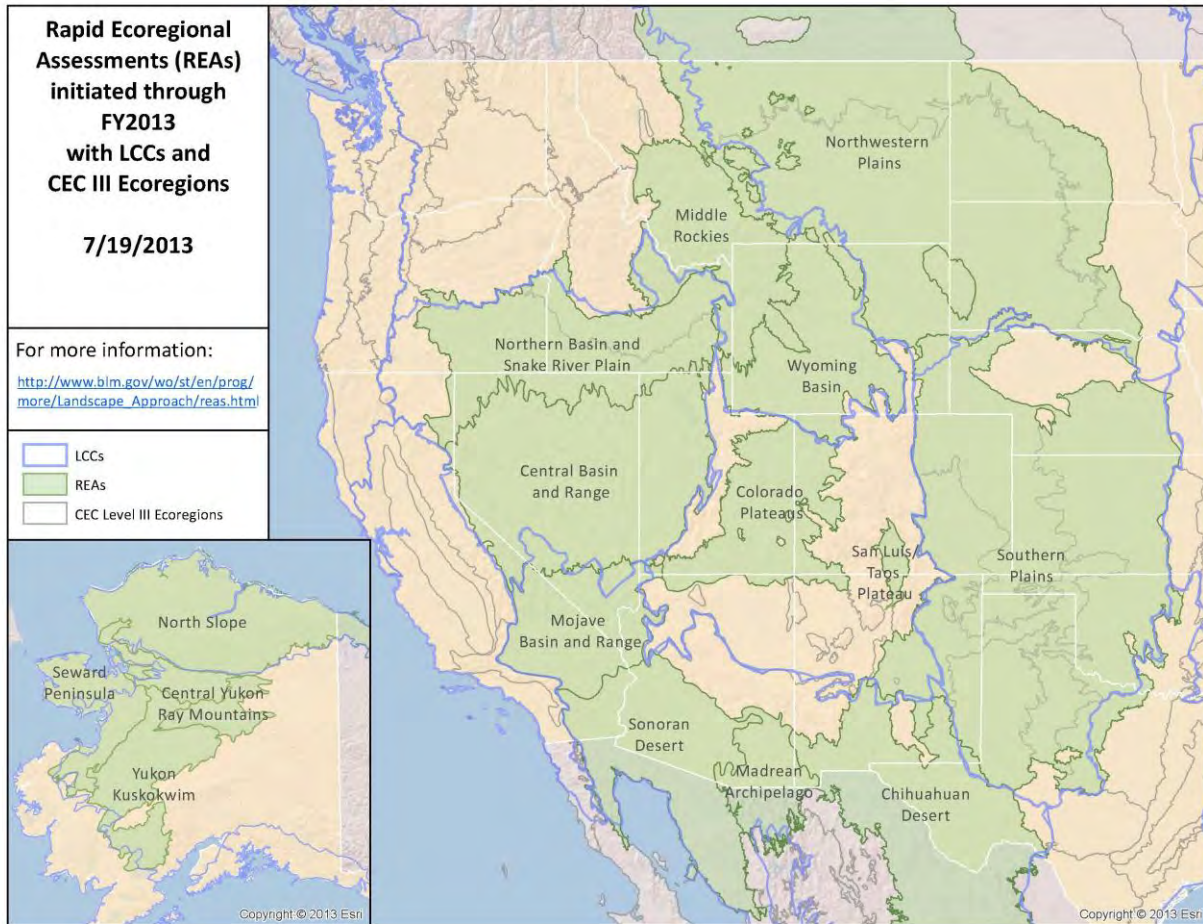
- Climate Change:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/climate_change.html
- Landscape Approach:
<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/LandscapeApproach.html>
- Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs):
<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/LandscapeApproach/reas.html>
- Monitoring for Adaptive Management:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/LandscapeApproach/Monitoring_for_Adaptive_Management.html

Healthy Landscapes (HL) is a critical effort to integrate and focus on-the-ground restoration projects. The HL effort helps target project dollars from multiple BLM programs, partners contributions, and compensatory mitigation to fund conservation and restoration work in

identified, cross-jurisdictional, priority areas. For example, HL funds may be combined or coordinated with other funds to complete a portfolio of projects in one focus area, such as vegetation treatments, travel management planning, Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions, and applied regional mitigation funds, when each project contributes to the objective of conserving intact habitat or defragmenting habitat. Coordinating and focusing integrated resource stewardship investments can help to generate benefit, over and above what individual programs or mitigation funds could accomplish. Since its inception in 2007, HL has supported: more than 1.7 million acres of treatments in New Mexico through the Restore New Mexico program; more than 1 million acres of treatments in Utah in partnership with the Utah Watershed Initiative; and hundreds of thousands of acres of restoration projects through such partnerships as the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative, the Great Basin Restoration Initiative and many lesser known projects coordinated at District Office levels. Although exact rates vary project to project, the BLM's HL funds are typically leveraged by at least a 3:1 ratio.

In 2014, the BLM will identify priority focal areas for 2015-2019 funding. This will set the stage for better alignment of Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) restoration investments, hazardous fuels program investments, other BLM investments, and non-BLM investments such as partnership contributions and regional mitigation funds. The identification of these focal areas also will strengthen the BLM's landscape approach to stewardship activities and will directly benefit project level implementation.

Monitoring for Adaptive Management: Informed decision making and adaptive management require current data about the status and trend of terrestrial and aquatic systems and about the location and extent of natural and human-caused disturbances. The BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy is the framework for this data collection. This strategy outlines a process for using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information to determine the status of and track changes to natural resources on the public lands over time. The AIM Strategy is currently being implemented through five sets of interrelated projects. The first three are designed to implement West-wide monitoring that is coordinated, and where possible, integrated with the monitoring activities of other Federal, State and non-governmental partners. The West-wide projects include the BLM Rangeland Assessment, the BLM Western Rivers and Streams Assessment, and the BLM Grass-Shrub Fractional Mapping Project. Some of the Federal partners' included in these efforts are NRCS, EPA, USGS, and USFS. The two remaining projects are designed to help support immediate multi-State and field office priorities. These projects include efforts to monitor the effectiveness of BLM LUPs and to determine the effectiveness of BLM treatments and actions. In 2015, these five interrelated monitoring efforts will be implemented to inform the regional mitigation and monitoring strategies for the Solar Programmatic EIS and for the Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Initiative.



Map of Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and Landscape Conservation Cooperatives – Seven REAs were initiated in 2010, followed by two assessments in 2011, and six more started in 2012. Thus, individual REAs are in various stages of completion. The Colorado Plateau, Sonoran Desert, Mojave Basin and Range, and Central Basin and Range were published in 2013. BLM is planning to release four additional REAs in 2014, six in 2015, and one in 2016. BLM is coordinating with other agencies and partners to keep the REAs updated and fresh.

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Budget at a Glance

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs Changes	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	41,455	42,939	+254	+0	+2,159	45,352
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>					+909	
<i>Youth in the Great Outdoors</i>					+1,250	
Range Management	75,955	79,000	+727	+0	-4,799	74,928
<i>Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees</i>					-4,799	
Grazing Administration Management	-	-	+0	+0	+6,500	6,500
<i>Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees</i>					+4,799	
<i>Grazing Permit Issuance/New funding through fees</i>					+1,701	
Grazing Administration Offset	-	-			-6,500	-6,500
Public Domain Forest Management	5,889	9,838	+91	+0	+0	9,929
Riparian Management	21,321	21,321	+191	+0	+1,488	23,000
Cultural Resources Management	15,131	15,131	+127	+0	+742	16,000
<i>Inventory and Site Protection</i>					+742	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	71,836	77,245	+193	+0	+2,800	80,238
<i>Applied Science - Implementation of NAS Recommendations</i>					+2,800	
Activity Total, Land Resources	231,587	245,474	+1,583	+0	+2,390	249,447
Wildlife Management	48,606	52,338	+251	+0	+0	52,589
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,530	+96	+0	+0	12,626
Activity Total, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	61,136	64,868	+347	+0	+0	65,215
Threatened & Endangered Species Management	20,326	21,458	+178	+0	+0	21,636

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs Changes	2015 President's Budget		
				Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources (Continued)						
Wilderness Management	17,300	18,264	+171	+0	+0	18,435
Recreation Resources Management	46,129	48,697	+425	+0	+900	50,022
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>					+900	
Activity Total, Recreation Management	63,429	66,961	+596	+0	+900	68,457
Oil & Gas Management	70,877	80,877	+526	+0	-28,220	53,183
<i>Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies</i>					+4,580	
<i>Rulemaking and Reforms</i>					+5,200	
<i>Decrease Base Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees</i>					-38,000	
APD Fees	32,500	32,500	+0	+0	+0	32,500
APD Offset	-30,946	-32,500				-32,500
Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement			+0	+0	+48,000	48,000
<i>Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees</i>					[+38,000]	
<i>New funding through fees</i>					[+10,000]	
Inspection and Enforcement Offset					-48,000	-48,000
Coal Management	7,552	9,595	+85	+0	+0	9,680
Other Mineral Resources Management	8,834	10,586	+98	+0	+0	10,684
Renewable Energy	21,275	29,061	+171	+0	+0	29,232
Activity Total, Energy & Minerals Management	110,092	130,119	+880	+0	-28,220	102,779

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs Changes	2015 President's Budget		
				Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources (Continued)						
Alaska Conveyance	16,568	22,000	+117	+0	-3,117	19,000
<i>Streamline Conveyance Process</i>					-3,117	
Cadastral Survey	11,276	11,276	+0	-11,276	+0	-
<i>Transfer Cadastral Survey to new subactivity</i>				-11,276		
Land & Realty Management	34,382	34,382	+0	-34,382	+0	-
<i>Transfer Lands & Realty Management to new subactivity</i>				-34,382		
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management		[45,658]	+424	+45,658	+5,000	51,082
<i>Transfer Cadastral Survey</i>				+11,276		
<i>Transfer Lands & Realty Management</i>				+34,382		
<i>Transmission Corridors</i>					+5,000	
Activity Total, Realty & Ownership Management	62,226	67,658	+541	+0	+1,883	70,082
Communication Site Management	1,898	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000
<i>Communication Site Management Offset</i>	<i>(1,898)</i>	<i>-2,000</i>				<i>-2,000</i>

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs Changes	2015 President's Budget		
				Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources (Continued)						
Resource Management Planning	37,125	37,125	+256	+0	+5,018	42,399
<i>High Priority Planning Efforts</i>					+1,208	
<i>Applied Science - Enterprise Geospatial System</i>					+3,810	
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	25,325	25,325	+153	+0	+179	25,657
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>					+179	
Abandoned Mine Lands	16,687	16,687	+75	+0	+2,821	19,583
<i>Red Devil Mine remediation</i>					+2,821	
Hazardous Materials Management	15,612	15,612	+106	+0	+0	15,718
Activity Total, Resource Prot. & Maint.	94,749	94,749	+590	+0	+8,018	103,357
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	26,995	26,995	+69	+0	+4,240	31,304
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>					+4,240	
Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs	38,637	38,637	+310	+0	+500	39,447
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>					+500	
Activity Total, Trans. & Fac. Maintenance	65,632	65,632	+379	+0	+4,740	70,751
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	29,909	31,819	+283	+0	+1,898	34,000
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>					+1,898	
Challenge Cost Share	2,413	2,413	+3	+0	+1,163	3,579
<i>Enhance Core Capabilities</i>					+1,163	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs Changes	2015 President's Budget		
				Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources (Continued)						
Administrative Support	47,127	47,127	+350	+0	+454	47,931
<i>Enhance Core Capabilities</i>					+454	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	87,773	92,901	-1,938	+0	+47	91,010
<i>WCF Indirect Cost Payments</i>					+47	
Information Technology Management	25,761	25,696	+145	+0	+0	25,841
Activity Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	160,661	165,724	-1,443	+0	+501	164,782
Mining Law Administration	37,677	39,696	+0	+0	+0	39,696
<i>Mining Law Administration Offset</i>	-37,677	-39,696			+0	-39,696
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	902,160	956,875	+3,937	+0	-6,727	954,085
Appropriation: Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	17,977	15,949	+0	+0	+5,531	21,480
<i>Land Acquisition Projects</i>					+5,531	
Emergencies & Hardships	1,420	1,616	+0	+0	+0	1,616
Acquisition Management	1,778	1,898	+6	+0	+0	1,904
Total, Land Acquisition	21,175	19,463	+6	+0	+5,531	25,000

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs Changes	2015 President's Budget		
				Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands						
O&C Construction & Acquisition	293	310	+2	+0	+0	312
O&C Deferred Maintenance	838	-	+0	+0	+0	
O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance	9,571	10,063	+44	+0	-590	9,517
General Program Decrease					-590	
Activity Total, Trans. & Facilities Maint.	10,409	10,063	+44	+0	-590	9,517
O&C Forest Management	30,383	33,447	+160	+0	-1,626	31,981
General Program Decrease					-1,626	-
O&C Reforestation & Forest Development	22,387	23,851	+91	+0	+0	23,942
O&C Other Forest Resources	34,672	36,985	+140	+0	-4,410	32,715
General Program Decrease					-4,410	
O&C Resource Management Planning	5,338	7,140	+8	+0	-4,183	2,965
Anticipated Plan Completions					-4,183	
Activity Total, Resources Management	92,780	101,423	+399	+0	-10,219	91,603
O&C Information & Data Systems	1,822	1,923	+5	+0	-156	1,772
General Program Decrease					-156	
O&C Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	709	748	+5	+0	+0	753
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	106,013	114,467	+455	+0	-10,965	103,957

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs Changes	2015 President's Budget		
				Internal Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount
Appropriation: Range Improvements						
Public Lands Improvements	8,080	7,590	+0	+0	+589	8,179
<i>Change in available appropriation due to 2014 sequestration</i>	-	-	+0	+0	+589	-
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	1,410	1,690	+0	+0	+131	1,821
<i>Change in available appropriation due to 2014 sequestration</i>	-	-	+0	+0	+131	-
Administrative Costs	[570]	[557]	+0	+0	[+43]	[600]
Total, Range Improvements	9,490	9,280	+0	+0	+720	10,000
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	1,038,838	1,100,085	+4,398	+0	-11,441	1,093,042

Notes:

- 2014 amount for Range Improvements includes 7.2% sequester pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended
- Change in Range Improvements between 2014 and 2015 reflects the change in available appropriations between 2014 and 2015 due to sequester in 2014. not a request for an increase in appropriated funds

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Collections

Collections

BLM Collections, 2012-2015 (\$000) ⁷				
Collection Source	2012 Actual Revised ⁸	2013 Actual	2014 Estimated	2015 Estimated ⁹
Sale of Public Lands	22,333	26,331	67,641	89,539
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	34	35	34	34
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	1,859	1,802	1,810	1,810
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	12,888	12,171	12,305	12,255
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	22,181	27,924	28,510	29,465
Recreational Use Fees	17,142	17,856	18,000	18,500
Earnings on Investments	752	997	0	1,210
Sale of Helium	198,419	203,002	200,762	47,494
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	64,362	65,787	66,138	66,532
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	32,448	27,802	31,092	32,465
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	33,986	30,946	32,500	32,500
Grazing Administrative Processing Fees		0	0	6,500
Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees	0	0		48,000
Other Collections	93,904	91,252	102,208	125,258
Total	500,308	505,906	561,000	511,562

2015 Collections

In 2015, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will collect an estimated total of \$511.6 million in revenue. Revenue is collected by BLM from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect an estimated \$4.1 billion in receipts from BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the ONRR budget materials (within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification).

⁷ Totals may not add due to rounding

⁸ The revision is a correction of the amount of "Other Collections" attributable to revised collections from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents.

⁹ The 2015 President's Budget proposes to impose a \$6 per-acre fee on non-producing oil and gas leases, both onshore and on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect these revenues and is therefore reporting those collections in the ONRR Budget Justification, and they are not included here.

Collections from some sources, such as grazing fees, are expected to remain relatively level over the next two years. The amount of revenue expected to come from other sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County, Nevada. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

The main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land category are described below. The collection amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to State governments, to Treasury, or other entities, before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how BLM uses the funds.

- **Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for thirteen years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2012 and 2013 were \$7,767,000 and \$12,963,000 respectively. Sales in 2014 are projected to produce \$51,590,000. The increase is mainly due to payments received from a sale in 2013 and projected competitive sales of 440-acres. Estimated collections for 2015 are expected to be \$66,655,000 mainly coming from final payments received from 2014 sales and a modified competitive and direct sale of 500 acres. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see SNPLMA Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- **Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments** – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and is also authorized to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2012 and 2013 were \$752,000 and \$997,000 respectively. . No interest is estimated to be earned in 2014; the estimate for 2015 is \$1,210,000. Projected investment earnings take into account: (a) revenue from land sales, (b) earnings on investments, and (c) projected interest rates and outlays.
- **Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)** – No receipts were collected from the sale of land under the FLTFA, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2013 because the authority expired in July 2011; the unobligated balance was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as required by law. The 2015 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Estimated collections for 2015 are \$5,000,000. The Permanent Operating Funds

section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of FLTFA collections are paid to the state in which the land is sold.

- **Lincoln County Land Sales** – Revenue in the amount of \$516,000 was collected in 2013 from the sale land under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Receipts mainly from Coyote Springs sales are estimated to be \$1,019,000 and \$3,602,000 in 2014 and 2015, of which five percent and ten percent will be paid to the State and County.
- **Owyhee Land Acquisition Account** – Revenue collected prior to the enactment of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 in the amount of \$2,451,000 was deposited to this account in 2010. No revenue was collected in 2012 and 2013 and none is estimated to be collected in 2014. Sales in 2015 are estimated to produce \$800,000. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.
- **Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account** – No revenue was or is estimated to be collected in 2013 or 2014 from the sale land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). Estimated collections in 2015 are \$100,000.
- **Silver Saddle Endowment Account** – No revenue was collected or is estimated to be collected in 2012 and in 2013 from the sale land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). Estimated collections in 2014 are \$375,000. Four percent of collections will be paid to the State. No revenue is estimated to be collected in 2015.
- **Carson City Special Account** – No revenue was collected in 2012 and in 2013 from the sale of land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). In 2014, collections are estimated to be \$200,000 of which five percent will be paid to the State. No revenue is estimated to be collected in 2015.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – The Office of Natural Resources Revenue, formerly a component of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. In addition, the BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but transfers these receipts to ONRR accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes mineral leasing and other receipts from Land Utilization Project lands. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing*

Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. For more information on the use of these fees, see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales –

- Receipts from the Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands – In 2013, the BLM collected \$26 million, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Under current law, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, P.L. 106-393, as extended and amended by P.L. 110-343, P.L. 112-141, and P.L. 113-40 expired in 2013, and final payments will be made in 2014. (Payments are made in the year following the year for which they are authorized.) The Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. USDA Forest Service will make the Secure Rural Schools payments to western Oregon counties. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority, emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. (Please refer to the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section for more information about the Secure Rural Schools program and the USDA Forest Service budget for more information on the reauthorization proposal.)
- ***Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands*** – In 2015, the BLM expects to offer for sale 25 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands, and estimates collections of \$2,025,000 in timber sales receipts from public domain lands. Collections in 2013 and 2014 were \$3,147,000 and \$2,550,000 respectively. Collections from salvage timber sale on public domain lands were \$1,794,000 in 2013 and are estimated to be \$1,500,000 in 2014 and 2015.
- ***Stewardship Contracting Fund*** – With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the FS and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2013, the BLM deposited \$46,000 to this fund. The authority expired on September 30, 2013, but was extended by the Agriculture Act of 2014, Public Law No: 113-79. The BLM estimates deposits will be \$40,000 in 2014 and \$20,000 in 2015.

Recreation Use Fees – Recreation use fees are derived from collecting fees on public lands at recreation sites, issuing recreation use permits, and selling Federal recreation passports such as the Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes. These funds are used to improve recreation facility conditions and user services at recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 2013, recreation fee collections were \$17,856,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$18,000,000 in 2014 and \$18,500,000 in 2015 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of Recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section. Under current law, authority for these collections expires in December, 2014. The 2015 Budget proposes to permanently extending the authority to collect and spend these fees.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve – On August 7, 2008, the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy certified that sufficient funds have been collected to cover the cost of the cleanup and of equipment installed on the oil shale reserve. Because of the certification, no more deposits will

be made to the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. Instead, revenue from the site will be distributed under the Mineral Leasing Act. The unappropriated account balance is \$76,665,506 which will not change unless new legislation is enacted.

Sales of Helium – The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 2013 was \$203,002,000. That amount was sufficient to pay the remaining debt owed to the Treasury, and the authority for the Helium Revolving Fund expired after that payment was made. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013, P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales are projected to be \$200,762,000 in 2014 and \$47,494,000 in 2015. Revenues in excess of the cost of operating the helium program will be deposited to the General Fund. Additional information is available in the helium program section.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989* which provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66, (Section 10101)* provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites to continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$140 per claim and the location fee is currently \$34 per claim. Collections in 2013 were \$65,787,000 and are estimated to be \$66,138,000 in 2014 and \$66,532,000 in 2015. Additional information is included in the Activity: Mining Law Administration section.

A \$20 processing fee is required for new mining claim locations in addition to the initial maintenance fee and location fee. BLM collects this fee under its cost recovery regulations (see 43 CFR 3000.12). These fees are accounted for separately from the maintenance and location fees and therefore are not included in the above total. Additional information is included in the Activity: Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2013 were \$26,342,000 and are estimated to be \$31,092,000 in 2014 and \$32,465,000 in 2015. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – The 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the BLM to collect when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas is submitted. The fee is \$6,500 per application. Collections are to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Collections were \$33,986,000 in 2012 and \$30,946,000 in 2013. The 2015 President's Budget proposes to continue one-year

authority to collect these fees, which are estimated at \$32,500,000 in 2014 and 2015. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program.

Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees – The 2015 Budget includes a new inspection fee for onshore oil and gas leases. The fee would support Federal efforts to provide services to ensure the proper reporting of oil and gas production, protect human safety and the environment, and conserve energy resources. These fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2015 is \$48,000,000.

Grazing Administrative Processing Fees – The Budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2015 is \$6,500,000.

Other Collections – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act*); and from contributions. These consist of funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources for projects or work authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Sikes Act*, and other laws. Additional information on other collections is included in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, Permanent Operating Funds, and Miscellaneous Trust Fund sections. The estimates for 2014 and 2015 also include a planned increase of \$11,300,000 and \$17,350,000 respectively from wind and solar renewable energy rights-of-way rents.

Amounts Not Included in Collections – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, as amended, are made partially from receipts produced in those counties in the preceding year. Over half of the amounts paid, however, are derived from an appropriation from the General Fund. Of the total of estimated payments of \$38.0 million to the western Oregon counties for 2013 in 2014, \$20.4 million is projected to be appropriated from the General Fund. That payment is the final payment authorized under the current law.

Secure Rural Schools payments were enacted by P.L. 106-393 for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006. They were extended for one year (FY 2007) by Public Law 110-28, extended for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011 by Public Law 110-343; and were extended in one-year increments for 2012 and 2013 by Public Laws 112-141 and 113-40. As noted above, the 2015 Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations starting in FY 2014 (with payments to begin in 2015).

Management of Lands and Resources

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [~~\$956,875,000~~]*\$954,085,000*, to remain available until expended; of which \$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year [~~2014~~]*2015* subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump-sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

In addition, \$32,500,000 is for the processing of applications for permit to drill and related use authorizations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from a fee of \$6,500 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, and, in addition, *\$48,000,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act, and, in addition, \$6,500,000 is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a \$1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act, and, in addition,* \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year [~~2014~~]*2015*, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [~~\$956,875,000~~]*\$954,085,000*, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014*)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

All changes are based on the *Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014*.

1. *\$48,000,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act,*

This provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues generated by new fees to be assessed for oil and gas inspection activities. The BLM will collect and retain these fees in the Management of Lands and Resources account. The appropriations language authorizes the BLM to spend the estimated \$48,000,000 in fee collections on inspection

activities, regardless of the amount actually collected. The fee schedule is located in Section 113 of the General Provisions.

2. *\$6,500,000 is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a \$1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act,*

This provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues generated by a pilot administrative processing fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the BLM. The three-year pilot project would allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The proposed fee authority is located in Section 410 of the General Provisions and in the Rangeland Management Chapter.

Appropriation Language Citations

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)) established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

Authorizations

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM's activities are conducted.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403 Establishes the BLM

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Outlines functions of the BLM, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans;
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance;
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes;
- Protection of resource values;
- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition;
- Compliance with pollution control laws;
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest;
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans;
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria;
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals;
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991;
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest;
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities;
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way;
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work.

Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11):

- Codifies the 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM.
- Established one new National Monument in New Mexico.
- Established four new National Conversation Areas: two in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico.
- Added approximately 2 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Added approximately 1,000 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System.
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)

Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.

An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)

Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue-collar employment categories within the Federal services.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)

Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information-processing burden for

the Federal government and the public.

The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)

Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)
The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)

Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)

Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.

P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990

Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.

Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)

Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)

Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)

Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Soil, Water and Air Management

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:

Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291, Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) - permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands.

Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed \$7 million.

Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)

Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.

The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.

P.L. 107-30

Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little

Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management.

Range Management

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and
- Appropriation of \$10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

Forest Management

Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148) – 16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.

Authorized the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-381)

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The

authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and expires at the end of fiscal year 2015.

Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79

Permanently authorizes the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Riparian Management

The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)

Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.

Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)

Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.

The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)

Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the

National Register of Historic Places.***The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)***

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)

Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Management***Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195), as amended***

The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board established in section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting the Secretary in making his determination as to what constitutes excess animals, the Secretary shall contract for a research study of such animals with such individuals independent of Federal and State government as may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences for having scientific

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

expertise and special knowledge of wild horse and burro protection, wildlife management and animal husbandry as related to rangeland management.

Based on the information available to him at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range to achieve appropriate management levels. Such action shall be taken until all excess animals have been removed to restore a thriving natural ecological balance to the range, and protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation.

The Secretary shall cause such number of additional excess wild free-roaming horses and burros to be humanely captured and removed for private maintenance and care for which he determines an adoption demand exists by qualified individuals, and for which he determines he can assure humane treatment and care (including proper transportation, feeding, and handling).

Wildlife Management

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)

Established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the U.S.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Wilderness Management

Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)

Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.

Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

<i>Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999</i>	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)</i>	Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.
<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
<i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.
<i>Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)</i>	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
<i>Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)</i>	Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.
<i>The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)</i>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
<i>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Recreation Resources Management***Federal Lands
Recreation
Enhancement Act (P.L.
104-134)***

Provides authority to the Bureau of Land Management for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

***The Land and Water
Conservation Fund Act
of 1965, as amended (16
U.S.C. 460 et seq.)***

Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Oil & Gas Management***The Act of March 3,
1909, as amended, and
the Act of May 11, 1938
(25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))***

Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

***The Federal Oil and Gas
Royalty Management
Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C.
1701) (FOGRMA)***

Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.

***Energy Policy and
Conservation Act
Amendments of 2000
(P.L. 106-469, Section
604) –***

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.

***The Federal Onshore
Oil and Gas Leasing
Reform Act of 1987 (30
U.S.C. 226, et seq.)***

Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.

***The Combined
Hydrocarbon Leasing
Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C.
181, 351)***

Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)

Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)

Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.

The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988

Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Coal Management***The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)***

Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)

Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Other Mineral Resources***Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601)***

Authorizes the BLM to sell sand, gravel, crushed stone, clay and pumice at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to Government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so long as public land resources, the environment and the public are protected.

The Multiple Surface Use Act (30 U.S.C. 611)

Specified that sand, gravel, and certain other minerals were no longer locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 but were subject to disposal by sale under the Materials Act of 1947.

Alaska Conveyance***The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)***

Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.

The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)

Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one National Conservation Area, one National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.

Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-337)

Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)

Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Alaska Statehood Act.

43 U.S.C. 2

Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

43 U.S.C. 52

Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Cadastral Survey***Executive Order 12906***

The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.

Lands & Realty***Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)***

Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

P.L. 107-374

Direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

P. L. 109-46

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.

P. L. 109-69

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.

P. L. 109-130

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

Clark County Conservation of Public

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a

Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447

land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)

Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)

Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:

Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran's Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities.

To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 139) – relinquishes the Federal government's reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land.

Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.

P.L. 107-324

A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.

T'uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV)

Amended FLPMA, Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents which affect the boundaries of land administered by a federal agency other than the BLM be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the head of such other agency.

<i>P.L. 107-371</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.
<i>P.L. 107-350</i>	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Require the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the Southern Nevada Public Lands Act, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<i>The Recreation and</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or

Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)

sale for recreation or public purposes.

The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988

Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.

The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)

Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.

The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))

Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.

The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)

Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.

The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration***The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)***

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)

Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

***Reauthorization Act of
1986 (42 U.S.C.
9601-9673)***

***Community
Environmental
Response Facilitations
Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C.
9620(h))***

Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

***The Emergency
Planning and
Community
Right-To-Know Act of
1986 (42 U.S.C.
11001-11050)***

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.

***The Pollution
Prevention Act of 1990
(42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)***

Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance

***National Dam
Inspection Act of 1972
(33 U.S.C. 467)***

Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Landscape Conservation System

***The King Range
National Conservation
Area Act of 1970, as
amended (P.L. 91-476)
(16 U.S.C. 460y)***

Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.

***Alaska National Interest
Lands Conservation Act
(P.L. 96-487) (16 USC
460mm)***

Established the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.

***National Parks and
Recreation Act of 1978
Amendment (P.L. 101-
628)***

Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

***Arizona Desert
Wilderness Act of 1990
– Title II – Designation
of the Gila Box Riparian
National Conservation
Area (P.L. 101-628) (16
USC 460ddd)***

Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

***The Snake River Birds
of Prey National
Conservation Area Act
of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16
USC 460iii)***

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

***An Act to Establish the
Red Rock Canyon
National Conservation
Area in Nevada (P.L.
101-621) as amended by
107-282 (16 U.S.C.
460ccc)***

Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

***An Act to Establish the
El Malpais National
Monument and the El
Malpais National
Conservation Area in
New Mexico, P.L. 100-
225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)***

Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

***An Act to Provide for
the Designation and
Conservation of Certain
Lands in Arizona and
Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16
U.S.C. 460xx)***

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (PL 106-76 & 108-128)

Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. PL 108-128 amended the boundaries of the National Conservation Area.

Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)

Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)

Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.

Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)

Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)

Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

***Presidential
Proclamation 7265 of
2000***

Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

***Presidential
Proclamation 7264 of
2000***

Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

***Presidential
Proclamation 7263 of
2000***

Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

P.L. 107-213

Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

***The Wild and Scenic
Rivers Act of 1968, as
amended (16 U.S.C.
1271 et seq.)***

Provided for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorized the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

***The National Trails
System Act of 1968, as
amended (16 U.S.C.
1241-1249)***

Established a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.

***The National Parks and
Recreation Act of 1978
(16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)***

Established a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.

***Old Spanish Trail
Recognition Act of 2002
(P.L. 107-325)
Presidential
Proclamation 8803 of
2012***

A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

Established the Fort Ord National Monument.

***Presidential
Proclamation 8946 of
2013***

Established the Rio del Norte National Monument.

***Presidential
Proclamation 8947***

Established the San Juan Islands National Monument.

Mining Law Administration***The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)***

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)

Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western U.S.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)

Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.

The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)

Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Other Authorizations***The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)***

Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)

Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)

Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.

P.L. 109-127

Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Cost	2015 President's Budget				Requested Amount		Change from 2014 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Resources													
Soil, Water & Air Management	227	41,455	227	42,939	+254	-	+0	-	+2,159	227	45,352	+0	+2,413
Rangeland Management	670	75,955	675	79,000	+727	-	+0	-35	-4,799	640	74,928	-35	-4,072
Grazing Administration Management	-	-	-	-	+0	-	+0	+50	+6,500	50	6,500	+50	+6,500
<i>Grazing Administration Management Offset</i>					+0		+0		-6,500		-6,500	+0	-6,500
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	48	5,889	81	9,838	+91	-	+0	-	+0	81	9,929	+0	+91
Riparian Management	171	21,321	169	21,321	+191	-	+0	+2	+1,488	171	23,000	+2	+1,679
Cultural Resources Mgmt	116	15,131	114	15,131	+127	-	+0	-	+742	114	16,000	+0	+869
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	185	71,836	173	77,245	+193	-	+0	-	+2,800	173	80,238	+0	+2,993
Total, Land Resources	1,417	231,587	1,439	245,474	+1,583	-	+0	+17	+2,390	1,456	249,447	+17	+3,973
Wildlife & Fisheries													
Wildlife Management	232	48,606	225	52,338	+251	-	+0	-	+0	225	52,589	+0	+251
Fisheries Management	87	12,530	86	12,530	+96	-	+0	-	+0	86	12,626	+0	+96
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	319	61,136	311	64,868	+347	-	+0	-	+0	311	65,215	+0	+347
Threatened & Endangered Species	154	20,326	159	21,458	+178	-	+0	-	+0	159	21,636	+0	+178
Recreation Management													
Wilderness Management	151	17,300	155	18,264	+171	-	+0	-2	+0	153	18,435	-2	+171
Recreation Resources Management	380	46,129	386	48,697	+425	-	+0	-6	+900	380	50,022	-6	+1,325
Total, Recreation Management	531	63,429	541	66,961	+596	-	+0	-8	+900	533	68,457	-8	+1,496
Energy & Minerals Management													
Oil & Gas Management	590	70,877	627	80,877	+526	-	+0	-112	-28,220	515	53,183	-112	-27,694
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	292	32,500	317	32,500	+0	-	+0	-2	+0	315	32,500	-2	+0
Oil & Gas Offsetting Permit Processing Offsetting Collection		(30,946)		(32,500)	+0		+0		+0		(32,500)	+0	+0
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement	-	-	-	-	+0	-	+0	+196	+48,000	196	48,000	+196	+48,000
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection & Enforcement Offsetting Collections					+0		+0		-48,000		(48,000)	+0	-48,000
Coal Management	60	7,552	76	9,595	+85	-	+0	-	+0	76	9,680	+0	+85
Other Mineral Resources	74	8,834	88	10,586	+98	-	+0	-	+0	88	10,684	+0	+98
Renewable Energy	141	21,275	153	29,061	+171	-	+0	-	+0	153	29,232	+0	+171
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,157	110,092	1,261	130,119	+880	-	+0	+82	-28,220	1,343	102,779	+82	-27,340

(continued)

Summary of Requirements (continued)

(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Cost	2015 President's Budget				Requested Amount		Change from 2014 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers	Program Changes			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Realty & Ownership Management													
Alaska Conveyance	125	16,568	105	22,000	+117	-	+0	-	-3,117	105	19,000	+0	-3,000
Cadastral Survey	88	11,276	87	11,276	+0	-87	-11,276	-	+0	-	-	-87	-11,276
Land & Realty Management	299	34,382	292	34,382	+0	-292	-34,382	-	+0	-	-	-292	-34,382
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	-	-	-	-	+424	+379	+45,658	-	+5,000	379	51,082	+379	+51,082
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	512	62,226	484	67,658	+541	-	+0	-	+1,883	484	70,082	+0	+2,424
Communication Site Management	16	1,898	19	2,000	+0	-	+0	-1	+0	18	2,000	-1	+0
Offsetting Collections		(1,898)		(2,000)	+0		+0		+0		(2,000)		+0
Resource Protection & Maintenance													
Resource Mgmt Planning	229	37,125	226	37,125	+256	-	+0	+3	+5,018	229	42,399	+3	+5,274
Abandoned Mine Lands	67	16,687	67	16,687	+75	-	+0	-	+2,821	67	19,583	+0	+2,896
Law Enforcement	137	25,325	135	25,325	+153	-	+0	+2	+179	137	25,657	+2	+332
Hazardous Materials Management	99	15,612	96	15,612	+106	-	+0	-1	+0	95	15,718	-1	+106
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	532	94,749	524	94,749	+590	-	+0	+4	+8,018	528	103,357	+4	+8,608
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maint. & Ops	281	38,637	273	38,637	+310	-	+0	+4	+500	277	39,447	+4	+810
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	60	26,995	62	26,995	+69	-	+0	-	+4,240	62	31,304	+0	+4,309
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	341	65,632	335	65,632	+379	-	+0	+4	+4,740	339	70,751	+4	+5,119
Mining Law Administration	328	37,677	317	39,696	+0	-	+0	-2	+0	315	39,696	-2	+0
Offsetting Collections		(37,677)		(39,696)	+0		+0		+0		(39,696)		+0
Workforce & Organizational Support													
Administrative Support	312	47,127	304	47,127	+350	-	+0	-	+454	304	47,931	+0	+804
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	87,773	-	92,901	-1,938	-	+0	-	+47	-	91,010	+0	-1,891
IT Management	130	25,761	130	25,696	+145	-	+0	-	+0	130	25,841	+0	+145
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	442	160,661	434	165,724	-1,443	-	+0	-	+501	434	164,782	+0	-942
Challenge Cost Share	1	2,413	1	2,413	+3	-	+0	+1	+1,163	2	3,579	+1	+1,166
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	244	29,909	253	31,819	+283	-	+0	-	+1,898	253	34,000	+0	+2,181
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,994	902,160	6,078	956,875	+3,937	-	+0	+97	-6,727	6,175	954,085	+97	-2,790

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Management of Lands and Resources**

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	-	+0
<i>The number of paid days do not change between FY2014 and FY2015.</i>		
Pay Raise	+4,013	+5,428
<i>The change reflects the salary impact of a programmed one percent pay raise increase as proposed in the Circular A-11.</i>		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+333	+447
<i>The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.</i>		
Departmental Working Capital Fund	24,910	-169
<i>The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.</i>		
Worker's Compensation Payments	9,110	-705
<i>The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.</i>		
Unemployment Compensation Payments	7,256	+113
<i>The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.</i>		
Rental Payments	64,570	-1,177
<i>The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.</i>		

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Land Resources

Activity: Land Resources

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Soil, Water & Air Management	\$000	41,455	42,939	+254	+0	+2,159	45,352	+2,413
	FTE	227	227		+0	+0	227	+0
Rangeland Management	\$000	75,955	79,000	+727	+0	-4,799	74,928	-4,072
	FTE	670	675		+0	-35	640	-35
Grazing Administration Management	\$000	0	0	+0	+0	+6,500	6,500	+6,500
	Offset	0	0	+0	+0	-6,500	-6,500	-6,500
	FTE	0	0		+0	+50	50	+50
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	\$000	5,889	9,838	+91	+0	+0	9,929	+91
	FTE	48	81		+0	+0	81	+0
Riparian Management	\$000	21,321	21,321	+191	+0	+1,488	23,000	+1,679
	FTE	171	169		+0	+2	171	+2
Cultural Resources Mgmt	\$000	15,131	15,131	+127	+0	+742	16,000	+869
	FTE	116	114		+0	+0	114	+0
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	\$000	71,836	77,245	+193	+0	+2,800	80,238	+2,993
	FTE	185	173		+0	+0	173	+0
Total, Land Resources	\$000	231,587	245,474	+1,583	+0	+2,390	249,447	+3,973
	FTE	1,417	1,439		+0	+17	1,456	+17

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Land Resources activity is \$249,447,000 and 1,456 FTE, a program change of +\$2,390,000 and +17 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Activity Description

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. The BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis, with each program contributing to the overall health of the land. Conserving, restoring, and sustaining the health of the land is the foundation for the BLM's renewable resources management and is key to the agency's long-term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is managed to restore or sustain a healthy condition.

The programs in this activity, in concert with other BLM programs, work together to support the BLM mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds and properly functioning riparian habitat. The BLM provides forage for livestock, protects cultural values, and maintains thriving wild horse and burro herds.

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Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Soil, Water & Air Management	\$000	41,455	42,939	+254	+0	+2,159	45,352	+2,413
	FTE	227	227		+0	+0	227	+0

**Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Soil, Water & Air
Management:**

	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capabilities	+909	+0
Youth in the Great Outdoors	+1,250	+0
Total	+2,159	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Soil, Water & Air Management activity is \$45,352,000, and 227 FTE, a program change of +\$2,159,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$909,000/0 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a program increase of \$909,000. The additional funds will be used to support Colorado River Basin Salinity Program efforts by reducing salinity and sediment loading into the international river basin; increase regional air resource monitoring and modeling efforts, specifically designed to share data across Federal agencies and support regional energy development; enhance the development of Ecological Site Descriptions in range lands and pilot areas for forestry, riparian and wetlands; and increase water quantity compliance monitoring and reporting to protect Federal reserve water rights.

Youth in the Great Outdoors (+\$1,250,000/0 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a \$1.3 million increase for the Secretary's Youth Initiative in the Soil, Water & Air Management Program. Funding will allow the BLM to expand efforts to educate, engage, and employ young people. Special consideration will be given to those programs that provide youth from diverse backgrounds with hands-on learning in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), and prepare them for careers in STEM fields.

Program Overview

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program supports a significant number of BLM activities and use authorizations, including energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing, recreation, and fire rehabilitation, that rely on the management of soil, water and air resources. The Soil, Water & Air Management Program collects and analyzes the soil, water, and air resource data needed to manage natural resources effectively, and applies expertise to assess, sustain, protect, and improve the productivity and health of public lands. This data is a key component of sustainable BLM land management decisions. The program relies heavily on collaborative public-private partnerships to improve and enhance watershed, landscape, and airshed conditions.

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program is responsible for:

- Compliance with anti-pollution laws such as the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act;
- Conducting soil surveys to understand soil distribution, properties and responses to various uses, and to understand important climate change processes such as terrestrial carbon sequestration;
- Developing ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation within defined landscapes as well as provide key information to land managers for climate adaptation strategies;
- Monitoring and managing soils to support current land-health standards, sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain associated water and air quality, as well as reduce threats to human health and safety;
- Monitoring water resource conditions and trends, protecting Federal water rights and, where appropriate, acquiring water rights to ensure adequate quantities of water for public land management purposes;
- Monitoring water quality as well as identifying, promoting and implementing best-management practices to maintain and improve functioning aquatic ecosystems;
- Reducing salt and sediment discharge to waters in order to ensure usable water supplies for millions of downstream users;
- Assessing and analyzing impacts to air quality, visibility, noise, and climate; and
- Reporting greenhouse gas emissions as required under Executive Order 13514.

Means and Strategies

- The Soil Water & Air Management Program will continue to promote watershed function and soil stability as the primary means to achieve BLM performance goals. Priority will be placed on providing land managers with access to the expertise needed to identify, monitor and assess the environmental effects of actions, use authorizations and associated decisions.
- A five-year water resource strategy will be completed in 2014 and will set the priorities for the Water Program in 2015. Drought conditions continue to affect the western U.S. and are exacerbating soil erosion, air quality problems and water shortages. The Soil, Water & Air Program is developing a water strategy with these threats at the forefront, and is working with other BLM programs, as well as collaborative partners, to develop strategies that assist managing valuable resources under persistent drought conditions.
- A revised manual for acquiring, perfecting and protecting water rights was completed in 2013. The BLM will complete draft manual sections for water quality and groundwater in 2015, as well as draft handbooks for watershed assessments.
- A five-year air resource management strategy will be updated in 2014 to improve the effectiveness of air resource management outcomes and methodologies. The draft strategy has already resulted in the development of a robust air program at the BLM, with the installation of air monitoring equipment, support of regional air quality data collection through a multi-State consortium, and implementation of several regional air modeling efforts. An air resource handbook is to be drafted in 2014 and completed in 2015.
- The Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2011 to improve approaches for analyzing air quality impacts from oil and gas development projects on Federal lands. The Air MOU implementation team is actively working to

resolve resource issues and provide training to Federal and State agencies as well as tribal nations.

- A five-year soil resource strategy will be drafted in 2014 and completed in 2015. The strategy will address threats such as drought, fire, the spread of invasive species and the loss of ecological connectivity between public and private lands. In addition, the strategy will help identify ecosystem services provided by soils within a landscape or watershed.

Critical Factors and Demands

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors and demands in its Soil, Water and Air Program. These include the following:

- A changing climate and its potential to alter landscapes; the quantity, quality and distribution of water resources; soil quality; air quality; vegetative conditions and wildlife habitat; as well as associated socioeconomic values;
- Uncertainties regarding groundwater flows, soil properties and air resource impacts that in many areas complicate decision-making;
- The development of extensive renewable energy on public lands is a BLM priority. Hydrologists, soil scientists and air resource specialists are needed to assess and manage the resource impacts associated with this development.
- Greater water demands for economic development and requirements for ecosystem function are increasing the need to perfect and protect Federal water right interests.
- Stricter air quality standards, existing non-attainment areas, and visibility regulations are increasing the workload and technical demands associated with ensuring that activities that emit dust, ozone, smoke and other pollutants comply with the Clean Air Act.
- Increases in landscape disturbances magnify the challenges associated with meeting applicable water quality standards.

2015 Program Performance

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program will continue to make progress towards key performance goals in 2015. Primary focus areas will include:

- **Water Quality** - Improving or maintaining water quality on public lands remains an important objective. Efforts will continue to focus on requiring and implementing best management practices for new land use authorizations and activities, changing current management practices where appropriate, and restoring degraded watershed function.
- **Ecological Site Descriptions** - ESDs are considered the best analytical approach for predicting how vegetation will respond to changes in management or climate conditions at the local and landscape scales. The Soil, Water & Air Management Program will fund multiple projects to aid in the development of ESDs needed for sage-grouse habitat management and energy development planning. In 2015, the BLM will also begin to use two on-line training modules to address ESD development and uses as they relate to soils.
- **Water Rights** – Demands for processing reserved and appropriative water rights actions with related litigation activities are expected to remain high. A typical workload ranges between 3,000 and 5,000 actions per year nationwide.
- **Colorado River Salinity Control** - Efforts to reduce the transport of salt and sediment into the Colorado River will continue; funding will be increased by 20 percent over the

2014 level. The BLM annual performance goal associated with the Colorado River Salinity Control Program aims to reduce the transport of salts and sediment from public lands into the Colorado River system as well as aid in the improvement of land health within the basin.

- **Air Resources** – The BLM expects to increase monitoring and assessment work in 2015 by approximately 10 percent above 2014 levels.
- **Groundwater Resources** - Efforts to understand the impacts of hydrological fracturing and energy developments on groundwater will continue in 2015.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Rangeland Management	\$000	75,955	79,000	+727	+0	-4,799	74,928	-4,072
	FTE	670	675		+0	-35	640	-35
Grazing Administration Management	\$000	0	0	+0	+0	+6,500	6,500	+6,500
	Offset	0	0	+0	+0	-6,500	-6,500	-6,500
	FTE	0	0		+0	+50	50	+50

Notes: - The Range Improvements current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Rangeland Management program. The 2014 enacted amount (post-sequester) for Range Improvements is \$9.28 million. The 2015 President's budget request for Range Improvements is \$10 million.

- The Resource Development Protection & Management permanent mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Rangeland Management program. The 2014 estimated new budget authority amount (post-sequester) for Resource Development Protection & Management is \$1.059 million. The 2015 estimated new budget authority amount for Resource Development Protection & Management is \$1.141 million.

- More information on these collaborative activities is found at the end of this section in a table titled Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management and in the Range Improvements and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters, respectively.

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Rangeland Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees	-4,799	-35
Total	-4,799	-35

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Rangeland Management Program is \$74,928,000 and 640 FTE, a program change of -\$4,799,000 and -35 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees (-\$4,799,000/-35 FTE) – The budget proposes to shift a portion of the costs of issuing and managing grazing permits from appropriated funds to fees. The reduction of \$4.8 million in the request for appropriations combined with the estimated \$6.5 million in fee collections from a new grazing administration fee will result in a net increase of \$1.7 million in funding resources available to address the grazing permit backlog. (See Legislative Changes section below for a detailed description of the proposed administrative fee)

Legislative Changes

Permit Administrative Processing Fee - The 2015 budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow the BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. The BLM would charge a permit administrative fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the permit administrative fee will generate \$6.5 million in 2015, and that it will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM will promulgate regulations for the continuation of the administrative fee as a cost-recovery fee, to be in place once the pilot expires.

SEC. 410. Beginning on March 1, 2015, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of Agriculture shall collect an annual administrative fee for grazing domestic livestock on National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States and on National Grasslands in the amount of \$1.00 per head month for cattle and its equivalent for other livestock. The administrative fee shall be billed and collected using the process as provided in sections 222.50 through 222.52 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations. Fees collected may be used, subject to appropriation, to offset the cost of administering the livestock grazing program. Nothing in this provision shall affect the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), title III of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010), and implementing regulations.

In fiscal year 2015, beginning on March 1, 2015, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect an administrative fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management by charging \$1.00 per Animal Unit Month, which shall be billed, collected, and subject to the penalties using the same process as the annual grazing fee in 43 C.F.R. 4130.8–1. Penalties assessed shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Nothing in this provision affects the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 315–315rr, 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), 43 U.S.C. 1905, Executive Order 12548, or administrative regulation.

Program Overview

Program Components – The Rangeland Management Program focuses on efforts to maintain or improve public land health through monitoring and land health evaluations; administration of grazing use through 10-year permit renewals; development of grazing systems and range improvements; grazing permit compliance inspections; management of permittee, allotment and resource data; and management of invasive species and noxious weeds. Priorities are placed on processing the most environmentally sensitive permits first, in order to best manage livestock use and improve or maintain healthy land conditions.

The BLM manages approximately 17,750 livestock grazing permits and leases on the public lands. Livestock grazing is an integral part of the BLM multiple use mission and is authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act (1934), the Federal Land Policy Management Act (1976) and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (1978).

Livestock grazing serves as an important tool in many areas to provide environmental benefits such as preservation of open space, reduced wildfire risks and enhanced distribution of available water for wildlife. Ranchers often serve as the eyes and ears for public land managers and assist with public health and safety. They provide public lands information, report wildfires, assist in wildfire suppression when appropriate, restore land health, and assist in search and rescue operations.

Rangeland stewardship is recognized with an annual award presented by BLM. Success stories show the public that good stewardship is improving rangelands.



**2013 Rangeland Stewardship Award Recipient
Merill Beyeler leads a tour of an allotment.
Because of his management, the allotment is
showing good growth of native forbs and plants**

The BLM also leverages grazing receipts with funds from local permittees/lessees to construct range improvement projects (see the Range Improvement Account section for additional information). The 2012 DOI Economic Report shows that the BLM's management of livestock grazing had a positive impact of \$1.5 billion on the economy and supported 17,000 jobs nationwide.

Noxious weed and invasive species management is a critical component of the Rangeland Management Program. Cooperative Weed Management Area partnerships and other cooperative efforts leverage funding to assist with weed inventory, land treatments, monitoring, and

project work to improve land health. The BLM is also striving to create Coordinated Invasive Species Management partnerships to leverage partnerships that will target invasive species on the public lands.

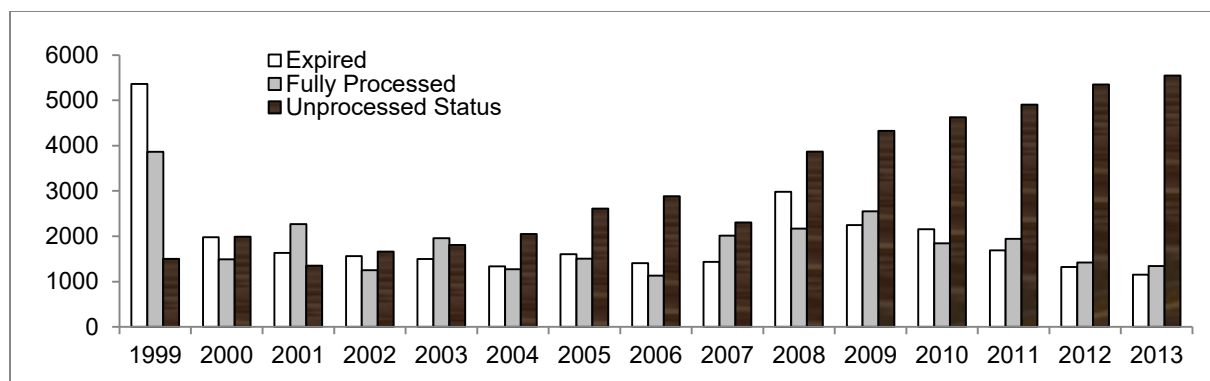
Critical Factors – Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program include the following:

- A changing climatic regime, resulting in more frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, requires aggressive pursuit of adaptive management strategies.
- Frequent and severe wildfires have reduced the diversity of the western rangelands and have accelerated the spread of invasive species and noxious weeds.
- Changing and competing public demands require continuous assessment and modification of grazing practices and have made environmental reviews more complex.
- Development of public lands as part of the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative for renewable and non-renewable energy and mineral resources may require mitigation efforts to offset loss of rangeland resources.
- Limited baseline data about soils, ecological sites, and factors associated with land health stressors, combined with limited monitoring data, have led to a large number of environmental lawsuits.
- Invasive and noxious weeds spreading over thirty-five million acres of BLM-managed lands require greater efforts to control and manage.
- The complexity of permit processing has increased due to litigation, mitigation needs, changing NEPA requirements, severe weather patterns, drought, catastrophic fire and other multiple uses public land challenges.
- Catastrophic outbreaks of grasshopper and Mormon cricket populations that affect vegetation require emergency responses by the BLM and other Federal agencies.

Means and Strategies – The Rangeland Management Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. In this coordinated effort, the Rangeland Management Program is addressing critical factors through multiple avenues, including:

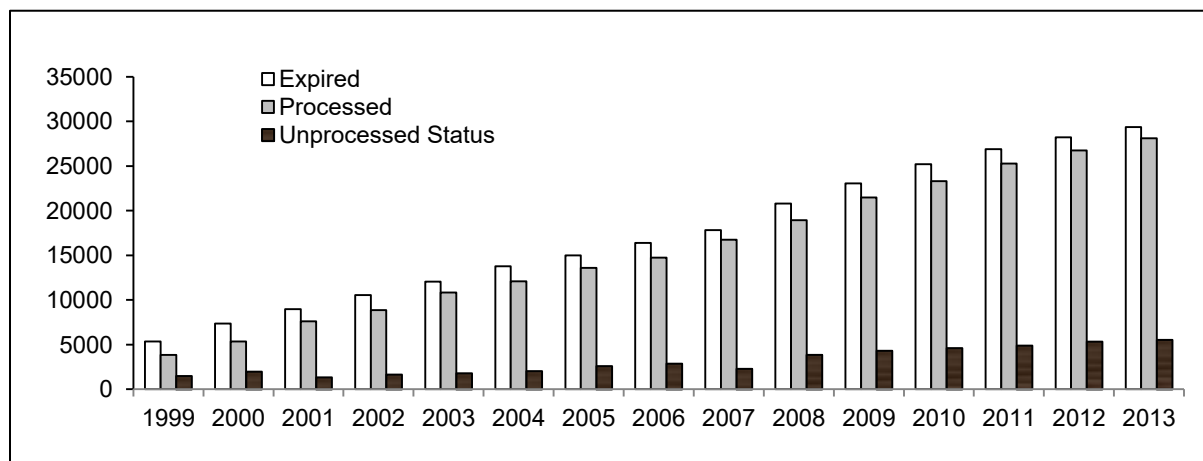
- Using eco-regional assessments to identify conservation, development and restoration opportunities and strategies;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of grazing management in achieving land use plan and activity plan objectives, and in meeting land health standards;
- Collecting core indicator data in upland habitats and supporting landscape-level land health and condition monitoring;
- Conducting interdisciplinary land health evaluations on a watershed or landscape scale to help ensure a balanced approach to livestock grazing;
- Ensuring that land health considerations and resource conflicts are the primary factors used to prioritize allotments for processing livestock grazing permit renewals;
- Using the permit issuance process, the Allotment Management Plans, and the Coordinated Resource Management Plans (RMP) to ensure scientifically-based livestock grazing management;
- Tiering permit renewals to RMPs and larger-scale NEPA documents;
- Completing a business process review in consultation with the U.S. Forest Service to look for efficiencies in the permit renewal process;
- Coordinating with other programs to work towards a national land treatment geospatial dataset that documents the location of treatments on the landscape and tracks their effectiveness;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of rangeland resources;
- Leveraging program funds with other Federal, State, and local agencies, permittees, and non-governmental organizations to implement on-the-ground Healthy Landscape and invasive species and noxious weed projects;
- Continuing research efforts in the use of livestock as a tool to decrease fuel loads, especially annual cheatgrass, to prevent catastrophic wildfire and restore desirable perennial grasses and forbs; and
- Collecting and sharing weed inventory data with Federal, State and county partners to identify weed infestation locations.

Grazing Permit Renewal – In 2015, the BLM will continue to focus on processing the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits, including those authorizing grazing in priority sage-grouse habitat. Focusing on the most environmentally sensitive allotments will allow for increased land health assessment and quantitative data collection efforts; improve the usefulness of RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses; and result in grazing management decisions that guide land health solutions for the future. This strategy will assist in ensuring that the backlog of unprocessed permits consists of the least environmentally sensitive allotments that are more custodial in nature or are already meeting land health standards.



Annual (by Fiscal Year) Grazing Permit Renewal Status

This chart illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provisional language in Appropriations Acts.



Cumulative (by Fiscal Year) Grazing Permit Renewal Status

This chart illustrates the cumulative number of permits processed since 1999. The number of permits processed per year is greater than the number of permits administered because some permits have expired more than once since 1999.

Invasive Species and Weed Management – Land areas that contain fire-adapted ecosystems and surface disturbance activities are most vulnerable to noxious weed and invasive species. The Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Management Program in the BLM Rangeland Management Program addresses these issues on BLM lands throughout the West. The BLM manages invasive species and weeds to improve habitat in the riparian areas that are critical to 60 percent of the wildlife species in semi-arid environments and to improve the terrestrial habitat areas that are critical for the Greater Sage-Grouse. The BLM will continue to prioritize its ongoing early detection and rapid response efforts and focus on areas where invasive species were previously unknown or limited in their expansion on public lands.

Internal and external partners are critical for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. The Partners Against Weeds Action Plan, Pulling Together, National Strategy for Invasive Plant Management, and the National Invasive

Species Management Plan assist in education, prevention, inventory, and monitoring efforts while using an Integrated Pest Management approach to control and restore areas impacted by weeds and invasive species. The 2015 Department of Interior Invasive Species Strategy will provide Interior agencies further guidance for forming partnerships and leveraging resources across agencies.

Other Program Resources

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Resource Development Protection & Management	<i>\$000</i>	1,707	1,059	1,141	+82
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	3	+0
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,490	9,280	10,000	+720
	<i>FTE</i>	36	36	36	+0

Notes:

- Resource Development Protection & Management amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-federal sources (contributed funds); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 USC 315h, 315i) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis

- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Resource Development Protection & Management shown net of sequestration

- More information on Resource Development Protection & Management is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Resource Development Protection & Management are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Miscellaneous Trust Funds account at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

- Range Improvements amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of the grazing fees collected on BLM-managed lands, with any difference appropriated from the General Fund; the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis

- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Range Improvements shown net of sequestration

- More information on Range Improvements budget request is found in the Range Improvements chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Range Improvements are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Range Improvements account at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

2015 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Permit Renewal – The BLM will continue to prioritize permit renewals based on environmental sensitivities and continue to review and use existing NEPA analyses as appropriate. When necessary, the BLM will supplement or tier to existing NEPA to address changes or analyze new information. The BLM will continue to emphasize the collection of quantitative resource data for more defensible decisions, and will work closely with stakeholders, local governments, and the public during allotment plan development, evaluations and the NEPA process.

The BLM will use authorities provided in the proposed 2015 General Provisions to continue to process the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits. The BLM also plans to use the \$6.5 million collected under the proposed permit administrative fee to process 235 grazing permits and leases, monitor 200 allotments, assess 1.5 million acres of watersheds, and complete 185 land health evaluations. The grazing permit/lease processing work is included within DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans'. Barring another catastrophic fire season in 2015, BLM field offices should be able to utilize the monitoring and land health assessment data collected from the past few years to complete the NEPA and other work related to grazing permits renewals.

Noxious and Invasive Weeds and other invasive species – The BLM will continue to inventory invasive and noxious weeds and other invasive species infestation on BLM lands. The BLM will identify and treat high-priority areas and monitor treated areas to determine the effectiveness of treatments. These efforts contribute to the DOI Strategic Measure ‘Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled.’

Land Health Assessment and Monitoring – BLM-managed rangelands are assessed and monitored to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during rangeland assessment and monitoring activities are used as one component in determining the DOI Strategic Measure ‘Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.’

Land Restoration – Land treatments and project completion data will be used to determine the DOI Strategic Measure ‘Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans’.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Public Domain Forest Management	\$000	5,889	9,838	+91	+0	+0	9,929	+91
	FTE	48	81		+0	+0	81	+0

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Management:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	\$000	6,104	5,522	5,610	+88
	FTE	58	58	58	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	\$000	475	310	400	+90
	FTE	2	2	2	+0

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis
- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery shown net of sequestration
- More information on Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter
- Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers
- More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications
- USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both and Oregon and California Grant Lands

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Public Domain (PD) Forestry Management Program is \$9,929,000 and 81 FTE.

Program Overview

The PD Forest Management Program manages and conserves 58 million acres of forests in 12 western States, including Alaska. The PD Forests have broad uses and serve many Americans, both directly and indirectly. Forests store and filter water for aquifers and reservoirs; offer opportunities for recreation; provide habitat for thousands of species; support timber and other jobs; provide millions of board feet of lumber and thousands of tons of biomass for alternative energy. Maintaining resilient forest and woodlands also plays an important role in carbon sequestration and providing clean air. According to the Department of the Interior's 2012 Economic Impact Report, timber harvested from PD forests supported \$659 million in economic activity, and biomass from BLM forests has become part of the feedstock that meets various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards.

In coordination with other vegetation management programs, the PD Forest Management Program seeks large landscape approaches to managing land resources. The program maintains and improves the resilience of forest and woodland ecosystems. Density management through timber sales and stewardship contracts is essential to maintaining resilient forests. The program also administers various requirements of the Department of the Interior such as regulation, accounting and record keeping, volume estimation, appraisal, and permitting of vegetative materials under the Materials Act of 1947.

Healthy, resilient forests provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna, including whitebark pine, an Endangered Species Act (ESA) candidate currently classified as “warranted, but precluded.” To maintain health and productivity, many forests require active management. A century of wildfire suppression has left forests choked with fuels that contribute to costly, catastrophic fires, while changing climate and drought reduces the resiliency of the forests and leaves the trees vulnerable to damage from insects and disease.

The BLM leverages Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funding, USDA Forest Health Protection funding, and stewardship authority to maximize program accomplishments. The program also coordinates with the Wildland Fire Management Program to leverage funds for hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Critical Factors – Critical factors affecting the Public Domain Forest Management program include:

- Approximately 14 million acres (or 24 percent) of PD forests are overstocked and at increased risk of insect and disease attacks and catastrophic wildfire. Prime among these risks are the mountain pine beetle and the spruce budworm, which are currently killing intermountain pine and fir on BLM forestlands. In addition, an invasive fungus, white pine blister rust, has infiltrated the colder altitudes where whitebark pine thrives. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) judges that these factors, along with fire and warming climate, undermine species’ viability and may cause the whitebark pine to disappear within two to three generations.
- The capacity of BLM foresters to plan and implement treatments on the ground to take advantage of the increase in demand for wood products as economic conditions are improving, sawmills are reopening, and bioenergy facilities are coming online is critical to increasing forest resilience. Since most forest health and restoration treatments are accomplished through the sale of timber and by-products resulting from the treatments, purchasers of forest product raw materials decrease the BLM’s cost of conducting treatments and restoration on a per acre basis.
- Increasing energy prices and high unemployment rates increase the demand for firewood in rural areas, leading to significant increases in illegal taking of woodland resources. For example, in Cuba, New Mexico, thousands of locals, including many Native Americans, use pinyon-juniper forests for cooking and heating their homes, cutting trees with a permit. Demand for firewood recently increased, perhaps due to economic hardships and rising propane prices. As a result, illegal woodcutting occurred in areas popular for hiking and valued for scenic and resource values. BLM New Mexico foresters quickly moved into action to develop more legal firewood areas to meet local demand; inventory stolen trees for timber theft reports and citations; patrol both legal firewood areas as well as areas of illegal woodcutting; and conduct community outreach and educational meetings. As a result, Farmington and Rio Puerco Field Office Law Enforcement Rangers have seen a decline in illegal woodcutting. Biomass from BLM

forest and woodland projects has become part of the feedstock that energy companies are relying on to meet various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards.

- Biomass from BLM forest and woodland projects has become part of the feedstock that energy companies are relying on to meet various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards.

Stewardship contracting authority is used by BLM as a vital tool for forest and woodland conservation. From 2008-2013, Stewardship contracting offered approximately 73 Million Board Feet (MMBF) of timber from Public Domain (PD) land, which is 25 percent of the total volume, offered in the PD over that period. Stewardship contracting is also an effective tool for increasing biomass utilization. During the same period, BLM offered 480,000 tons of biomass through Stewardship contracts. These volumes are essentially by-products of forest health treatments implemented through Stewardship contracts with a total footprint acreage of over 83,000 acres.

Drought, Wildfire, and Forests

Extreme drought and drought-fueled wildfires plagued much of the West over the past decade, impacting forest health and local economies. In 2013, fire affected over 375,000 acres of BLM forest. 1.7 million acres of forest mortality exists due to bark beetles and insect attack. Many of these acres are salvageable for timber, which clears the way for reforestation.

One of the main reasons Stewardship is considered a vital tool for forest management is the trading goods-for-services provision. Prior to Stewardship authority, the implementation of forest health treatment prescriptions that required harvest of both commercial timber and trees with negative stumpage value had to be implemented through two separate actions: (1) the timber sale contract which implements laws regulating the sale of timber; and (2) a procurement (service) contract which is governed by law regulating Federal procurement of services. With Stewardship, BLM is allowed to blend these two actions into one contract,

utilizing the timber value to offset appropriations that would be needed to pay for service work. The receipts derived from stewardship contracts are receipts in excess of the cost for the services contracted.

Means and Strategies – The BLM coordinates the strategies of PD Forest Management with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level using a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales.

BLM integrated the national-level coordination of vegetative management, including forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation into a cohesive team that leverages resources to make policy development more collaborative at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the BLM is addressing forest management critical factors through multiple activities, including using results from the BLM's Rapid Ecoregional Assessment process to identify focal areas for forest management activities at the ecoregional scale.

The PD Forest Management Program achieves land use goals by:

- Implementing forest restoration projects to improve forest health and resilience, which increases resistance to wildfires, disease, drought, invasive pests, and climate change at the landscape scale;
- Sustainably harvesting and regenerating forests and woodlands to produce a continuous supply of wood products and renewable energy feedstocks;



Lack's Creek Restoration through Collaborative Stewardship

BLM Forestry and Fuels programs, in collaboration with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Hoopa Tribe, are working to restore oak woodlands and prairies in the Lack's Creek Management area in Arcata, CA. Using a stewardship agreement with the Hoopa Tribe, timber value offsets the cost of service components of the project. The BLM Arcata Field Office's forester designed the project prescription and oversaw the commercial harvesting. After encroaching Douglas-fir is removed, the Fire and Fuels program maintains the oak woodlands and grasslands through frequent low-intensity prescribed burning.

The restored oak woodlands and associated grasslands are important habitat for a variety of wildlife including elk, deer, black bears and a wide variety of birds. Hiking and biking trails are also being constructed near the restored areas, which will give visitors a chance to experience the beautiful landscape and the area's increasingly abundant wildlife.

- Salvaging dead and dying timber to promote forest health and reduce hazardous fuels, in balance with the need for wildlife habitat, watershed function, and soil stability, while supporting local economies;

- Providing the public with commercial and personal use opportunities to harvest products such as firewood, Christmas trees, boughs, greenery, medicinal plants, fence posts, and pinyon pine nuts from forests and woodlands. In 2013 over 20,000 firewood permits were sold that continue to provide a renewable energy source for heating thousands of households in rural communities;

- Inventorying 58 million acres of forest resources through a national database;

- Utilizing the Good Neighbor authority to achieve forest health treatments on a landscape level across BLM, State, and private lands to increase forest resiliency;

- Implementing stewardship agreements which exchange harvested forest products for the forest health treatments and use matching funds to treat greater acreage;

- Partnering with the U.S. Forest

Service, the Department of Energy, State agencies, and private parties to develop and implement the Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol tool to provide web-based information on biomass removal opportunities for investors to use when considering bio-energy development investment opportunities;

- Supporting renewable energy goals by promoting the direct conversion and use of woody biomass for energy within BLM-owned facilities, as a part of an interagency bioenergy facility initiative; and
- Requiring that all measurable biomass by-products from forest treatments such as timber sales, stewardship contracts, and hazardous fuels reduction are offered for utilization.

2015 Program Performance

The BLM will accomplish program performance through sales and stewardship contracts to achieve desired future conditions on the 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain, offering economic benefits for the present and managing forest health for the future.

In 2015, the Public Domain Forest Management program will address several DOI strategic and Bureau plan performance measures:

- Forest and woodland areas are assessed and/or monitored to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during forest and woodland assessment and monitoring are used as one component in determining the Bureau plan measures “Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans” and “Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans.” Annual increases in forest and woodland acreages continue to contribute to achievement of these performance measures.
- The BLM will continue to use timber sales to achieve desired future conditions of forest stands to meet the Strategic Plan measure “Volume of Wood Products Offered.” Similarly, to the extent possible, the BLM will use forest product sales and permits to achieve desired future conditions of forest and woodland stands by offering wood products as biomass, a Bureau plan measure.

The BLM is a partner in the Nature Conservancy-organized Centennial Fire Learning network in Montana. Its primary goal is to advance landscape-scale fire restoration in the western portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the High Divide region through focused multi-agency projects, sharing of lessons learned and the use of rigorous science to guide managers. The Dillon Field Office forestry and fuels programs worked together to successfully complete several large-scale forest restoration treatments targeting old-growth Douglas-fir savannahs and are working on several ongoing aspen enhancement projects, managing for healthy, resilient forests. Scientists from Federal and State land management agencies, Beaverhead County, University of Montana-Western, University of New Mexico, the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Montana Logging Association and The Nature Conservancy toured BLM project sites and agreed that the projects are soundly based in science, and serve as a model for forest management in similar ecosystems.

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Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Riparian Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Riparian Management	\$000	21,321	21,321	+191	+0	+1,488	23,000	+1,679
	FTE	171	169		+0	+2	171	+2

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Riparian Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capabilities		+1,488	+2
Total		+1,488	+2

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Riparian Management Program is \$23,000,000, a program change of +\$1,488,000 and +2 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,488,000/+2 FTE) – The 2015 budget request includes a \$1.5 million increase to strengthen BLM's core capability to pursue a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources, including inventorying, assessing, monitoring and managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. Increased funding will be used to conduct additional assessments and monitoring to identify and prioritize management and restoration efforts and to support BLM management decisions. Currently, the need for assessment and monitoring data exceeds what has been possible with previous funding levels. In addition, the increased funding will improve tracking of drought conditions and improve the quality and quantity of water for wildlife in response to recent excessive drought over the past several years.

Program Overview

Program Components – Riparian-wetland areas are important components in every landscape type. In the arid West, these moist, green areas are especially critical to sustaining multiple ecosystem functions and services, providing terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, reducing erosion, improving water quality, and providing recreational opportunities. Although they are a small component of landscapes in the West, the diversity of uses and functions of riparian-wetland resources and their geographical position on the landscape make these areas indicators of overall ecosystem function. Healthy riparian areas play a prominent role in the Bureau's ability to maintain sage-grouse populations by providing shelter from predators and supplying the critical foods necessary for the species' survival. Riparian areas also help prevent the spread of wildfires. The BLM's Riparian Management Program provides the framework for inventorying, assessing, monitoring, and managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. In coordination with the other BLM programs, the Riparian Management Program pursues a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources.

Critical Factors – A number of external factors affect the Riparian Management Program, requiring the reallocation of resources and the reevaluation of priorities. Some of these external factors include:

- A changing climatic regime resulting in more frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, and requiring aggressive adaptive management strategies.
- Growing demands upon water resources and impacts from land-use changes, which increase monitoring workloads and necessitate adaptive management strategies.
- Development of public lands as part of the Powering Our Future initiative, requiring mitigation efforts to offset water discharge, water pollution, and water loss.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species, such as tamarisk and quagga mussel, requiring additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.
- Increasing urgency to restore and protect habitats as the number of sensitive and special status species grows. Many of these species, including sage-grouse, southwest willow flycatcher, cutthroat trout, and bullhead trout, have a critical nexus with riparian resources.
- Urban growth and increasing public use of riparian-wetland areas, requiring additional monitoring to detect degradation from trails, transportation routes, and visitor use activities and to prioritize restoration activities.
- Catastrophic wildfires that negatively affect riparian resources, increasing the workload associated with stabilizing and rehabilitating burned areas and monitoring treatment success, land condition, and trends.

Means and Strategies – To better achieve program goals and provide improved management of public lands, the BLM has adopted a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales. In this coordinated effort, the Riparian Management Program is addressing critical factors through multiple activities, including:

- Incorporating Rapid Ecoregional Assessment information, where appropriate, into riparian-wetland planning and management activities;
- Implementing riparian restoration in high-priority focal areas using step-down strategies developed from the BLM's Landscape Approach for managing Public Lands;
- Conducting qualitative Proper Functioning Condition assessments and quantitative Multiple Indicator Monitoring in coordination with land health assessments on a watershed or landscape-scale basis;
- Collecting core indicator data per the Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy to begin devising a quantitative, statistically-robust methodology for landscape-scale monitoring;
- Prioritizing riparian treatments in areas functionally at-risk (especially those with high resource values), in order to protect sage-grouse and ecologically important plant and animal communities;
- Coordinating with the Fisheries Management and Soil, Water & Air Management Programs to devise cross-cutting, watershed-scale strategies and policies that will address water resource impacts from drought, development, and other stressors;
- Completing on-the-ground restoration projects using funds provided by the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Act;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of riparian-wetland resources;

- Capturing legacy and new assessment and monitoring data into a national geospatial dataset in order to more efficiently analyze and report on the conditions and trends of riparian resources;
- Coordinating with other BLM programs to work toward a land-treatments national geospatial dataset to document the location and effectiveness of treatments on the landscape;
- Using the interagency Creeks and Communities Strategy to cooperate with diverse stakeholders across jurisdictional boundaries and to provide training and coaching to the field; and
- Leveraging Riparian Management Program funds with funds from other Federal, State, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Riparian Management Program will continue to improve land and water health through ongoing management of wetlands and riparian areas. Program activities will contribute to three DOI performance measures:

- Assessment and monitoring of riparian areas are crucial activities of the Program, directing management actions to those areas not meeting desired conditions as part of an adaptive management strategy. The DOI Strategic Plan measures the percentage of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles that have achieved desired condition.
- Similar to riparian areas, wetland areas also are assessed and monitored in order to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during wetland assessment and monitoring are used to measure the percentage of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.
- On-the-ground restoration and management activities conducted by the program contribute directly to the improvement of degraded riparian areas. These actions are essential to meeting the Department's performance measure concerning the number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. In 2015, the Program will restore approximately 750 miles of riparian area.

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Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Cultural Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,131	15,131	+127	+0	+742	16,000	+869
	<i>FTE</i>	116	114		+0	+0	114	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Inventories and Site Protection	+742	+0
Total	+742	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management Program is \$16,000,000 and 114 FTE, a program change of +\$742,000 and 0 FTE from the FY 2014 enacted level.

Inventories and Site Protection (+\$742,000/0 FTE) - The 2015 budget request includes a program increase of \$742,000 and 0 FTE. The increase will support BLM's ongoing effort to complete and update regional cultural resource inventory overviews that are necessary to plan across broad landscapes and address large-scale infrastructure projects. The increase will also enable BLM to conduct up to an additional 40 localized on-the-ground inventory and site protection and stabilization projects, allowing BLM to better fulfill its statutory requirements for inventory and protection of heritage resources.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the largest, most diverse and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on the public lands, as well as the museum collections and data associated with these heritage resources. These cultural resources represent all major periods, events, and communities in the broad sweep of human habitation in the West over a 10,000-year period, while paleontological, or fossil, resources represent the development of life on Earth and paleoenvironments over the last 1.5 billion years.

These heritage resources are managed to ensure the cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and scientific values are preserved, and the recreational and economic benefits realized for today's communities as well as future generations in compliance with Federal laws and regulations.

The program also provides expertise and capabilities to facilitate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) required for other BLM programs and land-use proponents to implement proposed

The BLM's heritage resources include:

- 358,500 recorded cultural properties
- 4,177 cultural properties directly protected
- 87 historic properties listed on the National Register and 41,000 properties eligible for listing
- 4,000 monitored archaeological sites
- 421 maintained historic structures
- 19,600 recorded paleontological localities
- 10 million documented artifacts and specimens in 143 museums and universities.

Inventory and Protection Projects

Most heritage projects are accomplished in partnership with regional and local universities and community groups, enabling the agency to leverage funds with matching partner resources. Recent reductions in funding have made maintaining partnerships difficult or stalled ongoing projects, as well as resulted in decreases in core performance metrics for inventory, monitoring, stabilization, and study of priority heritage resources, as well as collections management and repatriation responsibilities.

actions on the public lands that will effect historic properties, such as energy development, recreation, grazing, and other planned activities. Thirteen thousand land-use proposals are reviewed annually for potential effects to historic properties. Compliance costs are funded by the benefitting subactivity program or the proponent. The tools and processes developed by the Cultural Resources Management Program streamline the compliance process, providing significant cost-savings and efficiencies.

The program:

- Manages and protects archaeological sites and historic properties as directed by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and NHPA, including inventorying the public lands, stabilizing and monitoring sites
- Manages and protects paleontological localities and implements the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009 (PRPA), including inventorying the public lands for fossils, and stabilizing and monitoring localities
- Curates the 10 million artifacts, specimens, and associated records in the BLM's three museum facilities and in coordination with the 140 State, tribal, and non-profit partner museums and universities
- Facilitates Government-to-Government consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Governments concerning traditional tribal activities and places of special meaning on the public lands, such as sites of religious significance
- Complies with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) to inventory and repatriate native human remains and cultural items held in collections and respond to new discoveries on the public lands
- Develops and implements educational and interpretative opportunities for the public to engage with cultural and paleontological resources
- Facilitates academic and scientific research on cultural and paleontological resources to enhance scientific understanding and support decision-making

Critical Factors – The program faces a broad range of challenges and critical factors, including:

- Increased development of energy resources and transmission facilities, and the opportunities for regional mitigation challenge the BLM to compile and synthesize information at a broad scale and provide efficient and

Regional Cultural Resource Inventory Overviews

The landscape approach and the increasingly large-scale projects planned on the public lands necessitates that the BLM maintains high-level, comprehensive, regional overviews of cultural resources that synthesize available information and analysis at a broad scale. BLM has the tools and processes for meeting this need and will employ these to complete or update overviews in key areas. These inventory overviews help identify cultural resources on the ground, inform sampling strategies and predictive modeling, identify areas where cultural resource conflict may occur, and provide a framework for National Register evaluations. They are meant to significantly reduce the cost of subsequent projects or planning efforts.

effective Section 106 compliance.

- Theft, destruction, and vandalism of heritage resources because of increased accessibility of once-remote public lands, and urban and suburban encroachment.
- Enhanced protection of paleontological resources under the new statutory mandates for the management, preservation, and protection of fossils.
- Locating and inventorying Native American cultural items held in museum collections and consulting with Indian Tribes to determine disposition leading toward repatriation as highlighted by a 2010 audit of NAGPRA compliance by the Government Accountability Office.

Identifying and curating artifacts and specimens recovered from the public lands, upgrading preservation and documentation for accountability, ensuring access and use for research and public benefit, and enhancing partnerships with repositories that curate BLM collections.

Means and Strategies -- The program prioritizes proactive management and achieves efficiencies for Section 106 compliance by:

- Creating efficiencies in the NHPA Section 106 review process by streamlining the compliance requirements of other BLM programs and land-use proponents.
- Enhancing tribal participation in decision-making processes through Government-to-Government consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Alaska villages and corporations, and drafting a new tribal consultation and coordination manual and handbook that addresses government-to-government consultation across all BLM programs,
- Incorporating the BLM's landscape approach to public land management to address landscape-scale concerns associated with the inventory, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of heritage resources
- Maintaining active working relations with State Historic Preservation Offices as part of the BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership in order to share costs to automate and digitize site records, and to analyze this information for use in planning and expediting review of land use undertakings as part of NHPA Section 106 compliance at a significant cost savings for the bureau and proponents;
- Supporting Law Enforcement efforts to curb criminal acts prohibited by ARPA, NAGPRA, PRPA and other Federal statutes protecting cultural and paleontological resources;
- Creating partnership, volunteer, and youth opportunities for community-based conservation and educational activities

2015 Program Performance

The program goals will continue to facilitate streamlined NHPA Section 106 casework in support of priority planned activities on BLM-managed lands, and advising on fostering effective Government-to-Government relationships with Indian Tribes.

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Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	\$000	71,836	77,245	+193	+0	+2,800	80,238	+2,993
	FTE	185	173		+0	+0	173	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:		(\$000)	FTE
Applied Science - Implementation of NAS Recommendations		+2,800	+0
Total		+2,800	+0

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
USFS Wild Horses	\$000	0	1,500	1,500	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	\$000	76	125	131	+6
	FTE	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- USFS Wild Horses amounts are shown as estimated transfers reported by the U.S. Forest Service in its 2015 Budget Justification (March 2014); the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds in the U.S. Forest Service National Forest System appropriation; Public Law 113-76 authorizes the transfer of these funds in 2014
- More information on USFS Wild Horses is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications
- Adopt-A-Horse Program amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a minimum \$125 per horse or burro fee under a competitive bidding process for adoption of animals gathered from the public lands, conducted under The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 USC 1331-1340); the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis
- Amount in 2013 for Adopt-A-Horse Program shown net of sequestration
- More information on Adopt-A-Horse Program is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Adopt-A-Horse Program are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management Program is \$80,238,000 and 173 FTE, a program change of +\$2,800,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Implementation of National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Recommendations (+\$2,800,000/0 FTE) – The program increase of \$2.8 million will be used to continue ongoing multi-year research studies focusing on the development of more effective and longer lasting fertility control agents, techniques for suppressing population growth, and determining their relative efficacy and effects. The BLM received the NAS's findings and recommendations of the report in June 2013 and began implementation in FY 2014. Pen trials and field trials for such agents will likely begin in late FY 2014 and continue in FY 2015 in designated locations. The

additional funding will also allow the BLM to initiate new research studies identified in the NAS report, such as identifying sentinel populations. The BLM will continue to develop a scientific foundation that will serve as the basis for an ecologically and financially sustainable Wild Horse and Burro Program.

Program Overview

The program manages wild horses and burros in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. The Act requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance in combination with other public land uses. The program components that support this effort include maintaining an accurate current population inventory; establishing and maintaining appropriate management levels (AML); determining whether AMLs should be achieved by removal, population growth suppression or other methods such as sterilization; providing animals for private care through training, adoption and sales; and conducting research to develop sound science for the management of wild horses and burros.

The BLM manages more than 46,000 wild horses and burros on 26.9 million acres of public lands. The program is also responsible for monitoring herd and rangeland health and caring for approximately 50,000 animals in off-range holding facilities.

Elements for Reforming and Managing the Wild Horse and Burro Program – The BLM remains committed to reforming the program and will continue to implement many of the June 2013 National Academy of Science report's recommendations. The following are key elements of this reform:

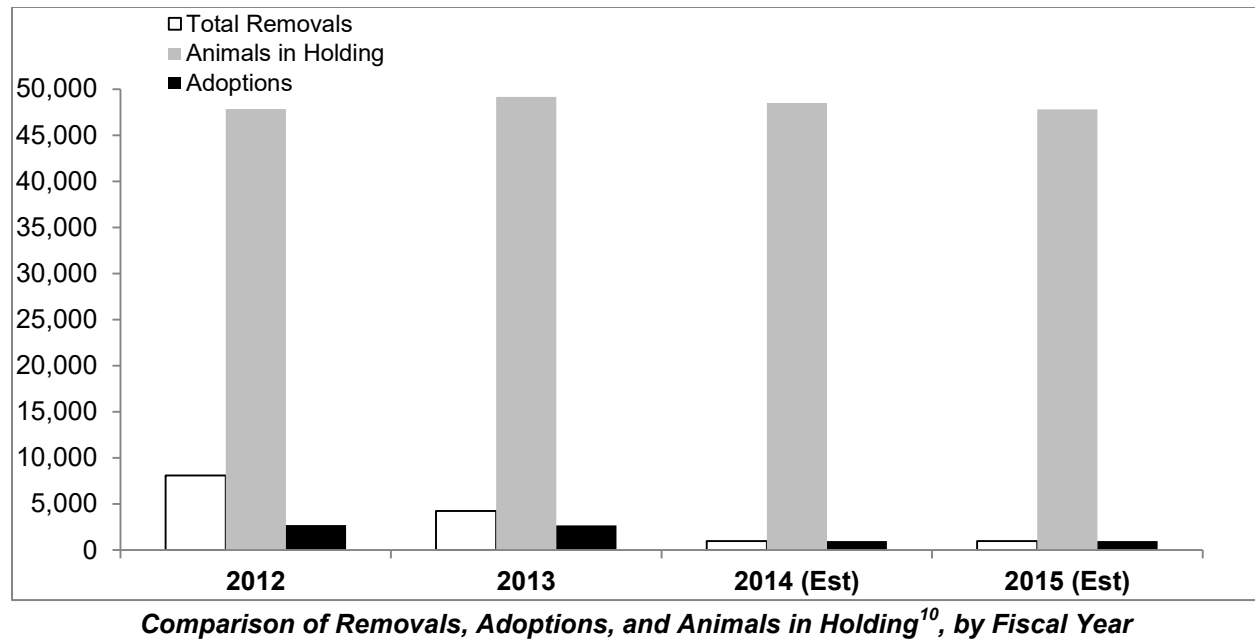
- **Reducing Holding Costs** – The BLM will continue efforts to acquire additional, less expensive holding facilities and partnership eco-sanctuaries to reduce holding costs for wild horses removed from public rangelands; and continue innovative partnerships that increase the number of trained animals for placement in private care.
- **Continuing Research** – The BLM will continue pen and field studies to develop more effective population growth suppression methods for contraception and permanent sterilization methods such as spay and neuter; continue to assess public knowledge, attitudes, preferences and values of wild horse and burro populations and management; and evaluate demand for wild horses and burros by adoptees and long-term sanctuary providers.
- **Developing Herd Management Area (HMA) Sustainability Plans** – The BLM will develop sustainable plans for HMAs and complexes by continuing land use plan revisions, HMA plan development and *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) analysis to enable managing herds on a metapopulation basis; implement non-reproductive HMAs; and use a wide array of population growth suppression methods. Each plan would define a management prescription for appropriate population growth suppression methods and the maintenance of AML.
- **Conducting Population Surveys** – The BLM will continue to conduct U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) recommended survey methods to acquire more accurate population estimates.
- **Reducing Population Growth** – The BLM will continue applying the most effective population growth suppression methods that are supported by sound science and registered for non-experimental use.

- **Strengthening Humane Animal Care and Handling Practices** – The BLM will continue appropriate policy administration and oversight to strengthen humane animal care and handling practices. The BLM will continue the refinement of a Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program that establishes program-wide standard operating procedures; creates universal training requirements; and institutes a Care and Welfare Assessment Tool. This auditing system will help the BLM identify areas of emphasis for future training and ensure humane treatment of wild horses and burros.
- **Promoting Volunteerism in the Management of Wild Horses and Burros** – The BLM is increasing public engagement by enhancing outreach, recruiting local volunteers and organizations to assist in range and herd monitoring and management, and encouraging partnerships to increase ecotourism.
- **Continuing Transparency and Openness** – The BLM has a fundamental commitment to transparency in all facets of the WHB Program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities during gather operations and at holding facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. The BLM is also committed to a proactive public information system that is both accurate and prompt.

Critical Factors – Critical factors affecting the program include:

- Increased fuel and hay costs will continue to affect holding costs;
- Wild horses and burros have few natural predators and herds increase at a rate of 15-20 percent each year and double in size every four years;
- Current wild horse and burro populations exceed AML in many HMAs;
- Existing contraceptive vaccines are only effective for one year. Vaccine applications on Western herds have multiple logistical challenges due to varying terrain, wildness and the size of both herds and HMAs;
- Adoptions have steadily declined since 2004 which has increased the number of animals in high cost short-term holding;
- Lifetime care for unadopted animals in short-term holding is approximately \$46,000 per animal; and
- Public scrutiny of gather and removal methods has increased the public profile of the program. The BLM is experiencing increased litigation, correspondence, *Freedom of Information Act* requests and the need to provide additional personnel at gathers to host public and media visitation, all resulting in added expenses.

In response to these critical factors, the BLM will conduct removals at a substantially reduced level until holding costs can be reduced by maintaining fewer numbers in holding or less expensive capacity such as long-term pastures and partnership eco-sanctuaries are secured. Removals will primarily occur in response to public health and safety (i.e., animals on the highway, in agricultural fields); private land encroachment; and court orders.



2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will continue to permanently remove a very small number of wild horses and burros from the range (1,000, the same as projected in 2014), continue programmatic and site-specific planning and NEPA to implement non-reproductive herds and greater population growth suppression application. The Bureau will also conduct population surveys, continue population growth suppression research, continue implementing the comprehensive animal welfare program, continue population growth suppression applications, and continue partnerships to increase adoptions and reduce short-term holding costs by acquiring less expensive additional long-term holding contracts and eco-sanctuaries. Additional planned performance for 2015 includes:

- Reduce holding costs by transferring animals from short-term facilities to newly acquired, less expensive eco-sanctuaries and long-term holding contracts;
- Continue research to develop contraception and permanent sterilization methods such as spay and neuter, that may include studying the effects on herd genetics, animal behavior and rangeland use;
- Continue land use plan revision, herd management area plan development and NEPA analysis to develop HMA sustainability plans;
- Continue to conduct USGS recommended population surveys to obtain more accurate population estimates;
- Continue applying the most effective population growth suppression methods that are supported by sound science;
- Conduct fewer removals, primarily limiting removals to those needed in response to public health and safety issues (i.e., animals on the highway, in agricultural fields); private land encroachment; and court orders;

¹⁰ Animals in holding at end of fiscal year

- Increase partnerships with NGOs and correctional institutions to increase the number of trained animals for placement in private care;
- Continue herd management/rangeland health monitoring to support AML evaluation;
- Continue compliance inspections of previously adopted animals;
- Develop and conduct comprehensive animal welfare program training for transportation, short and long term holding and adoption events and audits for gathers; and
- Continue the maintenance of water developments on public lands.

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Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Wildlife Management	\$000	48,606	52,338	+251	+0	+0	52,589	+251
	FTE	232	225		+0	+0	225	+0
Fisheries Management	\$000	12,530	12,530	+96	+0	+0	12,626	+96
	FTE	87	86		+0	+0	86	+0
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	\$000	61,136	64,868	+347	+0	+0	65,215	+347
	FTE	319	311		+0	+0	311	+0

Notes: The Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Wildlife and Fisheries Management program. The 2014 enacted amount (post-sequester) for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.329 million. The 2015 President's budget request for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.354 million.

More information on these collaborative activities is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is \$65,215,000 and 311 FTE.

Activity Description

The Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity maintains and restores fish, wildlife, and their habitats by conserving and monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and developing cooperative management plans, while providing for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial uses. Funding for this program supports the staff that develops program policy and projects at all levels within the BLM. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations to sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West. In addition, these actions reduce the need to federally list species.

This activity supports Cooperative Landscape Conservation activities and the Healthy Landscapes Program by improving the health of watersheds and sustaining biological communities. The overall goal of the Fisheries Management and Wildlife Management programs is to restore and maintain proper functioning conditions in aquatic, riparian, wetland and upland systems managed by BLM, with the goal of providing suitable conditions for biological communities to flourish. The 2015 Budget includes \$15.0 million from base funding that is devoted to our key initiative: implementing broad sage-grouse conservation and sagebrush biome restoration activities.

The lands that the BLM manages include numerous wildlife habitat types across a large proportion of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all American arid

ecosystems, including the sagebrush biome, and portions of the Colorado Plateau. The BLM is also responsible for managing 15 million acres of short and mid-grass prairies and nearly 55 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. This habitat includes 43 million acres of elk habitat and 131 million acres of mule deer habitat. The BLM manages 23 million acres of bighorn sheep habitat, which include most of the desert bighorn sheep habitat. In addition, the BLM's diverse land base includes over 117,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Because of their isolation, BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats, which support many rare plant and animal communities.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management Subactivity: Wildlife Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Wildlife Management	\$000	48,606	52,338	+251	+0	+0	52,589	+251
	FTE	232	225		+0	+0	225	+0

Notes: The Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Wildlife Management program. The 2014 enacted amount (post-sequester) for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.329 million. The 2015 President's budget request for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.354 million.

More information on these collaborative activities is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Wildlife Management Program is \$52,589,000 and 225 FTE.

Program Overview – Wildlife Management

The BLM manages more wildlife habitat than any other Federal agency. Over 3,000 species of wildlife occur on the BLM's more than 247 million acres, dispersed over some of the Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential wildlife habitat. BLM-managed lands are vital to support healthy populations of big game, upland game birds, waterfowl, and hundreds of species of non-game birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and insects.

The BLM Wildlife Management Program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving wildlife habitat as an integral part of the BLM multiple use mission and priorities that include:

- Implementing and maintaining habitat improvement projects;
- Implementing conservation actions in support of sensitive species and their habitats;
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of habitat management actions;
- Collecting inventory data to provide a solid foundation to support Land Use Planning and ensure Land Use Plan implementation; and
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale in priority focal areas.

Critical Factors – The BLM manages over 50 percent of the Nation's Greater Sage-Grouse habitat and any other wildlife species including Mule Deer, Pronghorn Antelope, Pygmy Rabbit, Brewer's Sparrow, Sage Sparrow and Sage Thrasher also depend on sagebrush communities for all or a significant portion of their life cycle requirements.

Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation continue to occur, resulting in significant declines for many wildlife species. Beyond reducing available surface water and forage for wildlife, drought can have a profound influence on wildfire cycles, which can alter habitat conditions over large

areas for many years. Millions of acres of sage-grouse habitat have burned since 2012. Restoring sage-grouse habitat after fire is a complex and difficult undertaking.

Authorization of land uses that affect wildlife habitat have significantly increased in conjunction with new energy initiatives.

Means and Strategies

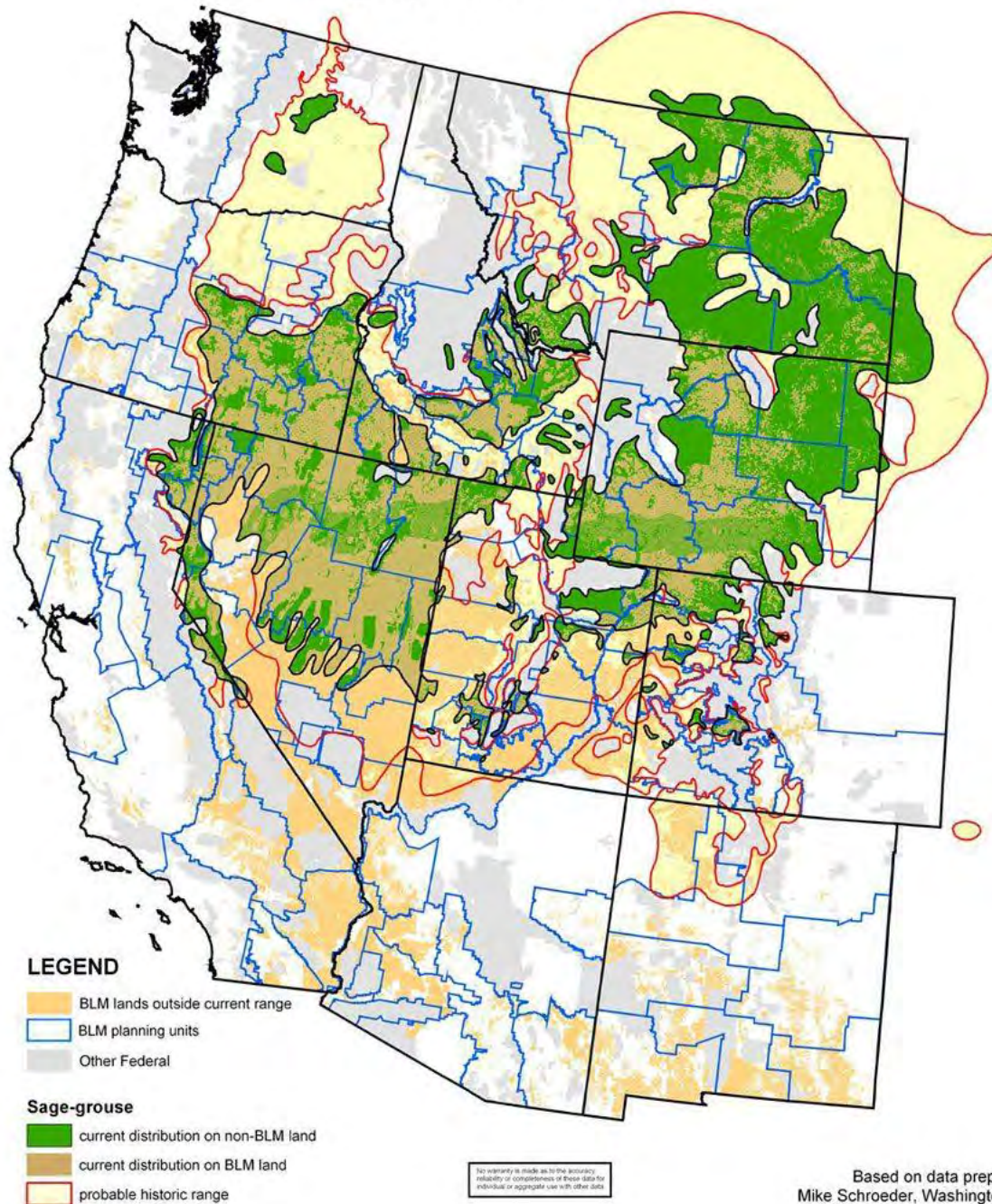
- Since 2010, the BLM has been conducting rapid ecoregional assessments (REAs) to address the management of wildlife and habitat resources at a scale equivalent to the intensified broad-scale land use pressures and associated stressors, including catastrophic wildfire and associated degradation and conversion of native vegetation communities, disease, as well as the compounding effects of land health stressors. The first results from these assessments were received in 2012.
- The BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to wildlife populations across geographic regions and better coordinate actions to mitigate species decline.
- Once completed, the REAs will aid in identification of the highest priority areas for wildlife habitat protection and enhancement at an ecoregional scale consistent with the range and distribution of many wildlife species, transcending currently defined administrative boundaries.
- The majority of species and habitats present on BLM lands do not occur exclusively on lands administered by the BLM. Additionally, BLM land ownership is not spatially contiguous, both at the regional and site scales. Therefore, the BLM must work closely with its partners across jurisdictional boundaries to ensure that wildlife conservation measures applied on BLM lands are effective. The BLM has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in place with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for sagebrush habitat management), a MOU with the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for coordination of energy and wildlife issues) and MOUs pledging BLM support in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign. As a result of these MOUs, the BLM has:
 - Improved coordination and collaboration with important partner organizations including Federal, State, tribal and non-governmental organizations;
 - Supported development and implementation of standardized avian monitoring protocols to ascertain population trends across jurisdictional boundaries; and
 - Developed standardized regionally-specific habitat management guidelines for reptile and amphibian habitats that have been distributed to all BLM field offices;
- Consistent with BLM policy direction, the BLM works closely with State fish and wildlife agencies on wildlife resource issues, particularly in support and implementation of State Wildlife Action Plans, which establish broad-scale wildlife priorities and identify the species of greatest conservation need as well as the habitats necessary for their protection.

Sage-grouse Habitat Management and Monitoring – In 2015, the BLM will implement a broad suite of habitat management actions to support the conservation of greater sage-grouse. The BLM has been a leader in developing a comprehensive national sage-grouse conservation strategy in partnership with the States, USDA Forest Service and other Federal agencies. Using an adaptive management approach, the BLM will carry out an extensive program of treatments

to improve sage-grouse habitat quality, reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires and minimize the spread of invasive, non-native grasses.

Reducing the Impacts of Energy Development on Wildlife and Habitats - The BLM has been at the forefront in establishing landscape-scale strategies and project-scale Best Management Practices to reduce the impacts of energy development on fish, wildlife, and their habitats. Working closely with State and Federal land management agencies, the BLM is developing a landscape-scale approach to mitigation that will enable compensatory mitigation to be sited where the greatest conservation benefits can be achieved on behalf of the resource impacted by development activities.

BLM Planning Units and Sage-grouse Occurrence



2015 Wildlife Management Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM's Wildlife Program will:

- Conduct an extensive set of sage-grouse conservation activities;
- Emphasize wildlife habitat improvements in order to reduce the number of species of concern failing to meet objectives, while maintaining a sufficient level of monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of those improvements;
- Emphasize performance of actions under agency-endorsed plans for the purpose of conserving non-federally listed species to prevent the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act;
- Accomplish substantial habitat assessment and monitoring to provide an understanding of the range and distribution of priority species, to describe existing conditions, and to determine if management decisions have been implemented and objectives are being met; and
- Maintain and enhance partnerships with States, non-government agencies, and sister Federal agencies to continue to support rural community economies through game and non-game habitat management where the use and appreciation of these species is a high value component of local economies.

Program Overview – Plant Conservation Program

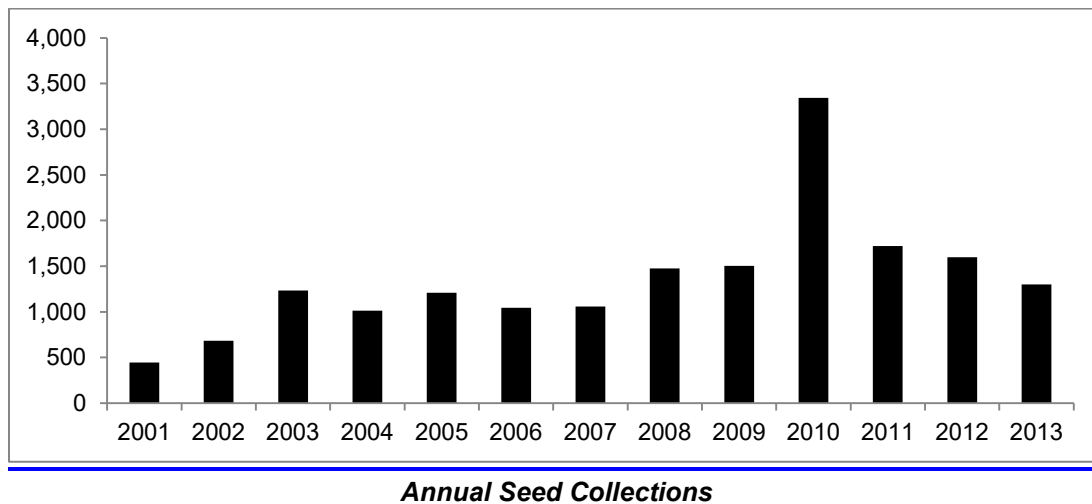
Public lands contain a diversity of native plant communities that are the habitats for fish, plants, pollinators and wildlife such as the sage-grouse and desert tortoise. These native plant communities make up over 50 ecoregions across the BLM and each ecoregion contains native plants that have adapted to those environments. The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for protecting, maintaining and restoring Western native plant communities and rare plants on public lands. The Program provides national leadership in seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and native plant materials development/use for restoration and rehabilitation of public land. In addition, the Plant Conservation Program is responsible for rare plant work.

The Plant Conservation Program consists of the following elements:

- Identifying, evaluating, and protecting rare plants on public lands, including NLCS units.
- Understanding the effects of climate change on native plant species and native plant communities on public land.
- Developing genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoring and maintaining habitat for sage-grouse and other animal and plant species.
- Providing leadership and infrastructure on native plant materials development by coordinating with all BLM programs and by establishing ecoregional native plant programs to ensure locally adapted native plant material needs are met.
- Providing national leadership for Seeds of Success.
- Developing seed transfer zones and guidelines.
- Coordinating a national network of seed storage warehouses with environmentally controlled conditions to protect our seed investment.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of native plant materials that have been developed.
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale.

- Enhancing partnerships and volunteer opportunities for plant conservation.

Seeds of Success is the Bureau's national seed collection program and is the foundation of the native plant materials development process. Over 16,000 native seed collections have been made since 2001 when Congress directed the BLM to establish a Native Plant Materials Development Program. The number of seed collection actions has remained relatively stable (see graph below) except in 2010, due to additional funds provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

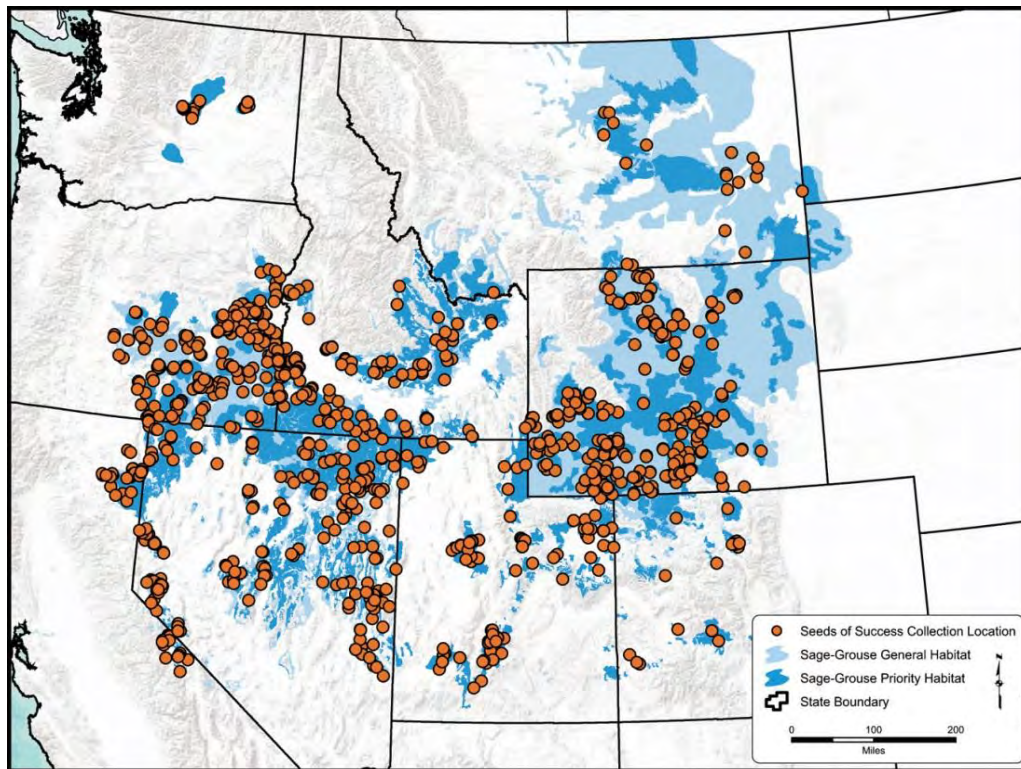


Critical Factors – There are a number of external factors such as climate change, drought, and wildfire affecting native plant communities across the BLM that will require BLM managers to reallocate resources and reevaluate priorities. There are also a number of external factors related to the development of native plant materials that will require managers to reallocate resources to ensure that the diversity of seed types (species) and the quantity of high quality native seed is available. Some factors that will have long-standing impacts include:

- The effects of landscape health stressors such as drought, disease, catastrophic wildfire, and urban growth and development are altering native plant communities across the West. As rainfall and temperatures change, native plant species and communities may not adapt as fast as the environment changes, thus affecting sage-grouse and other species' ability to survive.
- Healthy, resilient, functioning native sagebrush communities play a significant role in the Bureau's ability to maintain sage-grouse populations in the West. The diversity of native forbs and grasses within the sagebrush communities is vital to the survival of sage-grouse. These native plants provide food and shelter for the sage-grouse, especially the young chicks.
- Healthy landscapes in the West today are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Historically, resilient Western native plant communities burned on average once every 40 years; however, with monocultures of invasive plants and drought, fire frequency is closer to once every five to seven years. Because of these factors, more aggressive development of native plant materials are needed for rehabilitation after fire and restoration of habitats for fish, plants, pollinators and wildlife.
- Native plant materials, like agronomic crops, take an average of 10 to 20 years to develop as consistent and reliable commercially available seed. Therefore, the BLM

needs to plan well ahead for native plant materials to be available for landscape level restoration.

- Development of public lands for renewable energy, non-renewable energy, and mineral resources requires mitigation efforts to offset loss and fragmentation of native plant communities.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial species requires additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.



The Plant Conservation Program has made approximately 2,000 native seed collections within sage-grouse priority habitat and sage-grouse general habitat. These collections will be used to develop genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoration on sage-grouse habitat.

Means and Strategies – The Plant Conservation Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. To better achieve program goals and provide improved management of public lands, the BLM has adopted a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales. The Washington Office forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation programs have been combined into a single, vegetation management division. This configuration has made policy development more collaborative with the vegetation specialists working together to develop policy at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the Plant Conservation Program is addressing critical factors through multiple activities, including:

- Supporting the Department's youth education investments and the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative by employing recent college graduates in the biological and

environmental sciences, through the Conservation and Land Management Internship Program. Over 1,000 recent college graduates have gone through this program.

- Educating America's youth through the development of a high school curriculum on native plants. The BLM will use this model to develop elementary and middle school curricula for younger students.
- Supporting the renewable and conventional energy programs by encouraging use of local genotypes and developing native plant materials for use in reclamation projects. <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/pcp/mgmt.html>.
- Identifying national priority focal areas for native plant community conservation and restoration, as well as developing native plant materials for management activities at the eco-regional scale.
- Coordinating development of native plant materials for restoration with step-down strategies developed from the BLM's Landscape Approach and implementing restoration within Healthy Landscapes focal areas.
- Supporting ecoregional native plant materials development programs, such as the Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program and the Great Basin Native Plant Program, to develop locally adapted seed for commercial availability.
- Leveraging Plant Conservation Program funds with other Federal, State, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects and conduct research in native plant development and restoration techniques.

2015 Plant Conservation Program Performance

In 2015, BLM will continue to lead the Interagency Native Plant Materials Development Program, including Seeds of Success, Plant Conservation Alliance Federal Committee and regional interagency native plant materials development programs in the Colorado Plateau, Great Basin, Pacific Northwest, Wyoming Basin and Mohave Desert. These programs will work with partners to focus research on native plant materials development and to get more diversity of native plant materials to the growers in the various ecoregions.

The BLM will implement a National Seed Strategy developed in 2014, which will assess the BLM seed use, stabilize the BLM seed requests, integrate native seed collection across the Bureau, and address seed procurement and storage to ensure the highest quality seed for restoration and rehabilitation.

The BLM Plant Conservation Program worked with The Institute for Applied Ecology to develop a protocol for working with State prisons to grow locally sourced sagebrush plants to support restoration of greater sage-grouse habitat. A pilot project to produce 10,000-20,000 sagebrush plants was established in 2014 at the Snake River Correctional Facility in eastern Oregon, and the plants grown at this facility will be planted into a site damaged by wildfire on nearby BLM lands. The Plant Conservation Program will use the protocol and pilot project to address the lack of locally adapted sagebrush seedlings for restoration.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management Subactivity: Fisheries Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Fisheries Management	\$000	12,530	12,530	+96	+0	+0	12,626	+96
	FTE	87	86		+0	+0	86	+0

Notes: The Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Wildlife and Fisheries Management program. The 2014 enacted amount (post-sequester) for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.329 million. The 2015 President's budget request for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.354 million.

More information on these collaborative activities is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Fisheries Management Program is \$12,626,000 and 86 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components – The BLM Fisheries Program assesses, restores and monitors over three million acres of reservoirs and natural lakes and 117,000 miles of fish-bearing streams of national ecological, cultural, and recreational importance. These fish-bearing waters function in diverse landscapes, serve as a good indicator of ecosystem function, and support diverse habitat for hundreds of native fish species, support subsistence fisheries that sustain traditional Native American cultural practices and provide exceptional recreational opportunities for the public. The BLM Fisheries Management Program is responsible for:

- Maintaining, restoring, and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats consistent with the BLM multiple use mission and priorities;
- Implementing lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments and projects;
- Assisting in the design of other BLM program activities to ensure fish, aquatic species and their habitat are not impacted;
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of management actions, including subsistence actions on BLM land in Alaska through the Federal Subsistence Management Program;
- Participating in angler activities with State fish and game agencies through various memoranda of understanding and memoranda of agreement; and
- Implementing stream and wetland conservation and restoration treatments in focused areas under the BLM Healthy Landscapes Program.

Critical Factors – The following represent the primary challenges facing the Fisheries Program:

- Land health stressors, such as those associated with climate change, can be key threats to fish and fish habitat as they cause changes to the aquatic habitat on BLM lands. Specifically, drought, changes in runoff and flow patterns and the increasing risk of catastrophic wildfire individually and collectively affect aquatic resources. The effects of these land health stressors place additional strain on aquatic ecosystems. A greater

focus on the conservation of these habitats will be essential for their long-term persistence.

- The priority for developing renewable energy (hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal) as part of the Powering Our Future initiative will place increasing demands on Fisheries Program personnel. The program is working to ensure sites of high potential for energy development, and the transmission corridors linking these sites to the energy grid, are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the needs of aquatic resources.
- The licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources so that Federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30-50 years.
- The program continues to focus on fish-passable culvert replacements. Culvert upgrades reconnect high quality habitat for numerous aquatic species. Culvert fish passage projects have the ability to return fish to mature, functioning riparian and in-stream habitats.
- Threats from legacy road failures are addressed to reduce catastrophic sediment input from historic, poorly planned roads made of soft fill material, which cannot adequately pass downstream water. Ponding occurs as the standing water upstream overtops the road, resulting in erosion that the downstream fish habitat with sediment.
- Fisheries Program personnel, at both the national and State levels, are working with counterparts in State and other Federal agencies to continue developing strategies and programs to minimize the threats from aquatic invasive species, such as the quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail, and the zebra mussel. Aquatic invasive species are a threat to the viability of native fish communities. They transform entire food webs, have the potential to dominate the biological community and have the potential to clog reservoir water pipes and reduce needed downstream flow to communities. BLM Fisheries Program personnel participate on the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force and their Western Regional Panel to coordinate aquatic invasive species management throughout the West.
- The BLM has completed several Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REA) to better address resource management. Aquatics are a vital component of these assessments, which will aid in identification of the highest priority areas for fisheries habitat protection and enhancement at an ecoregional scale.
- The BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to fisheries habitat across geographic regions and better coordinate actions to mitigate habitat quality reductions.

Means and Strategies – The following represent the primary means by which the Fisheries Program plans to meet its current and future challenges:

- Working with other programs to create a lands treatment database to document where treatments take place on the landscape and the effectiveness of those treatments;
- Working to educate youth about the importance and complexity of fisheries and fisheries habitat through programs such as the American Fisheries Society Hutton Program.
- Continuing to stay active with 10 National Fish Habitat Partnership partner organizations, including Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership, California Fish Passage Forum, Desert Fish Habitat Partnership, Driftless Area Restoration Effort, Great Lakes Basin Fish Habitat Partnership, Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership, Mat-Su Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership, Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership and Western Native Trout Initiative;

- Combating the ecological and economic affects in many BLM watersheds caused by aquatic nuisance species; and
- Assessing aquatic habitat using Trout Unlimited's modified Conservation Success Index methodology. This work is part of the on-going Assistance Agreement and will be utilized in BLM watersheds for critical aquatic assessments.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Fisheries program will continue to support the mission-critical goals of the BLM by maintaining and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats and restoring priority habitats. Approximately 34 percent of Fisheries Management funding (\$4.6 million) supports priority fish habitat conservation in support of the National Fish Habitat Partnership (NFHP). The Plan is a State-led development supported through the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) in cooperation with key government agencies and conservation partners. The Plan is the most comprehensive effort ever attempted to conserve aquatic habitat across the country. The BLM is active with 10 NFHP partnerships that serve as primary vehicles for identifying and prioritizing habitat actions within the range of inland fish species. The BLM will play a significant role in the identification and implementation of these actions. Salmon and steelhead fisheries resources will remain a priority for those geographic areas within the range of anadromy.

The BLM Fisheries Management Program will continue to work closely with the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, with AFWA and the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Trout Unlimited, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the American Fisheries Society. The Fisheries Management Program will also provide expertise with internal programs such as Healthy Landscapes; Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Strategy; and the REAs. All of these initiatives incorporate fisheries resources as essential habitat and as indicators of ecosystem health. The Fisheries Management Program will also continue its strong relationship with diverse groups for project development, leveraging funding, and personnel development.

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Threatened and Endangered Species Management

Activity: Threatened & Endangered Species Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Threatened & Endangered Species	\$000	20,326	21,458	+178	+0	+0	21,636	+178
	FTE	154	159		+0	+0	159	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Threatened and Endangered Species Program is \$21,636,000 and 159 FTE.

Program Overview

The primary goal of the Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Program is to recover Federally-listed species and preclude the need to list candidate species. The program also provides support for conservation of non-listed, rare plant species. The long-term program vision is to achieve species recovery so that protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is no longer required and to implement conservation programs for Bureau Sensitive plants and Federal candidate species so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary.

Over 420 species listed under the ESA occur on BLM-administered lands. Furthermore, over 110 candidate species warranting Federal protection are found on BLM lands. BLM-administered lands are recognized as prime habitat for over 1,000 rare plant species and provide the only known habitat for more than 450 species of rare or listed plants and animals.

The BLM's successful conservation of these species requires implementation of the following tasks:

- Cooperative planning with other stakeholders in the preparation of recovery plans and development of conservation strategies for targeted species;
- Implementing actions identified in species conservation and recovery plans;
- Conducting inventories for newly listed, proposed and candidate species; and,
- Monitoring species populations to determine if objectives identified in species conservation and recovery plans are being met.

Critical Factors – The number of Federally listed species is steadily growing due to increasing conflicts with a resource use and the compounding impacts of natural phenomena such as fire, drought, and climate change. The BLM is committed to prevent extirpation of these species on BLM-administered lands and to further recovery and conservation of Federally-listed and candidate species.

Means and Strategies – The following are strategies used by the BLM to manage the program:

BLM T&E Species Recovery Funding – In 2010, the BLM established the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Fund. This fund awards approximately \$1.0 million annually, on a competitive basis, to recovery actions that culminate in a delisting or down-listing of a

Threatened or Endangered species or precludes the need to list a candidate species. In just the first few years, the BLM has achieved success, with the delisting of the Maguire Daisy and the proposed delisting of the Inyo California Towhee. Furthermore, the BLM's commitment to candidate species conservation has precluded the need to list the Sand Dune Lizard, and the Coral Pink Sand Dunes Tiger Beetle. The benefits of this initiative have been recognized by other Federal agencies and their desire to collaborate with the BLM on this initiative will greatly increase our ability to recover and conserve T&E species and their habitats beyond jurisdictional boundaries. The targeted investment in recovering species, so they are no longer in need of Federal protections, meets a desired goal of sustainability and ecological integrity of BLM lands, but also begins a shift from focusing on reactive regulatory obligations to being proactive stewards of the land.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative – The Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative and the BLM's Healthy Landscapes program will help the BLM's T&E Program assess, manage, and provide for the conservation of Federally-designated species in light of impacts such as drought, wildfire, and invasive species encroachment. Eco-regional assessments and Landscape Conservation Cooperative efforts provide a landscape view in addressing the health, resilience and intactness of ecosystems. The T&E Program provides support for these initiatives by assisting with the development of rapid eco-regional assessments; listed species occurrence, distribution and critical habitat data on BLM lands; and collaborating with both intra and interagency outreach efforts.

Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative – The T&E Program implements on-the-ground projects that either have an educational or outreach component to engage local youth or employ youth in conservation activities. The T&E Program will continue to hire recent college graduates in the biological sciences as part of the Chicago Botanic Garden's Conservation and Land Management Internship Program.

America's Great Outdoors – The T&E Program offers key criteria in selecting projects within the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is an integral network of biologically diverse, wide ranging landscapes and ecosystems. Of the Federally protected species and rare plants that occur on BLM lands, 155 species occur only within NLCS designated lands. An additional 114 species have at least 50 percent of their populations represented on NLCS lands. The NLCS is integral to threatened and endangered species conservation and recovery. The T&E Program will continue to support and implement management actions within the NLCS that benefit listed species or their habitat.

Program Collaboration and Partnerships – The range of most of the listed species found on BLM lands includes lands and waters not administered by the agency. The recovery of listed species requires management at the population or metapopulation scale, regardless of jurisdiction lines. Extensive collaboration and cooperation with a number of partners, including other agencies and organizations, is therefore an integral element of the T&E Program. Conservation collaborations typically begin with the development of recovery plans, written under the leadership of the FWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Implementation of recovery actions identified in these plans typically involves collaboration with such partners as State fish and game, other Federal, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

An example of this collaboration is the BLM's participation in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Implementation Team Executive Committee. Members include: the FWS, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, The Wildlife Society, The Nature



Conservancy and several other NGOs and Federal and State Agencies. Efforts include the development of a sylvatic oral plague vaccine to protect ferrets and their prey, the prairie dog, against plague infection. The BLM continues to offer assistance in providing locations to implement the safety and efficacy trials for the vaccine's use in the field. The BLM also continues to increase its involvement in identifying appropriate areas where prairie dog expansion or re-colonization can take place and identifying potential sites for black-footed ferret reintroduction

Compliance and Consultation – In addition to recovery planning and implementation, consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is a significant BLM endangered species management responsibility. Under the ESA, the BLM must consult with the FWS or the NMFS whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. BLM completes approximately 600 formal and informal consultations annually under Section 7 of the ESA. The monitoring inventory, and recovery of Federally-listed species, supported by the T&E program, offer many benefits to other BLM priority portfolio programs such as: energy development, mineral extraction, range management, horse and burro, forestry, and recreation. The inventory and monitoring information collected informs the consultation process, and the recovery efforts for Federally-listed and candidate species bolsters the resiliency of the species on the ground, which may accommodate more opportunities for multiple use.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM T&E Program will:

- Continue to emphasize the completion of recovery tasks as identified in species recovery plans;
- Continue to focus on the program's primary goal of completing actions that lead to species recovery through the Threatened & Endangered Species Recovery Fund;
- Continue to document the program's accomplishments and efforts towards species recovery through the Special Status Species Tracking System, a reporting system developed by BLM's National Operation Center;
- Continue to inventory and monitor habitat on the millions of BLM acres where Federally-listed species are known or suspected to occur; and
- Continue to leverage additional dollars, equipment, and labor from Federal and non-Federal partners with shared T&E species recovery objectives.

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Recreation Management

Activity: Recreation Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Wilderness Management	\$000	17,300	18,264	+171	+0	+0	18,435	+171
	FTE	151	155		+0	-2	153	-2
Recreation Resources Management	\$000	46,129	48,697	+425	+0	+900	50,022	+1,325
	FTE	380	386		+0	-6	380	-6
Total, Recreation Management	\$000	63,429	66,961	+596	+0	+900	68,457	+1,496
	FTE	531	541		+0	-8	533	-8

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Recreation Resource Management Activity is \$68,457,000 and 533 FTE, a program change of +\$900,000 and -8 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity supports efforts to:

- Provide resource-related recreational opportunities for a wide range of activities;
- Furnish quality visitor services;
- Provide a diversity of recreation facilities, visitor centers, and competitive activities;
- Identify and protecting wilderness values;
- Assure that the public receives fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on public lands; and
- Collect recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public.

These responsibilities are encompassed by the Bureau's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Trails, access, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle, public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education;
- Visitor health, safety, and accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers;
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing;
- Wilderness management in the Nation Landscape Conservation System; and
- Support to partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs.

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Wilderness Management	\$000	17,300	18,264	+171	+0	+0	18,435	+171
	FTE	151	155		+0	-2	153	-2

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Wilderness Management Program is \$18,435,000 and 153 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components – The Wilderness Management Program is a part of the BLM National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The BLM 15-year NLCS strategy supports the BLM multiple-use mission by ensuring that management efforts are focused on conservation, while allowing for compatible uses, consistent with the designating legislation or Presidential proclamation of the concerned wilderness area. In addition to conservation, the strategy emphasizes continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. Engaging local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wilderness is a key part of the Wilderness Management Program.

The program also contributes to the America's Great Outdoors goals by:

- Achieving lasting conservation that powers the Nation's economy, shapes the culture, and builds outdoor traditions;
- Reinvigorating the approach to conservation and reconnecting Americans, especially young people, to the outdoors; and
- Empowering local communities to accomplish conservation and recreation priorities.

The BLM is required to meet legal requirements for administering the Wilderness Management Program while also conserving, protecting, and restoring NLCS values in the 221 Wilderness Areas and 545 Wilderness Study Areas under BLM management as defined below:

- Wilderness Areas are undeveloped Federal lands designated by law to be managed to protect their wilderness character as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These designated areas are generally large, natural and undeveloped landscapes that offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.
- Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are roadless areas that contain wilderness characteristics and are protected to maintain those characteristics until law designates them as Wilderness Areas or releases them for non-wilderness uses.

The Wilderness Management Program focuses on the protection and conservation of wilderness and NLCS values with the following activities:

- Monitoring and preserving wilderness character;
- Managing use and encouraging appropriate wilderness uses;
- Monitoring and managing for noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and recreation; and
- Restoring impacted areas such as trampled vegetation and eroded soil caused by unauthorized off-highway vehicles (OHV) travelling cross-country.

The National Wilderness Preservation System includes all Wilderness Areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the BLM, the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). It does not include BLM Wilderness Study Areas. The BLM is unique in that the vast majority of its Wilderness Areas and WSAs are located in delicate desert environments; this adds an important ecosystem component to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Millions of people visit these areas annually either on their own or through the hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters that assist the public in enjoying these unique lands. This use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps to sustain the natural heritage of their wilderness landscapes.

The Wilderness Management Program frequently addresses challenges associated with unauthorized uses, such as illegal OHV use, which result in the degradation of wilderness character. Managing the wilderness resource requires collaboratively managing these assets as part of the larger landscape. After a Wilderness Area is designated, the BLM typically spends the first three years marking and mapping the boundary, and providing visitor services such as maps and other public information. Subsequent management includes acquiring in-holdings from willing sellers, restoring wilderness character where needed, engaging in land use planning and monitoring, implementing wilderness management plans, and providing visitor services. Wilderness management plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long-term management and protection of wilderness character and involve interdisciplinary land use planning. In addition, these plans raise public awareness and understanding of the NLCS, cultivate relationships, promote community stewardship of BLM-managed public land, and provide for the use and enjoyment of these lands by present and future generations.

Preserving Wilderness Character – Preserving wilderness character is at the heart of the BLM's responsibility to ensure its Wilderness Areas are protected for future generations. The interagency strategy for monitoring trends in wilderness character across the National Wilderness Preservation System outlines a unified approach for collecting data and will allow the identification of trends in wilderness character quality across all wilderness-managing agencies. The protocol developed to monitor and describe trends in the quality of wilderness character will enable the BLM to establish a meaningful measure with verified baseline data for use in the future.

In 2009, the BLM began a five-year process to implement this strategy and complete baseline monitoring for 20 percent of BLM Wilderness Areas each year to complete the task for all areas by the end of calendar year 2014 – in conjunction with celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Wilderness Act. By the end of 2015, and for the first time since the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, the BLM will be able to track trends in wilderness character for all 221 of its Wilderness Areas.

Enhancing Scientific Knowledge – BLM Wilderness Areas are playing an increasingly critical role in increasing scientific knowledge about a wide array of management challenges. The need for scientific research and information continues to increase as new issues are identified, including the effects of drought, climate change, and other landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors. New, improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography aid in the monitoring of Wilderness Areas and WSAs. This imagery is less expensive than complete reliance on ground patrols, maximizing the effectiveness of appropriated funds to manage these areas. The BLM is enhancing the role of science partnerships in wilderness management and collaborating with our partners to help manage BLM Wilderness Areas as a part of larger landscapes.

Developing Partnerships and Engaging People and Communities – Developing partnerships in wilderness stewardship is an important aspect of Wilderness Areas and WSAs management and allows the BLM to leverage limited resources to achieve management goals. The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly from a volunteer force that provides thousands of hours of resource monitoring in addition to materials and transportation for specific projects. Nearly 100 formal and informal partnerships have been developed to facilitate wilderness stewardship activities. Typical examples of work performed by partners in Wilderness Areas and WSAs include trail construction and maintenance, invasive species eradication and monitoring, interim management monitoring of WSAs, and reclamation and restoration activities to create environments that are more natural. The BLM has developed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance, a national organization that is coordinating the establishment of partners and friends groups to assist in wilderness stewardship in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Many of these groups have strong ties to local communities and can help foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wilderness.

Connecting Landscapes by Working Collaboratively – The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly by working collaboratively with several crosscutting BLM programs and other agencies to achieve larger landscape scale goals. Projects that manage wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit wilderness resources and assist the BLM in meeting its legislative requirement. By establishing connections across boundaries with other jurisdictions; other Federal, State and local agencies; and private conservation lands, the BLM complements and supplements the management of these areas, allowing the BLM to manage the Wilderness Areas under its jurisdiction as a part of these larger landscapes and strengthening the resilience of all areas.

2015 Program Performance

Monitoring key indicators to determine trends in wilderness resource condition continues to be a priority. In 2015, the BLM plans to monitor approximately 8.7 million acres in 221 wilderness areas. The Bureau will also continue to monitor approximately 12.8 million acres in 544 WSAs to ensure wilderness characteristics are maintained.

The BLM's highest priority efforts will focus on monitoring trends in the quality of wilderness character. BLM uses a standardized methodology and protocol established by the Interagency Wilderness Character Monitoring Team—representing the BLM, U.S. Fish and

Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Forest Service—for monitoring and describing trends in the quality of wilderness character, enabling the BLM to establish meaningful measures with verified baseline data for use into the future.

Wilderness management plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long-term management and protection of wilderness character and involve interdisciplinary effort associated with land use planning. As wilderness management plans are completed, work will shift to other management activities such as monitoring and protection.

In addition, efforts to update existing wilderness characteristics inventories will continue to be a priority workload in 2015.

For more information on the National Landscape Conservation System Strategy, visit the BLM website at http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2011/september/NR_09_30_2011.html

Activity: Recreation Management Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Recreation Resources Management	\$000	46,129	48,697	+425	+0	+900	50,022	+1,325
	FTE	380	386		+0	-6	380	-6

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Recreation Fees	\$000	17,491	16,704	18,500	+1,796
	FTE	117	117	117	+0
California Off-Highway Vehicle	\$000	4,861	4,846	5,222	+376
	FTE	35	35	35	+0
Recreation Cost Recovery	\$000	3,731	2,500	2,610	+110
	FTE	6	4	4	+0

Notes:

- Recreation Fees amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from recreation fee revenues (nearly all recreation fees are kept at the site where they are collected); the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of Public Law 108-477) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis

- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Recreation Fees shown net of sequestration

- More information on Recreation Fees is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Recreation Fees are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

- California Off-Highway Vehicle amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of a project on a reimbursable basis; the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E -- Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 111-8) appropriates these funds on a current basis

- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for California Off-Highway Vehicle shown net of sequestration

- More information on California Off-Highway Vehicle is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for California Off-Highway Vehicle are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Miscellaneous Trust Funds account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

- Recreation Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenue from Special Recreation Permits to authorize group activities or recreation events; the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis

- Amount in 2013 for Recreation Cost Recovery shown net of sequestration

- More information on Recreation Cost Recovery is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Recreation Cost Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Recreation Resources Management Program is \$50,022,000 and 380 FTE, a program change of +\$900,000 and -6 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$900,000/-6 FTE) - This request includes additional funds for inventory, planning, implementation and monitoring travel and transportation networks in sage-grouse habitats; and for visitor assessments that would help the BLM better measure social and economic impacts that benefit local communities. The additional increase would allow BLM to

improve recreation areas and enhance current visitor services in the high demand and urban growth areas of Utah, California, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada and Idaho by providing maps and other visitor information materials, improving visitor safety, for example, through enhanced law enforcement, and providing additional seasonal employees to conduct interpretation activities and perform other services aimed at improving visitor satisfaction.

Program Overview

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities on Federal lands in the western U.S. The Bureau's Recreation and Visitor Services Program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related and social management activities and programs. The Recreation Management Program is responsible for the following components:

- **Recreation Planning** – Evaluating and assessing a wide range of social, economic, and recreational uses of public lands through the land use planning (LUP) process. Recreation Area Management Plans are prepared to implement LUP decisions in designated recreation management areas.
- **Travel and Transportation Management** – Determining public and resource use access needs through the LUP process. The BLM travel and transportation management planning process establishes designations and restrictions for all modes of transportation including motorized and non-motorized uses.
- **Visitor Safety** – Providing opportunities for safe recreational activities for the public, as well as to educate and encourage safe behavior.
- **Facility Management and Accessibility** – Providing daily operation and routine maintenance of over 3,650 recreation sites and 380 Special Recreation Management Areas including campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, visitor centers, waysides and kiosks, watchable wildlife sites, historic buildings and lighthouses, trailhead access points, and thousands of miles of rivers and trails. As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities increase each year. In addition to operating facilities, the BLM is responsible for ensuring facilities and programs meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- **River Management** – Managing over 500 segments and about 9,000 miles of navigable rivers and lakes along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, visitor safety, enforcement patrols, and resource management. Of these navigable rivers and lakes, 320 segments and 6,600 miles have significant recreational value. A portion of the funds for river management also serves the needs of Wild and Scenic Rivers, managed by the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).
- **National Scenic & Historic Trails** – Monitoring over 4,500 miles of 10 National Historic Trails and is responsible for over 600 miles of three National Scenic Trails.
- **Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports** – Implement important provisions of Executive Order 13443, Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation, which directs agencies to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat.
- **Youth** – Overseeing components of the Bureau's Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative, a significant component of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative. The Recreation program also provides oversight of the "Take it outside!" program to promote outdoor activities for kids. The BLM will continue to promote healthy and active lifestyles

and better engage the next generation as public land stewards for natural resource conservation.

- **Visual Resources** – Analyzing, managing, and ensuring protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- **Recreation Permits, Fees, and Commercial Leases** – Reviewing, implementing, and monitoring over 3,200 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 800,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year. The BLM also provides oversight and accountability for the recreation permit, fee, and commercial lease program.
- **Public Outreach, Stewardship and Partnerships** – Promoting and supporting partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users. The BLM is working with community leaders and networks of service providers to manage recreation opportunities that the public wants and that will bring economic benefits to local communities. The Bureau is also partnering with veterans and disabled sportsmen's groups to ensure access to recreational opportunities.
- **Visitor Information** – Providing visitor information and services including maps, websites, interpretation and environmental education. Enhance the quality and consistency of baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems to improve understanding of the full range of social, economic and community resource values and enhance decision making capabilities.
- **Cave Management** – Overseeing cave and karst (an irregular limestone region with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns) resource management policies and program.
- **Customer/Visitor Service Satisfaction Surveys** – Measuring success in providing quality visitor services through an annual survey. The BLM continues to maintain scores of above the 90 percent range in customer satisfaction in providing recreation program visitor services and facilities to its customers.

Critical Factors – The primary critical factors affecting the Recreation Program are:

- **Urban Growth:** As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities has increased each year. There are over 132 million acres of BLM-managed land in the western U.S. within 50 miles of an urban area with a population of 50,000 or greater.
- **Public Demand:** Visitation to public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to nearly 62 million in 2013.
- **Public Access Conflict:** Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use on public lands continues to increase. In response, the BLM is implementing a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans and implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts. The BLM addresses travel and transportation planning as well as OHV management and restoration needs through Travel Management Plans and the Resource Management Planning process.
- **Public Safety and Resource Protection:** Increased urbanization adjacent to BLM public lands has led to increased recreation user conflicts. BLM's law enforcement personnel spend a significant amount of time conducting visitor patrols and making public contacts regarding OHV use and other dispersed recreation activities.

Means and Strategies – The primary means and strategies utilized in the Recreation Program are:

- **Visitor Data:** Improving baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems.
- **Travel and Public Access Management:** Balancing OHV access and use with resource protection and public access needs by updating and implementing comprehensive travel management plans (TMP);
- **Visitor Information and Education:** Expanding visitor information delivery and quality by improving signing and websites, and developing travel maps.
- **Visitor health, safety and accessibility:** Ensuring and enhancing visitor health and safety and improving access for the disabled by conducting recreation facility condition assessments and fixing problems or hazards.
- **Permits and Use Authorizations:** Regulating uses by issuing and monitoring recreation use permits and allocating use for commercial, competitive, organized, and individual uses within specially designated areas.
- **Accountability and transparency:** Improving accountability and effectiveness by issuing recreation special permits, conducting fee program and fee site business practices assessments, and conducting audits and program evaluations.
- **Visitor Use Monitoring:** Protecting resources, improving services, and enhancing the quality of recreational experiences by monitoring visitor use and satisfaction, as well as monitoring vehicular use and their impacts on resources.
- **Partnerships and Public Service:** Reducing operational costs by emphasizing the use of volunteers and providing extensive public service opportunities. The recreation program has been particularly successful in engaging volunteers, accounting for almost half of the entire Bureau's volunteer hours and nearly doubling the seasonal recreation workforce to serve visitors, maintain facilities and restore resources.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Recreation Management Program will continue to support the AGO initiative and respond to traditional recreation demands from the public.

- **Recreation Planning:** In 2015, workloads will focus on implementing a new Recreation Planning Handbook, slated for completion in 2014. Recreation planning requires not only coordination within the BLM, but also with other government and NGO partners. For this reason, the BLM continues to remain a major proponent of, and participant on, the Federal Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation. The BLM will also continue to support partnerships with recreation groups, non-profit organizations, and businesses and local communities to enhance BLM's ability to leverage resources, expand visitor service business opportunities and recreation services, and cooperatively manage resources at the National, State and field levels. The BLM will also continue to work regionally to implement policies, expand partnerships, and emphasize training that accelerates the BLM's transition to a business-oriented, ecosystem services-based, and collaboratively delivered management framework.
- **Travel and Transportation Management:** Recreational OHV use on public lands continues to increase, as does demand for access to travel across public lands for various uses and services. In response, the BLM uses a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans (TMPs) and

implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts.

- **Recreation Permits, Fees, and Commercial Leases:** In 2014, the BLM will release a new Handbook that will guide field offices in the management of recreation permits, fees, and commercial leases. The BLM will continue to encourage Field offices to maintain spending of fee dollars at the sites where they are collected, which allows the public to see immediate results from their participation. The BLM will also continue to conduct evaluations and audits of the recreation fee collection and permitting processes to ensure compliance with BLM policy and GAO/IG recommendations. The 2015 President's Budget includes a proposal to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which expires in December 2015.
- **Support Renewable Energy by Protecting Aesthetic Quality of the Landscape and Improving Energy Efficiency:** The Visual Resources Management (VRM) program plays a significant role in the analysis of the visual and aesthetic impacts, mitigation and sighting requirements of renewable energy (solar and wind) development and other proposed landscape-altering use activities. The program will assist in the analysis of renewable energy projects, enhance project conservation design, and improve quality and energy efficiency of recreation sites through expanded VRM and Quality Built Environment guidance and program support.
- **Maintain Youth, Education and Stewardship Programs:** The program will encourage partnerships in the implementation of the BLM's 21st Century Conservation Service Corps, and continue to emphasize and promote stewardship and responsible use programs. In addition, the program will work with partners to improve delivery of real time information through the internet and provide stewardship ethics information to visitors of the public lands.

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Energy and Minerals Management

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Oil & Gas Management	\$000	70,877	80,877	+526	+0	-28,220	53,183	-27,694
	FTE	590	627		+0	-112	515	-112
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	\$000	32,500	32,500	+0	+0	+0	32,500	+0
	Offset	-30,946	-32,500	+0	+0	+0	-32,500	+0
	FTE	292	317		+0	-2	315	-2
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement	\$000	0	0	+0	+0	+48,000	48,000	+48,000
	Offset	0	0	+0	+0	-48,000	-48,000	-48,000
	FTE	0	0		+0	+196	196	+196
Coal Management	\$000	7,552	9,595	+85	+0	+0	9,680	+85
	FTE	60	76		+0	+0	76	+0
Other Mineral Resources	\$000	8,834	10,586	+98	+0	+0	10,684	+98
	FTE	74	88		+0	+0	88	+0
Renewable Energy	\$000	21,275	29,061	+171	+0	+0	29,232	+171
	FTE	141	153		+0	+0	153	+0
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	\$000	110,092	130,119	+880	+0	-28,220	102,779	-27,340
	FTE	1,157	1,261		+0	+82	1,343	+82

Activity Description

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In 2013, onshore Federal lands produced 41 percent of the Nation's coal, 40 percent of the Nation's geothermal capacity, 13 percent of domestic natural gas, and five percent of domestically-produced oil.

The goal of the Oil and Gas Management activity is to provide access to oil and gas where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way.

Coal is used to generate approximately 48 percent of the Nation's electricity. The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 90 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. and is the driving force for the Nation's coal consumption.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing globally for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium, and potash. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings, including those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy, overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, and prioritizing transmission development associated with renewable energy production.

Geothermal energy development has historically been managed as part of the Oil and Gas Management Program. Funding for geothermal leasing and development was transferred from the Oil and Gas Management Program to the Renewable Energy Program in 2013 as management oversight of renewable energy development was consolidated into a single program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Oil & Gas Management	\$000	70,877	80,877	+526	+0	-28,220	53,183	-27,694
	FTE	590	627		+0	-112	515	-112
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	\$000	32,500	32,500	+0	+0	+0	32,500	+0
	Offset	-30,946	-32,500	+0	+0	+0	-32,500	+0
	FTE	292	317		+0	-2	315	-2
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement	\$000	0	0	+0	+0	+48,000	48,000	+48,000
	Offset	0	0	+0	+0	-48,000	-48,000	-48,000
	FTE	0	0		+0	+196	196	+196

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Oil & Gas Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies	+4,580	+43
Rulemaking and Reforms	+5,200	+7
Decrease Base Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees	-38,000	-162
Total	-28,220	-112

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund	\$000	16,236	17,264	18,349	+1,085
	FTE	194	194	194	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	\$000	4,439	5,000	5,221	+221
	FTE	29	30	30	+0
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund	\$000	0	10,000	36,000	+26,000

Notes:

- Energy Act Permit Processing Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands; Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis
- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Energy Act Permit Processing Fund shown net of sequestration
- More information on Energy Act Permit Processing Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Energy Act Permit Processing Fund are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees that include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, and other processing related costs; Independent Offices Appropriations Act (IOAA), as amended (31 USC 9701), Section 304(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1734) appropriates these funds on a current basis
- Amount in 2013 for Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery shown net of sequestration
- More information on Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures account at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from General Fund; Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), as amended by Public Law 113-40, the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (42 USC 15907) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis
- More information on Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund is found in the Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund account at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The net 2015 budget request for the Oil and Gas Management Program is \$53,183,000 and 515 FTE, a net program change of -\$28,220,000 and -112 FTE from the 2014 enacted level. Total discretionary program resources requested for the Oil and Gas program, including fee-based funding, is \$133,683,000, a program increase of \$19,780,000 over the 2014 enacted level.

Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies (+\$4,580,000/+43 FTE) – The BLM requests an increase of \$4.6 million to allow the Bureau to strengthen the leasing program through implementation of leasing reforms and to effectively oversee energy permitting and development activities. This is particularly important given the larger onshore well inventories with more sophisticated operations that include complicated completions for the newer horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations. In addition, \$1.0 million of this request will address large, regional-scale analysis and studies, including environmental impact statements for oil and gas development issues. These regional-scale studies will assist the BLM in development of Master Leasing Plans for oil and gas development issues. This increase will also allow the Bureau to fill vacant positions and expand staff in key locations with heavy workload.

Rulemaking and Reforms (+\$5,200,000/+7 FTE) – The BLM requests an increase of \$5.2 million to provide key staffing, training, and other resources needed to continue work on regulations and policies to strengthen operation guidance for 23,000 scattered producing leases. In 2011, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) designated Federal management of oil and gas resources as high risk because the Department of the Interior: (1) did not have reasonable assurance that it was collecting its share of revenue from oil and gas produced on Federal lands; (2) continued to experience problems in hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff to provide oversight and management of oil and gas operations on lands and waters; and (3) was engaged in a broad reorganization of both its offshore oil and gas management and revenue collection functions. GAO has separately reviewed and found significant shortcomings in DOI's oversight of gas flaring and venting from Federal leases.

The BLM has initiated rulemaking and policy guidance efforts in response to GAO's findings, as well as audits and recommendations of the Royalty Policy Committee, with the goal of achieving better environmental outcomes and greater confidence in production accounting and reporting by onshore Federal and Indian mineral operators.

The BLM intends to complete a rulemaking that updates and codifies Onshore Orders 3, 4 and 5, which were originally developed in the 1980s to reflect modern industry practices. Order 3 addresses site security of facility production vessels, and Orders 4 and 5 address oil and gas measurement practices and metering. In 2014, the BLM will initiate a rulemaking process to strengthen oversight of venting and flaring to achieve methane emission reductions and improve royalty recovery for natural gas streams. In addition to updating these Orders, the BLM is strengthening and updating operational guidance and regulations for drilling, hydraulic fracturing and other well completion activities. BLM also plans to propose a new approach to royalty rates for new competitive leases on Federal lands. This increase in funding will improve BLM's capacity to assess regulatory options carefully, complete rulemaking processes, issue clear internal guidance to BLM field offices, and conduct appropriate training relating to these new rules and policies.

The BLM will also hire additional personnel to develop an Oil and Gas Measurement Team made up of senior technical experts to provide leadership for onshore operations to execute the new rules and to develop new guidance and training. The BLM will also incorporate the new guidance into the Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS) database, which the BLM is upgrading in 2014 and 2015, and provide training on the new database. The added program capacity will also include additional technical subject matter specialists in the field to allow senior staff to shift their efforts to the regulatory, guidance, training development, and oversight work.

Decrease Base Funding for Inspections/Shift Cost to Fees (-\$38,000,000/-162 FTE) – The 2015 budget proposes shifting a significant share of the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, for \$38,000,000 in requested savings.

Legislative Changes

Federal Oil and Gas Reforms - The 2015 budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: (1) advancing royalty reforms; (2) encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and (3) improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products, adjusting the onshore royalty rate, analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate, and repealing legislatively-mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States will also benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

The oil and gas reform package also includes a proposal to amend Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to:

1. Extend the Act's permit processing pilot office authority beyond 2015 and
2. Remove the current limitation of the authority to only those pilot offices explicitly identified in the Energy Policy Act.

This change will provide the BLM with greater flexibility in locating these offices where they can be most effective as industry permitting demands change over time. The pilot office authority allows BLM to fund personnel from other agencies that are assigned to these pilot offices. This authority has improved BLM's efficiency in processing Applications for Permits to Drill and other use authorizations. The 2015 legislative proposal does not extend the Permit Processing Improvement Fund that was also established by Section 365. This permanent funding source is scheduled to expire at the end of FY 2015.

Inspection Fees - The 2015 budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees, for a savings of \$38.0 million in requested appropriations. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total \$48.0 million, fully offsetting the proposed reduction in appropriated funding and providing for a net increase of \$10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. The increased funding is aimed at correcting deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection, as high risk. The \$10.0 million increase will help the BLM achieve the high-priority goal of increasing the completion of inspections of Federal and tribal high-risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2011 levels. The BLM will also complete more environmental inspections to ensure environmental requirements are being followed in all phases of development. The fee is similar to those already in place for offshore operations. Proposed appropriations language to implement the fee is included in the proposed General Provisions for the Department of the Interior.

Repeal Geothermal Payments to Counties - The Administration proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005*. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal revenues were split between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, and 50 percent to the Treasury. The *Energy Policy Act of 2005* changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the new BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This results in estimated savings of \$4.0 million in 2015 and \$42 million over ten years.

Program Overview

The Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. This program manages approximately 47,000 onshore leases in 34 States that generate nearly \$3 billion in revenues each year. The primary program components are:

Leasing – Conducting oil and gas lease sales, primarily across the West and in Alaska, consistent with land use plans and requirements for public participation, and administering existing oil and gas leases and processing post-lease actions such as assignments, operating rights, mergers, bonds, unit agreements, and terminations.

Permitting – Processing oil and gas Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and subsequent modifications, for both subsurface and engineering criteria as well as the footprint at the surface. The BLM maintains an inventory of at least 6,700 valid approved APDs ready for industry to drill.

Compliance (Inspections) – Inspecting existing oil and gas authorizations, roughly 33,000 annually; determining adequate financial bonding, and evaluating well inventories in the field to address inactive wells; inspecting producing oil and gas wells and ensuring proper reporting of production; and taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases, APDs, and other authorizations. This includes compliance with environmental conditions.

Operations Oversight – Approving reservoir management agreements to provide for the orderly development of oil and gas fields, evaluating oil and gas fields for drainage (fluid minerals on Federal land removed through a well on adjacent private land), and taking administrative actions, if necessary, to protect Federal mineral interests, and protecting the environment by plugging and reclaiming orphan oil and gas wells drilled by previously existing oil and gas companies and the Alaska Legacy Wells originally drilled by the Federal Government (United States Navy and U.S. Geological Survey).

Fiduciary Tribal Responsibilities – Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing operational activities on approximately 3,700 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees, and providing technical advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners.

High Risk Program Designation and Other Program Recommendations – In a February 2011 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production verification and revenue collection as high risk because the Department of the Interior: (1) did not have reasonable assurance that it was collecting its share of revenue from oil and gas produced on Federal lands; (2) continued to experience problems in hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff to provide oversight and management of oil and gas operations on lands and waters; and (3) was engaged in a broad reorganization of both its offshore oil and gas management and revenue collection functions.

The BLM continues to improve program effectiveness in these areas and has taken steps to address the problems identified by the GAO and other audit recommendations. Some of the focus areas include modernization and rulemaking efforts:

- Rulemaking effort in response to audits that would improve and update existing operation guidance for Federal and Indian minerals including Onshore Orders 3, 4 and 5 for Site Security, Oil Measurement, and Gas Measurement, respectively. Proposed Onshore Order 9 for Emission Reduction and Royalty Recovery would replace Notice to Lessees 4a;
- Improving and refreshing modules within the 1997 operational database to provide for stronger record management capacity of 93,500 active wells and the 33,000 annual inspections BLM conducts;
- Transitioning to a risk-based inspection strategy and continuing to develop automation support modules to implement the risk-based strategy. This strategy will help ensure the highest risk cases are inspected each year based on weighting factors to determine priorities;
- Following an internal control review of the inspection and enforcement program, the BLM is implementing recommendations to correct and improve the inspection and enforcement program and is providing oversight guidance to coordinate across office boundaries. The objective is to provide accurate and complete data in the records, plus provide oversight that the data is sufficient to ensure orderly development and accounting of the Nation's finite energy mineral resources;
- The BLM is preparing a proposed rulemaking for royalty rate adjustments for new competitive leases in order to achieve a better return to taxpayers;
- Inspection emphasis is placed on achieving 100 percent coverage of high-risk production cases, and at times will share inspectors or form strike teams to help impacted offices in high production areas (Bakken and Permian Basin);

- The BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security, in cooperation with BLM technical staff, actively investigates incidents involving theft, fraud, or misreporting of oil and gas resources and takes administrative, civil, and/or criminal action as appropriate; and
- Training courses are being evaluated, updated, developed and conducted to assist in the evaluation of applications, inspection of operations, and production accountability reviews. Training is focused on the inspectors' certification; developing certification for surface compliance; oil and gas training for managers; and technical training for the engineers.

BLM Onshore Leasing Reforms – Onshore fossil fuels will continue to make an important contribution in fulfilling our Nation's energy needs, but development of these resources needs to be conducted responsibly. In May 2010, the BLM finalized several reforms to its oil and gas program to improve environmental protection of important natural resources on public lands while aiding in orderly leasing with measured and balanced development of these resources. The reforms establish a more rigorous, open, consistent, and environmentally sound process for leasing and developing oil and gas resources on public lands. These reforms and parcel screenings (including a boots-on-the-ground view of resource concerns for each parcel) have helped to reduce potential conflicts that can lead to costly and time-consuming protests and litigation of leases.

Under the reformed leasing policy, the BLM will expand upon efforts to:

- Engage the public and stakeholders in the development of Master Leasing Plans prior to leasing in certain areas with important environmental resource values and where new oil and gas development is anticipated. The intent is to fully consider other important environmental resource values before making a decision on leasing and development in an area; and
- Ensure potential lease sales are fully coordinated, both internally and externally, including public participation, and interdisciplinary review of available information, as well as on-site visits to parcels prior to leasing when necessary to supplement or validate existing data.

Inspection and Enforcement – The BLM performs several different types of oil and gas inspections in an effort to ensure that the American people receive the benefit of the natural and mineral resources on their lands and to ensure that those resources are managed in an environmentally responsible manner.

Production Inspections – The BLM conducts inspections on production facilities to ensure that equipment, practices and procedures are in accordance with the regulations, Orders and any applicable approval documents. Historically, the BLM has conducted two categories of production inspections:

- FOGRMA/High Production Case Inspections. *The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act* (FOGRMA) requires the BLM to perform at least one inspection annually at each lease site producing or expected to produce significant quantities of oil or gas in any year.
- Other Production Inspections. The BLM also strives to perform inspections annually on approximately one-third of all other producing (lower than high production) leases and agreements on a rotating basis, so that all leases are inspected every three years and accounting credibility for these operations is maintained.

In the past, the BLM prioritized leases to ensure that the leases were inspected based on production levels (i.e., FOGPMA high-production leases were inspected first). The BLM initiated a risk-based strategy for prioritizing production inspections in 2011 to improve upon this system. The BLM plans to expand this risk-based strategy to the other types of inspections as soon as identified risk factors can be tracked in the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System, the inspection and enforcement database. The risk-based strategy will help the BLM maximize the use of a limited inspection staff to meet the inspection goals and requirements in the future. The BLM will continue to train new inspectors so that the BLM will be able to meet its minimum inspection requirements going forward and more effectively target inspection resources to meet other inspection goals established by BLM policy.

The BLM conducted 2,083 high-priority production inspections in 2013. The Oil and Gas Management program continues to face challenges with retaining certified inspectors in remote field offices. The 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act included pay differential authority for petroleum engineers and petroleum engineering technicians, and BLM is assessing options for utilizing this authority to help address BLM's recruitment and retention challenges. The BLM will continue to search for other ways to recruit and retain these inspectors. The BLM also will continue to use qualified natural resource specialists to conduct environmental inspections and improve reclamation practices that minimize disruptions and impacts to habitat and to enable the certified petroleum engineering technicians to concentrate on production verification inspections.

Drilling Inspections – The BLM conducts inspections on wells as they are being drilled. The operations inspected ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the regulations, orders, notices, lease stipulations and approvals.

Abandonment Inspections – The BLM conducts abandonment inspections during the plugging of oil and gas wells to ensure wellbore integrity and zonal isolation of underground formations. These could be depleted producing wells or newly drilled dry holes.

Workover Inspections – The BLM inspects workover operations on existing producing, depleted producer and service wells. The operations are inspected to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the approval.

Environmental Inspections – Natural Resource Specialists, Environmental Scientists, or other resource program specialists (wildlife biologists, archaeologists, etc.) typically perform BLM environmental inspections. Environmental inspections include inspection of reclamation efforts, erosion control measures, topsoil stockpiling, well location, access road, pit construction and use, spills, water disposal methods, containment systems for production tanks and surface hazards. Environmental inspections also include inspections to ensure abandoned locations are properly reclaimed and post approval inspections that look specifically at surface environmental impacts. They do not include onsite inspections conducted prior to the APD being approved.

Records Verification Inspections – The BLM uses records verification inspections to review production records and compare them to production reports sent to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. These inspections may not require additional review with onsite visits.

Undesirable Event Inspections – The BLM conducts undesirable event inspections when spills or accidents occur on an oil and gas lease.

Alleged Theft Inspections – When an alleged theft of production is reported to a BLM Field Office by an operator or the public, the BLM conducts an alleged theft inspection.

Idle Well Inspections – The BLM conducts idle well inspections of wells that have had zero production reported for the previous 7 years. These inspections may result in orders to the operator to perform specific actions.

The table below shows a breakout of inspections completed in 2010-2013 and those estimated for 2014 and 2015.

Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Est¹¹	2015 Est
Production Inspections						
1. FOGSMA High Priority ¹²	649	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. High-Risk Cases ¹³	N/A	2,606	2,148	2,083	2,200	2,500
3. Other Production	6,486	4,938	5,126	3,330	2,700	3,200
Total Production Inspections	7,135	7,544	7,274	5,413	4,900	5,700
Other Inspections						
1. Drilling Inspections	1,884	1,963	1,951	1,396	1,300	1,600
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,168	1,100	1,268	1,325	1,300	1,400
3. Workover Inspections	400	345	417	337	300	400
4. Environmental Inspections	17,978	19,371	20,171	19,691	20,000	21,000
5. Record Verification Inspections	2,613	2,430	3,023	3,451	3,500	3,800
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ³	393	476	467	385	400	400
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ¹⁴	2	4	0	0	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,257	1,400	1,500
Total Other Inspections	24,438	25,689	27,297	27,842	28,200	30,100
Total Inspections¹⁵	31,573	33,233	34,571	33,255	33,100	35,800

Inspections Completed and Estimated

Critical Factors – The primary critical factors affecting the program are:

- The BLM must review and analyze environmental documents that include increasingly complex environmental issues and sophisticated field operations; impacts, and

¹¹ FY2014 saw a Federal shutdown loss of available time impacting nearly 3 weeks of operation (over 1500 inspections lost). FY 2015 reflects the proposed added inspection capacity.

¹² BLM required inspections in 2010 are those inspections required by either regulation or policy. FOGSMA provides guidance for inspections.

¹³ In 2011, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined based on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete. The FY 2014 and FY 2015 estimated numbers are based on assuming the BLM completes 95% of required high-risk inspections

¹⁴ These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

¹⁵ This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

mitigation plans for land use plans, lease sales, APDs, and subsequent production operations.

- Freedom of Information Act requests, protests, appeals, and litigation limit the staff availability to complete the comprehensive adjudication of leases and permits.
- As production activity increases, the BLM must increase the number of oil and gas inspections and increase efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes across the over 23,500 producing leases.
- Expanded well inventory and operations require vigilance to provide compliance credibility and ensure public safety as well as protection of other natural resources.
- Proper documentation of well operations from 93,500 active wells in the AFMSS database and official paper files remains a challenge especially as most of the tracking program was built in 1997.
- The BLM faces challenges with technical employee recruitment, training, and retention, as current staff retires and the program competes with higher salaries often offered by private industry and other agencies. BLM is assessing a range of options for addressing these recruitment and retention challenges, including the potential use of pay differential authority for petroleum engineers and petroleum engineering technicians provided in the 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act.
- Program funding and senior staff losses in recent years dampened program progress and impeded BLM's ability to maintain critical coverage with key staff, travel and training. In FY 2014, the Federal Government shutdown affected nearly 3 weeks of operation.

Performance Measures – The BLM has consistently tracked the number of inspections completed to ensure that oil and gas production on public land is carried out in an environmentally responsible manner while generating a fair return of revenue for the American people.

The BLM is using a Strategic Plan measure that tracks the percent of leases where production verification has occurred. The new measure will compare the total number of cases against the number of production and records verification inspections completed on those cases annually. Prior to the establishment of this measure, the BLM tracked the number of inspections completed on both wells and cases using the total number of required inspections as a baseline.

The older measure was ineffective in two ways. First, a single case may have multiple wells and therefore the denominator may have been under-inclusive in that it combined what should have been multiple units into a single unit and, conversely, the measure may have also been over-inclusive in that it included multiple wells when only a single "case" inspection was carried out. Second, the numerator included all inspections, while the denominator only included required inspections, this resulted in multiple years in which more than 100 percent performance was reported since required inspections is a subset of total inspections.

Processing of Applications for Permit to Drill – Between 1996 and 2006, the number of new APDs received rose dramatically with the development of coal bed natural gas (CBNG), especially in the Powder River and San Juan Basins. The BLM expanded its capability to process APDs to handle the increasing demand and growing well inventory of these shallow ubiquitous wells. The number of APDs received dropped in 2007 and 2008 as the CBNG wells plateaued, but still remained relatively high compared to other years. The APD numbers continue to drop (except for a brief increase again in 2012 due to stronger industry demand), but the permit activity remains strong in critical high profile offices for the Bakken, Permian Basin

and the Uintah Basin. Two of these areas are offices that have a significant tribal mineral responsibility.

The complexity of processing these APDs has grown, with more down-hole and surface resources analysis, as have the unit cost for processing them and the need to address protests and appeals from interest groups. The BLM projects that it will receive 5,000 APDs in 2014 and 2015. BLM approval times have increased or remained high due to the increased complexity of resource issues analyzed in environmental documents, in addition to industry turnover of their permitting specialists. BLM has worked with the operators to improve to quality and completeness of submitted packages. This permitting emphasis complemented with data cleanup efforts appear to be decreasing inconsistent and incomplete permit packages in certain states and lowering the time the APDs are with operators overall.

As shown the table below, the number of approved APDs available for industry drilling will remain strong at 6,500.

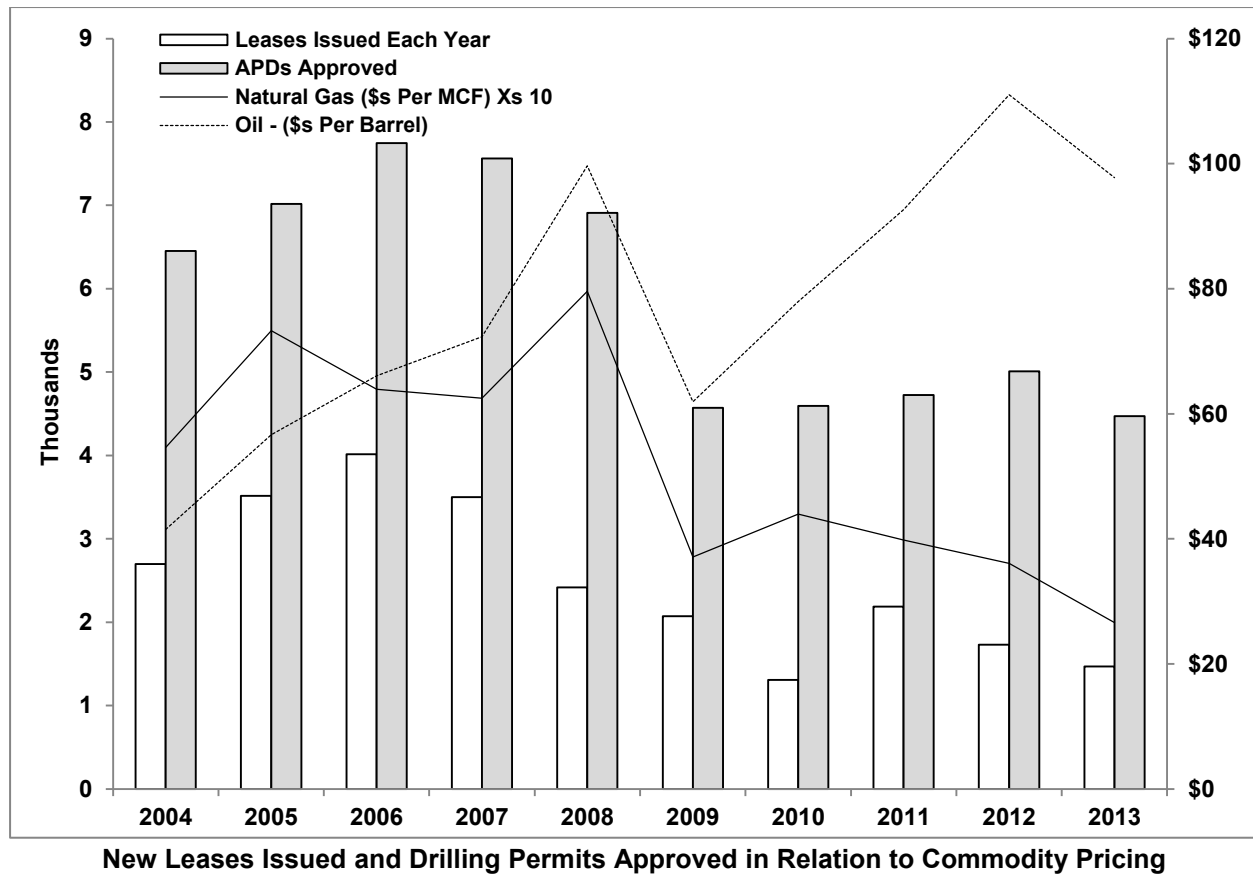
Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Est	2015 Est
Total APDs pending at start of year	5,370	4,580	4,108	3,683	3,546	3,746
New APDs received	4,447	4,728	5,240	4,757	5,000	5,000
APDs approved	4,593	4,725	5,009	4,472	4,478	4,536
Total APDs processed	5,237	5,200	5,861	4,892	4,800	4,800
APDs pending at year end	4,580	4,108	3,683	3,546	3,746	3,946
APDs approved, waiting to be drilled¹⁶	N/A	7,226	6,960	6,711	6,500	6,500

APDs: Pending, Received, Approved, Processed and Available to Drill¹⁷

The chart below illustrates the relationship between the prices for oil and gas and leasing and permitting activity from 2004-2012. Leasing and permitting demand is significantly influenced by energy prices.

¹⁶ new in 2011

¹⁷ APDs pending at the end of the year are a snapshot at that point in time and do not account for permits that remain in process at the end of the fiscal year



2015 Program Performance

The percentage of leases with approved APDs is expected to increase slightly due to an overall decrease in the number of active leases. The percentage of APDs processed is expected to be 55 percent, a slight increase from previous levels. The percentage of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection is expected to decrease in 2015 as the BLM continues focus on select high-risk production cases.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management Subactivity: Coal Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Coal Management	\$000	7,552	9,595	+85	+0	+0	9,680	+85
	FTE	60	76		+0	+0	76	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Coal Management Program is \$9,680,000 and 76 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components -- The BLM is responsible for leasing the Federal coal mineral estate on approximately 570 million acres. Over the last decade (2003-2012), 48 percent of the Nation's electricity was generated from the use of coal. Approximately 41 percent of that coal was produced on Federal lands managed by the BLM.

The BLM's coal program consists of approximately 309 Federal coal leases and 474,025 acres under lease. During the last decade, Federal coal leases produced 4.56 billion tons with a total value of \$55.4 billion that generated \$6 billion in royalties. During the same period, Federal coal lease sales resulted in 46 leases sold totaling 71,165 acres and 5.3 billion tons of mineable coal leased. Approximately \$4.5 billion in bonus bids were accepted for these 46 lease sales.

The BLM's Coal program is responsible for:

- Conducting competitive coal lease sales and coal lease modification sales, ensuring the public receives fair market value;
- Administering existing coal leases and providing additional approvals to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease;
- Processing coal exploration licenses and monitoring operations for compliance;
- Processing coal resource recovery and protection plans and modifications to protect the public's resources from waste and to ensure maximum economic recovery;
- Inspecting Federal and Indian coal use authorizations to ensure compliance with the authorization's terms and conditions;
- Independently verifying reported coal production from Federal and Indian coal leases;
- Processing Federal coal trespasses;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM coal authorizations; and
- Providing prelease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Critical Factors – In an effort to increase efficiency and to standardize reporting of mine inspections and production verification, the BLM is working toward the development of a Mineral Tracking System (MTS). The MTS will respond to needs identified in the 2003 and 2013 Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audits and will implement

DOI policy direction. The pilot version of this system was launched in Utah and Wyoming, and the BLM will continue this pilot through 2015.

The BLM faces a loss of institutional knowledge needed to manage the Coal Program as many of its engineers, geologists, and land law adjudicators retire or become eligible for retirement. The best way to prepare new employees to accomplish coal workloads successfully is to ensure mining engineers and geologists complete the new mine employees' safety training, attend certification courses, and are provided with adequate on the job training.

Surface coal leasing requires the consent of surface owners prior to holding a lease sale. The BLM encourages surface owners to participate in land use planning processes and encourages lease applicants to acquire surface owner consent prior to submitting the lease application to the BLM. The BLM continues to work with the U.S. Forest Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and other Federal and State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes to minimize the time necessary to process applications to explore for and produce Federal coal resources. Federal surface management agencies are required to provide the BLM their decision whether to lease Federal coal or not.

The BLM and the Mine Safety and Health Administration are collaborating to provide a safer workplace for developing Federal and Indian coal.

The BLM is adopting the recommendations for production accountability improvements developed in the Report to the Royalty Policy Committee, *Mineral Revenue Collection from Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf*. This includes the development of new guidance regarding inspection and enforcement and production verification, inspector certification, as well as providing training courses focused on safety and accomplishing inspector's duties. Ensuring environmental protection and maximum recovery of coal resources continues to be a priority for the BLM.

The Bureau's Coal program was recently reviewed by the DOI OIG and the U.S. Government Accountability Office. In 2014 and 2015, the BLM will work to enhance the appraisal process and determination of fair market value when conducting lease sales as well as implementing other recommendations contained in their reports.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Another funding source is service charges collected from coal lease, lease modification, royalty rate reduction, and logical mining unit application processing. The BLM has been implementing cost recovery for these applications filed with the BLM since a cost recovery rule was implemented November 7, 2005. As older applications that predate cost recovery are completed and the workload focuses more on newer applications that are subject to cost recovery, the receipts from cost recovery are increasing. The BLM will continue to evaluate opportunities to implement additional cost recovery within the program and thereby reduce the program cost to taxpayers.

Other Resources Supporting Coal Management:				
	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Coal Management Cost Recovery \$000	381	408	TBD	TBD

2015 Program Performance

The BLM anticipates completing processing for approximately ten percent of the pending coal lease applications during 2015. In an effort to create a more efficient application process, the BLM grouped lease applications that are in close geographic proximity for a streamlined analysis of environmental impacts. The grouped lease application environmental analysis better evaluates cumulative effects and can be processed faster than sequentially processing the NEPA analysis for each application individually. Grouping results in multiple lease sales happening over a relatively short period of time. However, as grouping continues, there is a tendency to see groups mature to sale together with a longer period of what might appear to be inactivity until the next group matures to sale. Resources are used during these periods to complete environmental, geological and engineering analyses, appraisals, hold lease sales, and process coal leases. Processing was completed for five percent of coal lease applications in 2009 and 2010, seven percent in 2011, 18 percent in 2012, and 14 percent in 2013. In 2013, BLM held two successful lease sales, issued two leases, rejected two lease applications, and two lease applications were withdrawn. There are several grouped environmental analyses in progress that will yield multiple lease application process completions in 2014 and 2015.

The BLM completes approximately 2,600 coal inspection, enforcement, and production verification actions each year. Inspections are performed to ensure compliance with the lease terms and conditions and mining plan approvals. Enforcement actions are necessary where the lessee fails to conform to the established lease requirements. During the inspection process, the BLM inspector will collect production data to determine independently if the coal production being reported by the lessee is reasonable. The BLM must also complete approximately 335 post lease administrative actions annually while managing leases. These post lease actions vary from lease readjustments and lease modifications, to resource recovery and protection plan approvals. Normally, post lease actions are market dependent.

The OIG Final Evaluation Report (June 11, 2013) included 13 recommendations to enhance the BLM's coal program. The evaluation focused on the BLM coal lease sale process and the coal lease inspection and enforcement program. BLM developed a response plan that includes an aggressive completion date of 2015. The BLM is working on these lease sale processing and coal lease inspection and enforcement recommendations in 2014 and 2015. The GAO Federal Coal Leasing Report (February 4, 2014) included similar lease sale processing recommendations as provided in the OIG report. BLM plans to address similar issues at the same time for both audits.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Other Mineral Resources	\$000	8,834	10,586	+98	+0	+0	10,684	+98
	FTE	74	88		+0	+0	88	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Other Mineral Resources Program is \$10,684,000 and 88 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components – The Other Mineral Resources Subactivity is composed of two programs:

- The Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program includes potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite. It also includes metallic minerals on acquired lands (lead, zinc, copper, etc.). These minerals are used for fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.
- Mineral Materials Program includes clay, sand, gravel, building stone, and many others. These materials are then used for construction of roads, foundations, and buildings.

The Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program is responsible for:

- Processing permit, license and lease applications;
- Administering existing permits, licenses and leases;
- Approving exploration and mining plans;
- Conducting *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)* analyses;
- Inspecting and monitoring existing authorizations;
- Inspecting producing operations to ensure proper reporting of production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses and leases; and
- Administering trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The Mineral Materials program is responsible for:

- Performing *NEPA* analyses of disposal applications;
- Performing appraisals to determine the value of disposals;
- Conducting sales;
- Administering existing contracts and collecting revenue;
- Processing free use permits for State and local governments and non-profit organizations;
- Processing exploration permits and mining authorizations;

- Inspecting existing mineral materials authorizations;
- Inspecting sites to ensure proper reporting of and payment for production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of contracts and authorizations; and
- Investigating and taking enforcement actions on unauthorized removal of mineral materials from Federal mineral estate.

Critical Factors – Several factors affect the Other Mineral Resources Program. Most demand for mineral materials comes from sales directly to the public and industry for construction and development of businesses and housing in urban and rural areas, and for the infrastructure for renewable and conventional energy and mineral projects. The level of this public demand tends to mirror the state of the economy. State and local governments and nonprofit organizations are provided free use of sand, gravel, and other mineral materials used in the development and maintenance of infrastructure for communities and the BLM continues to process these applications at no cost to those entities. However, this results in increased workload for the BLM.

The BLM has been experiencing an increase in mineral materials trespasses, particularly on spilt-estates, due to many factors, such as an increase in urban development and zoning restrictions reducing private sources of mineral materials, and the increase in shale gas development in new areas. Thus, it has become more important for the BLM to conduct inspections for unauthorized and authorized operations. The increasing number and size of exploration and mining authorizations, as well as the required analysis of complex technical issues, continues to increase the time required to evaluate these authorizations. The same holds true for the analysis of the complex issues in environmental documents prior to Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals permit, license or lease issuances, and Mineral Materials sales and permits.

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and lease applications processed per year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals, trespasses, and lease applications. The cost per 1,000 cubic yards of disposal applications processed per year has risen due to the increasing level of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation, and the reduced quantity per disposal application. Disposal sizes range from a single truckload for immediate production to contracts up to 10 years for millions of cubic yards.

The cost of processing non-energy permit, license and lease applications and associated post-authorization work similarly varies due to the size and complexity of the application and operation. The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease modifications has also risen due to the increasing level of complexity of environmental impacts and mitigation requirements. There are far fewer non-energy operations, but the average non-energy lease operation is typically much larger than the average mineral materials operation, and non-energy leases typically span multiple decades.

Other Funding Sources – The Other Mineral Resources Program is primarily funded through appropriations in this subactivity. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees, averaging \$230,000 per year, for processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales and cost recovery fees for processing new applications for non-energy leases, licenses and permits. The BLM will continue to look for opportunities to increase program capabilities to meet industry demand by charging users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

The BLM also receives reimbursement for the costs of material sales for the pipeline system in Alaska as required under Public Law 93-153, Section 101, which amended Section 28 of the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*. Funds are also collected from trespass recovery settlements and are used for rehabilitation of damaged property at the trespass site and other sites damaged by past mineral materials operations pursuant to Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153. Fees are also collected for development, operation and reclamation of mineral materials community pits and common use areas.

Long-Term Goals – The public lands are an important source of non-energy solid leasable mineral resources and mineral materials for the Nation. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and quality of life in the United States. The Other Mineral Resources program goal is to provide the minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing worldwide for some products generated from non-energy solid leasable minerals, such as fertilizers, which are used in producing food and biofuels, and gilsonite, which is used in drilling fluids for energy exploration. The program processes sales and permits for mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays. These common materials are essential for maintenance and construction of the access that is needed to provide basic land management. Mineral materials are essential for building and maintaining energy development and production infrastructure and facilities.

2015 Program Performance

Demand for non-energy solid leasable minerals, especially potash, phosphate and hardrock minerals (copper, nickel, etc.) on acquired lands has increased substantially for several years. This demand is expected to continue to increase. The number of acres under contract is expected to remain the same in 2015 as in 2013. The number of acres leased for non-energy minerals is expected to increase as long-term NEPA analyses are completed.

The percentage of pending cases of permits and lease and contract applications processed is expected to remain the same for non-energy leasing and increase slightly for mineral materials contracts in 2015.

The BLM also anticipates issuing updated guidance and instructions addressing the valuation of other mineral resources in 2015.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Renewable Energy	\$000	21,275	29,061	+171	+0	+0	29,232	+171
	FTE	141	153		+0	+0	153	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Renewable Energy Management Program is \$29,232,000 and 153 FTE.

Program Overview

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind energy, solar energy, geothermal energy and renewable energy transmission development. All renewable energy projects proposed for BLM-managed lands receive full environmental reviews under the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), including the same opportunities for public involvement as other BLM land-use decisions.

The President has established an aggressive goal to increase permitting of new renewable electricity generation on public lands to 20,000 megawatts (MWs) by 2020 (relative to 2009 levels). The BLM is committed to doing its part to contribute to this goal by permitting environmentally responsible renewable energy projects on public lands. State renewable energy portfolios, investment tax credits for solar energy projects, volatile oil prices, and international concern about global warming have all contributed toward public and industry interest in utility-scale solar energy development.

The Renewable Energy Program consists of three main components: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, and Geothermal Energy

The BLM and the Department continue to place a high priority on the processing of renewable energy projects on the public lands. Secretarial Order 3285, issued March 11, 2009, established the development of environmentally responsible renewable energy as a priority for the Department. Increased production of renewable energy will create jobs, provide clean energy, and enhance the energy security of the U.S. by adding to the domestic energy supply. As part of the priority goal for renewable energy, the Department and the BLM established an aggressive goal of approval of 10,000 megawatts by the end of 2012. The BLM exceeded this goal with the approval of a total of 12,862 MWs of renewable energy projects (including connected-action projects) before the end of 2012. With projects approved thru January 2014, the BLM has now approved a total of 15,766 MWs of renewable energy projects. This approved capacity has the potential to provide power for more than 4.5 million homes. The BLM will continue to pursue renewable energy development on the public lands in a "smart-from-the-start" manner to meet these future goals.

Solar Energy – Solar radiation levels in the Southwest are some of the best in the world. The BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar potential in six States: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. On October 12, 2012, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy as co-lead agencies published the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States. The Solar PEIS establishes, for the first time, a solid foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate better, smarter siting of utility-scale solar projects that avoids or minimizes conflicts with important wildlife, cultural and historic resources. The ROD on the Solar PEIS responded to extensive comments on the Supplemental Draft PEIS and includes incentives for solar developers who site projects in solar energy zones, offering reduced permitting times within zones and a sufficiently flexible variance process to allow development of well-sited projects outside of zones. The ROD also makes clear that the Solar Energy Program will continue to incorporate other parallel planning efforts, including State level efforts, to establish additional solar energy zones to meet market demand. The ROD includes 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development.

In 2010, the BLM approved the first utility-scale solar energy projects on public lands. To date, it has approved 25 solar projects including both generation projects on public lands as well as access and transmission projects on public lands essential to facilitate solar generation projects on private land. The projects include a variety of solar technologies and range in size from a 45-megawatt photovoltaic system on 422 acres to a 1,000-megawatt parabolic trough system on 7,025 acres. These 25 projects have the potential to generate over 7,500 megawatts of clean, renewable energy—enough energy to power over 2.2 million homes.

Wind Energy – The BLM manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential and has approved more than 35 wind energy projects capable of producing nearly 5,000 megawatts of clean, renewable energy. The total approved capacity includes both wind energy production facilities on public lands and a number of access and transmission projects on public lands essential to facilitate wind energy production projects on private land.

A PEIS relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed in June 2005. This PEIS provides an analysis of the development of wind energy projects in the West. In conjunction with the publication of this PEIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development. BLM offices are able to use this PEIS as an aid in analyzing impacts for specific applications for the use of public lands for wind energy use. The BLM issued a wind energy policy in December 2008 to provide guidance on best management practices; measures to mitigate potential impacts on birds, wildlife habitat, and other resource values; and guidance on administering wind energy authorizations.

The BLM continues to conduct studies necessary to evaluate and process applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. There are currently a total of 39 approved wind energy and transmission connected-action projects on the public lands with a total approved capacity of 5,557 MWs.

Geothermal Energy – The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing on more than 245 million acres of public lands (including 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service) with geothermal potential in 11 western States and Alaska. The BLM currently manages more than 800 geothermal leases, with over 70 leases in producing status generating over 2,000 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to over 40

percent of the total U.S. geothermal energy capacity. In May 2007, the Department of the Interior published final regulations on geothermal energy production on public lands requiring more competitive leasing and offering simplified royalty calculations.

A PEIS to assess geothermal leasing on the public lands was completed in October 2008. The subsequent ROD amended 114 BLM resource management plans and allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. An additional 79 million acres of National Forest System lands are also legally open for leasing. Currently, the BLM has authorized a total of 48 geothermal projects (72 producing geothermal leases) with a total approved capacity of 2,142 MWs.

Competitive Leasing Process – The BLM is in the process of implementing an innovative strategy to promote renewable energy development at appropriate sites in areas that have been determined in advance to be optimal for wind and solar energy production. The BLM plans to offer these specific parcels to potential applicants through a competitive process and to approve right-of-way applications in an expedited fashion due to the upfront environmental analysis. This process will likely reduce the total number of applications and encourage future applicants to focus on large capacity projects on lands close to existing or planned transmission capability.

Performance Goals – The President's and the Secretary's goals to increase smart renewable energy development on public lands, as well as State renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, have dramatically increased the renewable energy right-of-way processing workload for the BLM. Interior initially established a Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal to, by September 30, 2013, increase approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 11,000 megawatts (since 2009). The Department's new Priority Goal is to increase this to 16,500 megawatts by the end of 2015.

The Department will successfully meet these goals if a majority of the energy projects that were designated as priority projects for 2014 are approved. The primary factors that will influence renewable energy growth going forward are continued infrastructure investment and technology improvements, both in the method and efficiencies of generation of renewable energy and in transmission of that energy from source to end-use.

2015 Project Status – For Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, the BLM has identified additional priority projects representing about 4,900 megawatts. The BLM is developing this priority list in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service and the Department of Defense, with an emphasis on early consultation. Priority projects are selected based on a variety of criteria, including progress of the necessary public participation and environmental analysis under NEPA and applicable State environmental laws. The BLM also uses screening criteria for priority solar and wind projects, developed through BLM policy memoranda issued in February 2011, to assist in evaluating and prioritizing the projects.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will continue to implement the strategy to:

- Increase smart renewable energy development on public lands;
- Support Interior's Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal; and
- Implement actions regarding identifying leasing and development opportunities for solar energy projects in designated solar energy zones. Making these lands available for BLM leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally sound solar energy development projects. The BLM has initiated a rulemaking process to establish rules to guide this leasing program to include a nomination and request for proposal process, with the expectation that this will ultimately lead to a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar energy development.

Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				
				Fixed Cost Changes	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	Change from 2014
Alaska Conveyance	<i>\$000</i>	16,568	22,000	+117	+0	-3,117	19,000	-3,000
	<i>FTE</i>	125	105		+0	0	105	+0
Cadastral, Lands, & Realty Management	<i>\$000</i>	0	0	+424	+45,658	+5,000	51,082	+51,082
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+379	0	379	+379
Cadastral Survey	<i>\$000</i>	11,276	11,276	+0	-11,276	+0	0	-11,276
	<i>FTE</i>	88	87		-87	0	0	-87
Land & Realty Management	<i>\$000</i>	34,382	34,382	+0	-34,382	+0	0	-34,382
	<i>FTE</i>	299	292		-292	0	0	-292
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	<i>\$000</i>	62,226	67,658	+541	+0	+1,883	70,082	+2,424
	<i>FTE</i>	512	484		+0	0	484	+0

The 2015 budget request for the Realty and Ownership Management activity is \$70,082,000 and 484 FTE, a net program change of +\$1,883,000 above the 2014 enacted level. In 2015, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Cadastral Survey program and the Lands & Realty Management program.

Activity Description

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has two programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands.

- The Alaska Conveyance Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to a number of laws.
- The Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands and manages authorized uses of the land for rights-of-way for pipelines, transmission lines for electricity and renewable energy, and other uses. This program also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes, and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Alaska Conveyance	\$000	16,568	22,000	+117	+0	-3,117	19,000	-3,000
	FTE	125	105		+0	+0	105	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Alaska

Conveyance:

	(\$000)	FTE
Streamline Conveyance Process	-3,117	+0
Total	-3,117	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program is \$19,000,000 and 105 FTE, a program change of -\$3,117,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Streamline Conveyance Process (-\$3,117,000/0 FTE) – The BLM is reducing base funding for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program to reflect expected achievements resulting from a significant increase in funding provided in 2014 and efficiencies created through recent implementation of more efficient cadastral survey methods, as well as previous streamlining improvements to the conveyance process. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s and the 2004 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act has allowed the BLM to streamline the conveyance program and reduce program costs. The BLM has already issued final or interim conveyance on most of these acres and is developing a strategy to complete final transfers. The 2015 request level plots a course for completing all surveys and land transfers in ten years.

Program Overview

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the 1906 Native Allotment Act, the Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) and the Alaska Statehood Act of 1959 (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process, and Standards for Boundary Evidence assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers. These processes are detailed below.

- **Adjudication:** Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing right, title and interest of the Federal government of public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including

face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

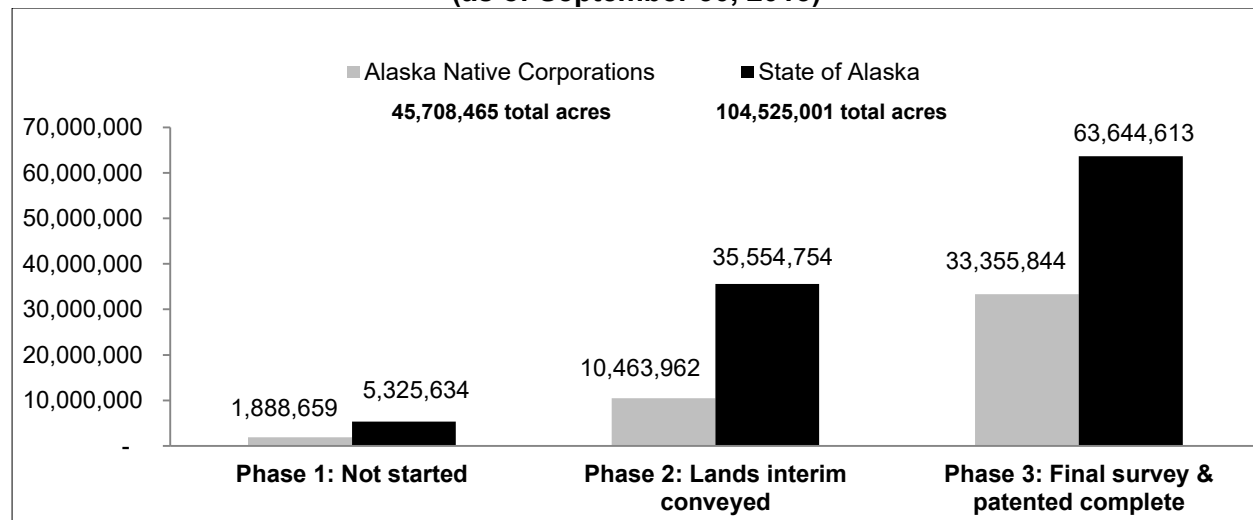
- **Cadastral Survey:** The cadastral survey component of the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program provides the cadastral services necessary to issue patent. These services include preparing supplemental plats from existing survey plats and other information when possible; making administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance; making administrative determinations of emerged island title claims; issuing recordable 'Disclaimers of Interest of Title' for the beds of navigable rivers and other waterways; performing responsibilities as trustee for Alaska Native townsites created under the Alaska Native Townsite Act; providing assistance in determining maps of boundaries and performs surveys for Village corporation reconveyances required under Section 14(c) of the ANCSA; collects Public Land Survey System data to distribute through the web-based Spatial Data Management System (SDMS); issuing 'Standards for Boundary Evidence Certificates' prior to transactions and projects to assist the authorized officer assess the risk caused by errors and misrepresentations in the public record and by antiquated surveys, and maintaining up-to-date digital copies of all survey records to distribute through the SDMS.
- **Easement Identification:** Easement identification must be completed pursuant to Section 17(b) of the ANCSA for Native corporation selections that have not been transferred. This process involves participation by the public, the State of Alaska and the corporations themselves.
- **Land Examination:** On the ground land examinations are conducted to resolve conflicts between Native allotment claims and to settle use and occupancy matters, including trespass and the presence of hazardous materials.
- **Land Record Review:** In 2004, the Acceleration Act established deadlines for ANCSA corporations and the State to file priorities. Throughout Alaska, millions of the same acres were applied for by village corporations, regional corporations and the State. As part of the conveyance process, the BLM reviews selections to identify conflicts and ensure correct depiction in land records.

Provisions in ANCSA and the Statehood Act allow transfers of equitable title to unsurveyed lands through 'Interim Conveyance' for Native corporation selections and 'Tentative Approval' for State selections. Both types transfer right, title and interest of the Federal government but final patents (legal title) cannot be issued until cadastral survey of the final boundaries has been completed. Land patents are required by Federal law for completion of transfers and are required for almost all types of State and private development, financing, leasing, and disposing of property. Patent issuance is dependent upon survey plats and the patenting process follows approximately 18 months after field survey operations have been completed (i.e. field survey work completed in FY 2015 may have final title issued in early FY 2017).

A new and innovative process will fulfill our commitment to the State of Alaska years ahead of the current schedule, at reduced costs while still providing a good product. This approach fully complies with the Statehood Act, is fiscally responsible in light of budget realities, and maximizes use of modern technology. With this method, there are fewer days in the field, less exposure to risks and hazards encountered in the field including encounters with bears and performing helicopter landings on unimproved landing areas. The new survey products will allow the State and their stakeholders to locate final patent corners on-the-ground by usage of the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), with Online Positioning User Service (OPUS) on the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS).

By the end of 2013, the BLM surveyed and patented 97 million acres or 65 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 2, below). Approximately 46 million acres, or 31 percent, are under some form of 'Tentative Conveyance' but have not been surveyed (Phase 1, below). Additionally, about seven million acres or five percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed. The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of the end of 2013.

**Status of All Conveyances in Alaska – Current Progress by Phase
(as of September 30, 2013)**



In 2014, the BLM plans to complete 1,000 miles of new field survey (Phase 1, above) and approve 1,200 miles of prior cadastral field survey (Phase 2, above.). The BLM will also process 40 Native allotment claim applications. Approximately two million acres of Native corporation entitlements and two million acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented.

The current phase of Native Corporation and State adjudication requires meetings to resolve conflicts between corporation and State selections so field survey instructions can be written with detail sufficient for future patenting. In addition, meetings between the corporations and the State will be coordinated by BLM personnel to resolve easement conflicts so the easements on unsurveyed land can be matched with easements on land that has already been patented.

The Acceleration Act provides authority to round up acreages, settle final selection entitlement matters, and determine land selections withdrawn, segregated or relinquished. Since 2003, the BLM has conducted face-to-face meetings with Alaska Natives in hundreds of remote locations to obtain or clarify evidence on Native allotment claims, and with Native corporation representatives to discuss selection and title matters. Because it is not appropriate to use 'Interim Conveyance' and 'Tentative Approval' where unresolved issues remain, title conveyances are increasingly dependent upon field survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will approve 1,000 miles of prior cadastral field survey and complete 700 miles of new field survey. The BLM will also process 40 Native allotment claim applications, and patent acreage surveyed and platted in previous years. Approximately two million acres of

Native corporation entitlements and two million acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented. Transfer of title through 'Interim Conveyance' or 'Tentative Approval' will continue to be completed, as necessary, for Native corporations and the State of Alaska.

A combined total of 19,178 parcel applications were filed under the *1906 Native Allotment Act* and the *Alaska Native Veteran Allotment Act of 1998*. Over 18,845 of these claims have been closed through patent or rejection, leaving 333 applications pending. Although the *1906 Native Allotment Act* was repealed by ANCSA, claims pending with the Department up to the time of repeal still must be addressed by the BLM.

A total of 45.7 million acres of Native corporation entitlements have been identified; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 33.4 million acres (73 percent), leaving 12.4 million acres (27 percent) that still require survey and patent. The State of Alaska entitlement is 104.5 million acres; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 63.6 million acres (61 percent), leaving 40.9 million acres (39 percent) that still require survey and patent. The majority of the land not surveyed and patented is under either interim conveyance or tentative approval.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	\$000	0	0	+424	+45,658	+5,000	51,082	+51,082
	FTE	0	0		+379	+0	379	+379
Cadastral Survey	\$000	11,276	11,276	+0	-11,276	+0	0	-11,276
	FTE	88	87		-87	+0	0	-87
Land & Realty Management	\$000	34,382	34,382	+0	-34,382	+0	0	-34,382
	FTE	299	292		-292	+0	0	-292

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Transmission Corridors	+5,000	+0
Total	+5,000	+0

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Public Survey	\$000	987	611	659	+48
	FTE	9	9	9	+0
Reimbursable Cadastral Survey	\$000	6,811	6,290	6,290	+0
	FTE	72	0	0	+0
Rights of Way Processing	\$000	13,209	16,900	17,646	+746
	FTE	120	119	119	+0
Cost-Recovery Realty Cases	\$000	964	1,000	1,044	+44
	FTE	3	4	4	+0

Notes:

- Public Survey amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-federal sources (advances made by private individuals to pay the costs incidental to land surveys requested by them); 43 U.S.C. 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund and deposits for expenses deemed appropriated, 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses, and 31 U.S.C. 1321(a) classifies the activities of "expenses, public survey work, general" and "expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds; These funds are appropriated on a permanent basis
- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Public Survey shown net of sequestration
- More information on Public Survey is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Public Survey are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Miscellaneous Trust Funds account at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- 2014 and 2015 Reimbursable Cadastral Survey amounts are shown as estimated transfers from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Agencies (including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service)
- Rights of Way Processing amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees charged to recover certain costs of processing rights-of-ways (ROW); the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Section 101 (30 USC 185) appropriates these funds on a current basis
- Amount in 2013 for Rights of Way Processing shown net of sequestration
- More information on Rights of Way Processing is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Rights of Way Processing are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures account at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- Cost-Recovery Realty Cases amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees from applicants to cover administrative costs for the conveyance of Federally-owned mineral interests, recordable disclaimers of interest, and leases, permits, and easements; Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) appropriates these funds on a current basis
- Amount in 2013 for Cost-Recovery Realty Cases shown net of sequestration
- More information on Cost-Recovery Realty Cases is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Cost-Recovery Realty Cases are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures account at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program is \$51,082,000 and 379 FTE, a total change of +\$51,082,000 from the 2014 enacted level, including a program change of +\$5,000,000 and an internal transfer of +\$45,658,000 and +379 FTE.

Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Consolidation [+\$45,658.000/+379 FTE] – In 2015, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Cadastral Survey program and the Lands & Realty Management program. These activities include cadastral survey services, rights-of-way, permits, leases, land sales, and land exchanges. This consolidation will allow for better management and more flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near BLM-administered public lands.

Transmission Corridors (+\$5,000,000/0 FTE) – Aging electrical infrastructure in the West requires substantial upgrades to improve reliability and increase capacity. The upgrades will also facilitate renewable energy development in the West, including on BLM-administered public lands. The BLM is poised to meet these energy needs through designations of energy corridors in low conflict areas and siting high voltage transmission lines, substations and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner.

The requested funding would position the BLM to strategically plan for the long term increased demand and updates to the electric grid throughout the West with an improved and updated assessment process for the development and siting of energy corridors and rights-of-way (ROWs). Strategic planning would take into consideration renewable energy development including wind, solar, geothermal and hydropower. Planning activities would include revising land use plans in coordination with Federal, State, local and tribal stakeholders; revising energy corridors; developing landscape-level mitigation and best management practices; and synchronizing BLM and U.S. Forest Service land use/management plans with transmission planning conducted by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council.

Program Overview

Cadastral & Lands – The Cadastral Survey Program conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sections of the United States and provides Federal and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management.

The program provides direct support to the BLM's renewable energy, minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, National Land Conservation System and fire programs; helps to reduce unauthorized use; assists with development activities on BLM-managed lands; and, helps fulfill the Secretary's fiduciary trust responsibilities for cadastral services in Indian Country. Additionally, the BLM provides cadastral services for other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and other entities.

Companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments use the land records to apply to obtain ROW grants to use the public lands. The BLM uses these records to process ROWs for roads, pipelines, transmission lines and communication sites. ROWs based on accurate land records play an essential role in the cost-effective development and transportation

of energy sources by providing the certainty necessary for infrastructure building. Similarly, accurate land and survey records are essential for the development and construction communication sites that provide equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network, which among other important benefits, enhance emergency services decrease impacts to human health and safety on sensitive public lands.

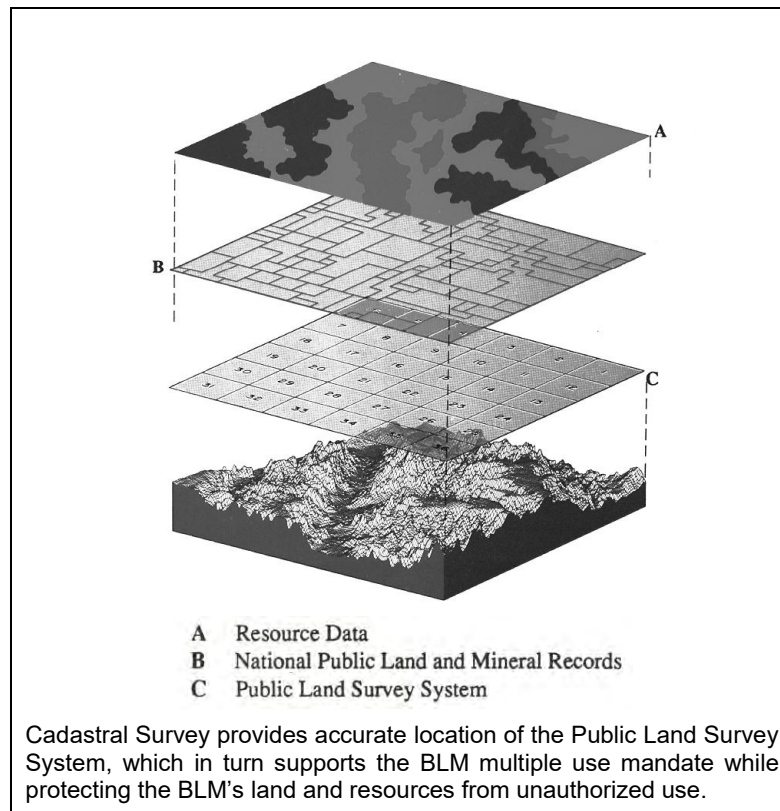
Conducting Federal Authority Surveys requires the determination of boundaries, the marking of corner positions with “brass cap” markers, posting and marking the boundary lines, and the filing of associated approved records in the Official United States Records System. Additional support services include accurately positioning legal descriptions; providing standards for boundary evidence assessments and management of land boundary plans to reduce risks including unauthorized use; providing geospatial products and services to support development of renewable energy projects; and updating and modernizing riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.

The BLM also prepares the documents required to conduct land sales, exchanges and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Each record is stored and tracked for every authorization, review, and land withdrawal to ensure the most appropriate uses. The BLM works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate the documentation of withdrawals for military purposes and coordinate records management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also manages the documents of grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes.

The BLM generates the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Data to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. GIS layers depend on PLSS Data as the base layer for many BLM processes including surface management agency, withdrawals, leasing, rights-of-way, sales, exchanges and stipulations.

In addition, the BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The BLM currently manages over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the Nation. The General Land Office Automated Records System (GLO Records) is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the GLO Records website (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>).

The image below illustrates the complexities of the BLM's Land Information System.



Realty Management – The BLM manages the grant documents system for ROW and other use authorizations for public lands. ROWs are granted for many purposes, including electricity transmission, roads, and water pipelines. The program also prepares land tenure documents for realty activities including land sales, land exchanges, and withdrawals.

ROW assists in providing for basic access, power, and communication infrastructure needs of cities, towns, and rural communities. The BLM manages these governing ROW and land tenure documents including the tracking of new and amended ROW authorizations.

Land sales, exchanges and withdrawals are also conducted to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Land exchanges and withdrawals are useful land management tools to meet the multiple use mission of the BLM. The BLM authorizes, reviews, and revokes land withdrawals to ensure the most appropriate uses and works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals for military purposes, resolve issues with over-flights, and coordinate management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also administers grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes at reduced cost using its authority under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Rights-of-Way – The BLM grants land use authorizations for a wide variety of commercial and noncommercial purposes as allowed by law. Many companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments apply to the BLM each year to obtain ROW grants to use the

public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines and communication sites. Energy-related ROWs play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources. Cadastral surveys and other boundary services are provided to facilitate these actions and help reduce boundary disputes, trespass and litigation.

In 2011, the BLM initiated a pilot project that centralized billing and collection of communications use rentals. This pilot project has allowed the BLM to enhance the billing and collections process, improve the timeliness and quality of customer service and provide consistency in the billing and collections functions. Beginning in 2014, these activities will be transitioned to the BLM's National Operations Center. For more information, please see the Communication Site Management section.

The BLM will administer approximately 170,000 ROWs on the public lands as of FY 2014. The BLM processes the applications for ROW grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. The BLM processes energy-related ROWs essential in the transportation of energy sources, from oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources, such as hydropower, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal, to areas where the energy is used, such as at large communities or in industrial sites. Rights-of-way for communication sites are processed to install equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network that provide and enhance emergency services in support of human health and safety. Rights-of-way assist in providing for basic access, power, and communication infrastructure needs of cities, towns, and rural communities. The BLM administers new and amended ROW authorizations, conducts on-the-ground inspections to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of the authorization, and conducts studies to determine the suitability of future ROW locations and uses.

Transmission – The BLM continues to advance renewable energy development on public lands as part of a balanced energy policy for the Nation. In order to bring to market the renewable energy authorized for production from projects located on or crossing BLM public lands, and to unlock new renewable energy opportunities throughout the West, the BLM must strengthen its environmental review and permitting procedures as well as improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans.

In October 2009, nine Federal departments and agencies approved a Memorandum of Understanding to expedite the siting of electric transmission facilities. In June 2011, the same agencies created a Rapid Response Team for Transmission (RRTT). Expediting the siting of electric transmission projects on BLM-administered lands is a priority of the Secretary of the Interior. The emphasis on these projects was reiterated in the August 31, 2011, Presidential Memorandum to executive departments and agencies, Speeding Infrastructure Development through More Efficient and Effective Permitting and Environmental Review, as well as the March 22, 2012 Executive Order 13604, Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects.

The President's Executive Order No. 13604 on infrastructure further increased the emphasis on interagency collaboration in the siting and permitting of high voltage transmission projects. The BLM is actively coordinating with the Department of Energy and Forest Service to review existing corridors and will identify regions in the western U.S. to focus on corridor revisions, additions and deletions. The BLM is also working with stakeholders to review and update interagency operating procedures that are required when siting projects within energy corridors designated pursuant to Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The BLM is preparing to

issue updated policy guidance regarding permitting transmission projects and energy corridor use and management.

In June 2013, the BLM deployed an eight person National Transmission Support Team dedicated full-time to high voltage transmission and related infrastructure projects. The BLM is also working to update core training courses with an increased emphasis on distance learning options. The BLM has taken steps to align and coordinate the activities of staff working on transmission line project with staff in our Renewable Energy Coordination Offices through joint meetings, calls and training efforts.

Other Funding Sources

Benefitting Programs & Agencies: Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey Program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies. In addition, GCDB activities are supported partially through partnerships with States, counties, and municipalities. In the past, these partnerships have allowed the BLM to leverage resources while benefitting all parties to the agreement and the public.

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) is proposed for reauthorization in 2015 to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. FLTFA was first enacted in July 2000. It provided for the use of a percentage of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans in effect as of the date of enactment to acquire inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas, which contain exceptional resources, and to administer the lands sale program. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent were to have been expended in the same State in which the funds were generated, but 20 percent could have been expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other western states. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may have been used for administration costs and other expenses. FLTFA expired in July 2010, but was subsequently reauthorized for one year, expiring in July 2011.

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) became law in October 1998. It allows the BLM to sell public lands within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, NV. The revenue derived from these land sales is split between the State of Nevada General Education Fund (5 percent), the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent), and a special account (85 percent) available to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for use throughout Nevada for parks, trails and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; multi-species habitat conservation plans; environmentally sensitive land acquisition; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Other provisions in SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing.

Cost Recovery: The BLM recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring right-of-way grants on public lands. Although the BLM is authorized to collect cost recovery in certain circumstances some customers, such as, State and local governments are not subject to cost recovery.

Please see the Permanent Operation Funds Chapter for more information on FLTFA, SMPLMA, and other land sales accounts. For more information on cost recovery efforts, please see the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Chapter.

Critical Factors – Urban growth near BLM lands is creating costly management problems, such as encroachment, trespass, and unauthorized recreational activities on public lands. Proactive utilization of cadastral surveys along to the urban interface provides boundary location to alleviate this emerging issue and reduce the number of lawsuits.

The demand for cadastral services to support energy development activities is increasing. Review of survey plats is a necessary step in processing Applications for Permits to Drill. Program staff review the plats to ensure that the construction of access roads, well pads, and well bottom drilling targets do not infringe on other property or mineral rights. Chain of survey and legal description reviews also help to determine whether land ownership and boundary locations are legally defensible prior to development. There is greater demand for GCDB data to provide accurate digital graphic portrayal of the Public Land Survey System. The energy programs use the GCDB to display all stipulations and current leases in an automated format. This facilitates more efficient energy development and enables public land managers to make decisions that are more informed.

With the President and the Secretary's goals to increase renewable energy development on the public lands and with many states enacting renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, renewable energy right-of-way processing workload for BLM has increased dramatically. Much of this work is customer and market driven which makes it difficult to predict the number of applications that will be filed for the various authorizations with a high level of certainty.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the program will continue to perform the core functions of directing and approving surveys, addressing public inquires on Federal land status, consulting with staff members from other programs to advise on boundary, title, and geospatial issues, providing direction and control for field surveys paid for by other entities, and managing the geographic coordinates of the PLSS Data.

In addition, the BLM will continue to implement the nine recommendations from an Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit report, "Department of the Interior's Management of Land Boundaries" (Audit No.C-IN-MOA-0001-2009). This report states, "proper survey and management of high-risk lands with antiquated surveys has the potential to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue from lands with valuable surface and subsurface resources." In response, the BLM will continue issuing guidance to BLM State Offices through Instruction Memoranda directing them to identify lands with revenues lost or at risk due to antiquated boundary evidence and propose a plan for resolution.

In response to the OIG report, the BLM is developing and implementing new policies to ensure that cadastral surveyors review the adequacy of boundary evidence prior to the approval of significant land transactions and commercial projects. Any actions concerning high-valued lands or resources will be reviewed, as necessary, for the protection of the lands and resources and to ensure the proper collection of rents and protection of public lands and resources from unauthorized uses.

In 2015, the bureau will implement a new geospatial publication web service to replace its outdated internal and external sites. The web service will provide search, retrieve, display and delivery functionality for authorized BLM mineral, land status and resource data.

Providing title record data for the Integrated Lands System databases will continue. The goal is to collect, maintain and publish the official Federal land status record data including accurate and consistent land acreage and other statistical data to be used by the public, private industry and other Federal land management agencies. The data are to be collected and maintained at a high level of accuracy, verified to ensure it meets acceptable quality standards and published in a timely consistent manner. The system will support legal, policy and regulatory requirements and efficiently deliver key business products (Public Land Statistics, Master Title Plats, Historical Indices, Reports, geospatial maps and orthophotographs, etc.).

In 2015, the BLM will also continue to focus on responsible energy development and associated transmission lines. Specifically the BLM will have a continued emphasis on completing timely environmental reviews and permitting for the four transmission Pilot Projects identified as a priority by the President in October 2011. Similarly, the BLM will focus resources on environmental reviews and permitting of transmission lines that serve BLM's 2015 Priority Renewable Energy Projects. Collectively, these priority transmission projects will replace aging infrastructure, enhance grid reliability, and facilitate renewable energy development while serving the needs of communities across the western U.S.

The BLM will continue to conduct public land sales, revoke public withdrawals, and facilitate military base closures. The bureau will also review public land withdrawals and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 64,000 acres.

Communication Site Management

Activity:	Communication Site Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				
				Fixed Cost Changes	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	Change from 2014
Communication Site Management	<i>\$000</i>	1,898	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	+0
	<i>Offset</i>	-1,898	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	-2,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	16	19		+0	-1	18	-1

Justifications of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Communication Site Management Program is \$2,000,000 and 18 FTE.

Program Overview

The Communication Site Management Program processes applications for communications sites from commercial, private and governmental entities under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* and issues right-of-way authorizations. The program considers requests for new sites, inspects and administers existing sites and authorizations, completes site management plans, and collects rental fees.

When granting and administering authorizations, the BLM works to protect the natural resources associated with both public and adjacent lands. The BLM tries to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands by promoting collocation on the communication site rights-of-way considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security and land use plans. The BLM also coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all actions under the program with State and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

Demands and Trends – Prior to 1996, each user was required to have a separate authorization, even when users shared a site. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, the BLM implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these sites. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers or facilities to have right-of-way authorizations, while other users of the sites can collocate in these facilities, as tenants or customers, without further BLM approval.

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications users on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 3,700 sites authorized for separate communication use rights-of-way. In total, the BLM has over 6,800 authorized communications users on these sites representing a 105 percent increase from 1996. The BLM has increased the collection of rental fees from \$2.0 million in 1996, to \$8.1 million in 2013 and an estimated \$8.5 million in 2014 as a result of centralized billing and collections.

A significant challenge facing the BLM is ensuring that holders of communication site rights-of-way authorizations report accurate inventories of communications uses within their facilities to allow the Bureau to assess and collect the appropriate rent. Based on recent compliance inspections by program administrators, it is estimated that for every dollar of rent collected, at least one dollar is not collected. In order to better manage the development and use of communications sites and to mitigate the impacts on surrounding public lands, the BLM

develops communication site management plans, which guides users and analyzes the impacts of the structures on the sites and the surrounding lands. These plans allow the BLM to manage sites better and often results in the collection of additional rent revenues. The BLM's goal is to develop site management plans for all mountaintops with communication sites located on the public lands it manages. To date, the BLM has prepared 300 out of the total 1,485 site management plans needed.

In recent years, the BLM has focused on strengthening partnerships and improving its suite of BLM, interagency and industry sponsored right-of-way management courses, including the Communication Site Management Course, the National Lands Training for Line Officers and the Beginning Lands and Realty Training.

In 2011, the BLM initiated a pilot project that centralized billing and collection of communications use rentals. Centralization of billing has resulted in an approximate increase of \$500,000 to \$1.0 million in rent collected each year beginning in calendar year 2011 due to improved reviews resulting in identification of unreported rent. The specialists processing payments have been trained to detect errors in the self-reported communications uses at each site. Centralization has greatly improved customer service by providing customers with a single bill for multiple authorizations in a timely and efficient manner, and by allowing customers to provide payment to a single location. This pilot project has allowed the BLM to enhance the billing and collections process, improve the timeliness and quality of customer service and provide consistency in the billing and collections functions. Due to the success of this pilot effort, the BLM will continue the central billing efforts on a permanent basis. Beginning in FY 2014, operations of the centralization of communications use billing and collections will be transferred to the BLM National Operations Center.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will continue to process applications for communications site rights-of-way, as well as applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The Bureau will also continue to emphasize site administration and management. The BLM expects to complete 30 final communication site management plans, process 140 actions for lease or grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process 67 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work; complete 120 site or facility inspections; and complete 15 actions for trespass. The BLM will train over 60 agency and industry personnel on the siting and administration of communication uses on public land, and train 75 line managers on their roles and responsibilities in the Communication Site Management Program.

In addition, the BLM will review the current communications use rental schedule as recommended by the Office of Inspector General in Report, Review of Rights of Way Grants Managed by the Department of the Interior, C-IN-MOA-0013-2010. In FY 2014, an advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making will be published in the Federal Register. The BLM will work to respond to comments and begin the process of drafting new regulations for the Communication Site Management Program.

Resource Protection & Maintenance

Activity: Resource Protection & Maintenance

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Resource Mgmt Planning	\$000	37,125	37,125	+256	+0	+5,018	42,399	+5,274
	FTE	229	226		+0	+3	229	+3
Law Enforcement	\$000	25,325	25,325	+153	+0	+179	25,657	+332
	FTE	137	135		+0	+2	137	+2
Abandoned Mine Lands	\$000	16,687	16,687	+75	+0	+2,821	19,583	+2,896
	FTE	67	67		+0	+0	67	+0
Hazardous Materials Management	\$000	15,612	15,612	+106	+0	+0	15,718	+106
	FTE	99	96		+0	-1	95	-1
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	\$000	94,749	94,749	+590	+0	+8,018	103,357	+8,608
	FTE	532	524		+0	+4	528	+4

The 2015 budget request for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is \$103,357,000 and 528 FTE, a net program change of +\$8,018,000 and +4 FTE from the 2014 Enacted level.

Activity Description

The functions within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- Resource Management Planning – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity provides for the protection from criminal and other unlawful activities on public lands.
- Abandoned Mine Lands – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by restoring degraded water quality, cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affecting public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.
- Hazardous Materials Management – The Hazardous Materials Management Program provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes, which are required by the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*.

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Activity: Resource Protection & Maintenance Subactivity: Resource Management Planning
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Resource Mgmt Planning	\$000	37,125	37,125	+256	+0	+5,018	42,399	+5,274
	FTE	229	226		+0	+3	229	+3

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Resource Mgmt Planning:

	(\$000)	FTE
High Priority Planning Efforts	+1,208	+3
Applied Science - Enterprise Geospatial System	+3,810	+0
Total	+5,018	+3

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Resource Management Planning is \$42,399,000 and 229 FTE, a program change of +\$5,018,000 and +3 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

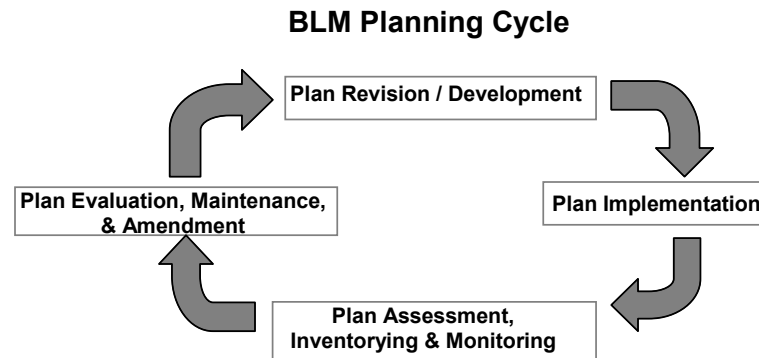
High Priority Planning Efforts (+\$1,208,000 /+3 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of \$1,218,000 to support high-priority planning efforts, including the initiation of several new plan revisions in 2015, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action, and keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, changing ecological conditions, continued population growth and increasing recreation use on the public lands is a high priority. Planning efforts will be in support of transmission infrastructure, renewable energy development, oil and gas development, and greater sage-grouse conservation.

Enterprise Geospatial System (+\$3,810,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of \$3,810,000 to expand the implementation of BLM's enterprise geospatial system in 2015. This expansion will include the aggregation of BLM's data across administrative units, the centralization of those data in an enterprise system that supports all programs and offices, and the delivery of data to both desktop and mobile computers across the agency. The enterprise geospatial system will support accurate and effective analysis and decision making across various priority landscape-scale initiatives, including the Greater Sage-Grouse Plan Implementation and Monitoring, Renewable Energy Development, Rapid Ecoregional Assessments, Climate Change Adaptation, and Regional Mitigation. The BLM's enterprise geographic information system is integrated with Interior's growing enterprise GIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate enterprise GIS strategy.

Program Overview

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) are the foundation of public land management. Planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the more than 247 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. The land use planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships that help the BLM determine how to manage public lands and associated resources to balance the needs of adjacent communities with the needs of the Nation.

The Resource Management Planning Program uses interdisciplinary processes to complete the management and decision-making cycle shown in the following figure and described further below.



Land Use Plan Revision and Development – Completion of ongoing RMP revision and development is the highest priority of the program. Planning areas without updated RMPs present numerous challenges to the BLM. Updated plans:

- Incorporate the best, most current science;
- Contain sustainable decisions that are less vulnerable to legal challenge;
- Are responsive to changes in climate and conditions on the ground;
- Include desired conditions that are relevant or desired by the public, other governmental entities, or industrial users; and
- Advance priorities such as energy development and transmission corridors, adaptation to a changing climate, and provide economic opportunities for the public

Delaying completion postpones vital resource management decisions and increases potential for litigation in planning areas. As RMP decisions are recorded, the program initiates new RMPs in areas where changing demands on public land resources have been identified.

Sustainable Planning through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) This dynamic approach to land use planning cycles through implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and assessment of emerging issues such as rapid population growth, and changing resource conditions. The planning cycle allows plans to remain relevant and adaptive to changing conditions by addressing emerging challenges and changing resource issues as they arise, which ensures plan longevity and reduces the frequency of costly revisions. The BLM uses the NEPA review and analysis process to inform its land use planning and project-level implementation decisions throughout the planning cycle. Through the NEPA process, the BLM analyzes the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action and a range of alternatives, seeks input from stakeholders and the public, and collaborates with partners in Federal, State, local, and tribal government to inform its decisions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Amendments enable the program to address significant new information, respond to changing land uses, consider proposals that deviate from the plan, and implement new policies that change land use plan decisions. Plan amendments are an economical means to reduce the frequency of costly revisions, and they often support priority projects, such as those related to renewable energy and national energy infrastructure.

Critical Factors

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors that drive land use planning and decision-making processes. These include the following:

Land Health Stressors – Land health stressors such as invasive plant and insect infestations, drought, and catastrophic wildfires contribute to the loss of native animal and plant communities and habitat for threatened and endangered species. Changing conditions necessitate the reevaluation of plans. Eco-regional assessments and adaptation strategies for mitigating impacts of land health stressors indicate whether land use decisions remain valid or require amendment.

Energy Demands – Increased demands for renewable and conventional energy and associated infrastructure affect the balance with competing uses such as recreation use, off-highway vehicle use, and conserving a broad range of wildlife habitat for future generations.

Expanding Populations & Community Growth – These factors challenge wildland fire suppression efforts in the wildland-urban interface, contribute to increased conflicts between recreational uses, and increase demands for surface-disturbing uses such as roads, utility distribution lines, communication sites, sand, gravel, mineral materials sites, and public facilities. Understanding the complex socioeconomic issues in communities adjacent to BLM-administered lands is imperative to effective land management.

Protests/Appeals/Litigation – Public land management conflicts heighten BLM's attention to risk management for challenges over land use decisions. Even litigation not directly associated with land use planning frequently affects land use planning decisions, given the broad scope of resource issues considered.

Public Involvement and Cooperating Agencies – The BLM involves interested members of the public and other governmental agencies—various Federal, State, local, county, and tribal entities—to share technical expertise, fulfill requirements for cooperation under various laws, and ensure consistent management where BLM-managed lands border or affect those of other government agencies. The BLM also participates in cooperating agency and coordination training workshops with local government organizations to promote understanding of opportunities for local government participation in BLM land use planning and NEPA processes.

Means and Strategies – The BLM uses a number of means and strategies to support land use planning and decision-making processes. The means and strategies highlighted below support not only land use planning but also provide critical information, resources, and data infrastructure used Bureau-wide, and often outside the BLM by Federal, State, tribal and local partners. This information is necessary and valued by resource managers and specialists as they prepare project analyses for all types of activities. These efforts include the following:

ePlanning – The ePlanning web-based application streamlines the land use planning and NEPA processes. It enhances transparency and creates efficiencies through faster and easier public access to NEPA documents for review and commenting and simplified comment analysis and response. ePlanning is currently used for all new RMP revisions and NEPA in four States (Nevada, Alaska, Arizona and Idaho). In 2015 an additional two to four States will begin implementing ePlanning for the development of their NEPA documents, with full deployment across all States by 2016.

Geospatial Services – The BLM-wide services provided by the Geospatial Program via the Geospatial Services Strategic Plan and Enterprise Geographic Information System (EGIS) play

an integral role in how the Bureau accomplishes work, beginning with a focus on supporting specialists in the field. The EGIS supports projects at multiple scales, including components of the Landscape Approach to Land Management and Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs), as well as the Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Effort and the Solar Energy Programmatic EIS. By providing the infrastructure to manage and analyze data at multiple scales, geospatial services provide the BLM with the information and tools to better understand the impacts of its decisions, and to support more informed decision-making at all levels of the organization.

Socioeconomics – The Socioeconomics Program helps resource managers weigh competing interests concerning access to and use of public lands and resources. Social and economic conditions are changing across the West and the public is demanding a more collaborative style of decision-making with reliable information on the human context and consequences of BLM's programs.

The need to maximize the BLM's return on investment is essential to achieving its mission, and thus measuring that return through the application of socioeconomic methods provides information essential for effective resource management. To provide a more complete picture of the benefits and costs of the BLM's resource management decisions, the Socioeconomics Program is conducting a series of pilot studies to assess the feasibility and usefulness of ecosystem services methods and metrics. These approaches focus on quantifying the contributions of healthy ecosystems to human well-being, and the ways in which proposed actions may reduce or enhance these benefits.

Collaboration and Dispute Resolution – The Collaboration and Dispute Resolution Program provides guidance and resources in support of lasting solutions to commonly held problems. Collaborative approaches can be applied internally and externally throughout decision-making processes and subsequent challenges. The approaches ultimately enhance relationships and outcomes, for example by allowing on-the-ground projects to more easily move forward rather than being delayed through administrative or legal challenges. The Collaboration and Dispute Resolution Program optimizes investments in the planning process and provides tools and skills for future BLM leaders.

NEPA – The BLM's NEPA program coordinates with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the Interior Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, and other Federal entities on NEPA policy issues across the Federal government and within the Department. The BLM NEPA Program also develops Bureau-wide NEPA policy and guidance, coordinates with other BLM national programs to develop program-specific guidance, and works with the BLM National Training Center to identify and meet NEPA training needs. In addition, the program coordinates with BLM State Offices to provide advice and support for NEPA compliance in the field. The BLM NEPA Program is developing an internal, web-based BLM Greenhouse Gas & Climate Change NEPA Toolkit for use in preparing project-level NEPA documents. The program also evaluates NEPA compliance within BLM States. These activities contribute to sound, well supported Bureau planning and project decisions, and provide ongoing opportunities to strengthen working relationships with the public, stakeholder organizations, and partners in Federal, State, local, and tribal government.

2015 Program Performance

Improving Land Use Planning – In 2015, the BLM will continue the process of designing a more proactive and nimble approach to planning across landscapes at multiple scales. The revised

process will focus on collaborative work with partners at different scales to produce highly useful decisions that readily address the rapidly changing environment and conditions posed by the changing climate, rapid growth and development, and other stressors. The BLM will examine alternative approaches to avoid future litigation including adaptive management to allow the incorporation of new information and the use of multiple-scale decision frameworks and shared decision-making across administrative boundaries.

Land Use Plan Revisions – In 2015, the Resource Management Planning program will continue revisions on the 39 plans that are in process. This estimate takes into consideration plans that will be completed in the interim. Active plan revisions are evaluated annually to determine progress and estimated costs for completion. Approvals to extend project schedules are coordinated through the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning.

In 2015, the BLM plans to initiate four new RMP revisions. The remaining six Western Oregon RMP revisions will be funded by the O&C Resource Management Planning Program. Since 2001, the BLM has completed 76 plan revisions to improve the quality and effectiveness of its resource management. Another 46 planning projects are currently in progress and 28 plans are in need of revision or amendment to meet changing resource demands and conditions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Newly revised plans are maintained through amendments funded by benefitting programs. Targeted amendments address emerging challenges and changing resource issues, extend the useful life of a plan, and reduce the potential for litigation. In 2015, the Resource Management Planning program will continue to support high priority amendments, including those associated with renewable energy and transmission line projects.

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Activity: Resource Protection & Maintenance Subactivity: Resource Protection & Law Enforcement

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Law Enforcement	\$000	25,325	25,325	+153	+0	+179	25,657	+332
	FTE	137	135		+0	+2	137	+2

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Law Enforcement:

	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capability	+179	+2
Total	+179	+2

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The request for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program is \$25,657,000 and 137 FTEs, a program change of +\$179,000 and +2 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$179,000/+2 FTE) - The increase funds two Law Enforcement positions enhance BLM's core capability to perform ongoing high priority work related to visitor safety and protection, marijuana eradication, Southwest Border operations, and archaeological resource protection.

Program Overview

Program Components – The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program supports the Bureau's mission through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The objectives of the program are to:

- Provide a safe environment for public land users and employees;
- Deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities, and resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials;
- Protect lands and waters from illegal dumping and pollution; and
- Ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program resources:

- Manage the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas in order to support law enforcement needs exceeding the capacity of local field offices;
- Establish interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands; and
- Utilize technology such as remote cameras, sensors, and tracking devices wherever possible to expand the capability to monitor locations of known illegal activities.

Critical Factors – Critical factors affecting the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program on public lands include:

- Large-scale marijuana cultivation threatens public and employee safety; while the associated use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, the illegal taking of wildlife, and the dumping of waste damages ecosystems exploited for illegal cultivation activities.
- The smuggling of humans and controlled substances on public lands near the Southwest Border destroys the natural and cultural resources on these public lands and threatens public and employee safety.
- Population increases in urban areas located near public lands have led to corresponding increases in off-highway vehicle use, illegal dumping of waste, theft of mineral materials and native plants for private landscaping, and the ignition of wildland fires.
- Emergencies and similar unexpected developments frequently require law enforcement responses that cannot be planned for or anticipated.
- Partner law enforcement agencies continue to request funding assistance through service contracts and support agreements, particularly in counties where public lands are heavily impacted by marijuana cultivation activities.

Demands, Trends and Resources – In 2013, the BLM saw a twenty-five percent increase in the number of marijuana plants seized on public lands. Due to the scope of the marijuana cultivation problem on public lands and the large number of Federal, State, and local agencies involved in combatting the issue, it is difficult to establish a direct cause for the fluctuations seen in marijuana plant seizure statistics. However, several factors are believed to affect large-scale marijuana cultivation on public lands, including:



Illegal marijuana plants on public lands

- Increasingly effective utilization of multi-agency investigation and eradication efforts targeting illegal activities at all levels of drug trafficking organizations. Operation “Crown Jewel” is one such effort that successfully targeted a drug trafficking organization responsible for cultivating marijuana on public lands in Northern California in 2013.
- Prosecution of individuals at all levels of multi-State drug trafficking organizations is disrupting organizational structures, and reducing cultivation and distribution capabilities.
- Shifting weather patterns are altering the length of the growing season and the availability of natural water sources.
- Several State medical marijuana laws provide for the lawful cultivation of marijuana on private lands. Quantities of this lawfully cultivated marijuana are known to be sold outside the legal trade. This unlawful sale of legally cultivated marijuana, combined with the public’s ability to cultivate marijuana lawfully for personal medicinal purposes, may be altering levels of market supply and demand, thereby prompting fluctuations in the quantity of marijuana being cultivated on public lands.

2015 Program Performance

Marijuana Cultivation on Public Lands – The BLM plans to continue drug enforcement activities to include, assigning special agents to investigate large-scale marijuana cultivation on a full time

basis in California and Oregon; and on a part time basis in Utah and Nevada. Additionally, BLM rangers assigned to California and Oregon will continue to provide high profile patrol to deter and detect cultivation activities, eradicate marijuana cultivation sites, and provide security for personnel conducting cultivation site rehabilitation efforts.

The BLM will continue work with the Public Lands Drug Coordination Committee, under the auspices of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to utilize science-based

Marijuana Plants Seized by BLM on Public Lands

FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
593,832	436,455	156,014	195,417

methods to identify environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation on the public lands and establish a cost model accounting for hazardous and non-hazardous material, water displacement, usage, and pollution impacts, and surface disturbance. These models better estimate and track the costs of the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation.



Native American pottery recovered in a BLM undercover investigation.

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Enforcement in the Four Corners Region

– The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct investigations in the Four Corners region of the Southwest to deter and detect incidents of theft and vandalism of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. The BLM will prosecute suspects and provide for the proper curation, storage, and disposition of recovered artifacts. The BLM continues to support the process of repatriating hundreds of thousands of archaeological and Native American artifacts recovered through the “Cerberus Action”; a highly successful multi-year investigation that targeted individuals suspected of looting archaeological sites and Native American graves in

violation of ARPA and the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*.

Southwest Borderlands – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities on public lands situated within 100-miles of the Southwest Border in response to the heavy resource impacts and public safety concerns associated with illegal human and drug smuggling activities. The BLM continues to invest heavily in its Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments (ROAM) operation. Developed in response to the severe impacts occurring on the Bureau's Ironwood Forest and Sonoran Desert National Monuments, Operation ROAM combines the skills of BLM law enforcement officers with those of BLM resource specialists in order to improve public safety and remedy the resource damage caused by human and drug smuggling. This



Illegal road created by smuggling activity in the Sonoran Desert National Monument

pairing of skill-sets serves to disrupt/deter smuggling operations and repair smuggling-related environmental damage caused by unauthorized roads and trails, large accumulations of trash, and concentrations of human waste.

National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities within NLCS areas in order to protect nationally significant resources and provide the public the opportunity to enjoy their public lands safely.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation –

The BLM will continue to dedicate law enforcement resources to the patrol of high-use OHV areas in order to protect sensitive resources and ensure the public is provided safe recreational opportunities on public lands.

Off-Highway Vehicle Activity on Public Lands				
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013
OHV Incidents	8,147	6,427	4,067	5,164

Wild Horses and Burros – The BLM will continue to enforce laws and investigate violations related to the harassment, unlawful removal, inhumane treatment, unauthorized destruction or sale of wild horses and burros.

Resource Damage, Loss and Theft – The BLM will continue to emphasize patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce the theft of public land resources, including mineral materials, timber and forest products, as well as improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources. The BLM will investigate wildland fires to determine the origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson.

Total Number of Incidents Reported				
FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013	
30,935	26,888	23,544	47,644	
Theft, Vandalism, and Misuse of Resources Incidents Reported				
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013
Cultural, Paleontological & Historical Resources	118	72	140	153
Minerals	15	10	21	16
Natural Features & Other Wildland Resources	100	107	106	177
Timber, Forest Products, & Native Plants	202	190	279	456
Wild Horses and Burros	92	86	118	246
Wildland Fire Incidents Reported on Public Lands				
No. of Fire Related Incidents	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013
	831	698	1,053	1,341

Activity: Resource Protection & Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Abandoned Mine Lands	\$000	16,687	16,687	+75	+0	+2,821	19,583	+2,896
	FTE	67	67		+0	+0	67	+0

Notes:

- A transfer from the Central Hazardous Materials Fund from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary is a collaborative source of funding to address the goals of the Abandoned Mine Lands program. The 2014 estimated amount for Central Hazardous Materials Fund is \$5.402 million, primarily to support work at the Red Devil Mine in Alaska.
- A transfer from the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary is a collaborative source of funding to address the goals of the Abandoned Mine Lands program. The 2014 estimated amount for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program is \$0.827 million. The 2015 estimated new budget authority amount for Resource Development Protection & Management is \$0.835 million.
- More information on these activities is found in the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Department-wide Program Budget Justifications and Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program Budget Justifications, respectively.

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands:		(\$000)	FTE
Red Devil Mine activities		+2,821	+0
Total		+2,821	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands Program is \$19,583,000 and 67 FTE, a program change of +\$2,821,000, and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Red Devil Mine Remediation (+\$2,821,000/0 FTE) – The Red Devil Mine (RDM), located on the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska, is an abandoned cinnabar mine and mercury production facility that was active from 1939 thru 1971. In 2009, the BLM initiated a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) of the Red Devil Mine site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). As part of the CERCLA investigation, the BLM has completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) that shows that mine tailings near Red Devil Creek contain high concentrations of mercury, arsenic and antimony and that these metals are being released into the soil and water. The \$2,821,000 proposed increase for FY 2015 would be used for developing and implementing a Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA), including a field scale feasibility test of tailings solidification.

Legislative Changes

Reclamation Fee – To provide additional resources for the reclamation of abandoned hardrock mines, the 2015 budget proposes a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry accountable for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2015. The receipts would be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary will disperse the share of non-Federal funds to

each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe will select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

Program Overview

The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program's primary objective is to eliminate or minimize the environmental impacts and physical safety hazards associated with historic hardrock mining activity within the National System of Public Lands (NSPL). The AML program addresses mine sites that were abandoned prior to January 1, 1981, the effective date of the BLM's surface management regulations (43 CFR Subpart 3809).

The program's objectives are:

- Protecting public health and safety as well as reducing liabilities by mitigating physical safety hazards and/or minimizing environmental impacts on the NSPL;
- Restoring the Nation's watersheds impacted by abandoned mines on public lands;
- Educating the public about the potential dangers posed by abandoned mines and about the actions the BLM takes to address those dangers;
- Implementing a risk-based, watershed approach that uses partnerships to effectively leverage funding and facilitate AML project completion;
- Inventorying yet undiscovered abandoned mine features and sites and performing the validation, recordation, and evaluations of those characteristics;
- Asserting the BLM's lead role in the evaluation and remediation of AML sites located on or affecting the NSPL;
- Implementing cost avoidance/cost recovery strategies pursuant to CERCLA;
- Restoring abandoned mine land to productive uses including, but not limited to recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, renewable energy, as well as the preservation of historical/cultural resources;
- Integrating AML goals and priorities into the BLM land-use planning efforts as well as other BLM functions and programs; and
- Conducting removal and/or remedial actions with a priority of performing post-completion project monitoring to ensure the effective remediation of abandoned mine land sites.

Abandoned Mine Land Inventory – The AML program utilizes a database to record and track the thousands of AML sites and features within the NSPL. The Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM), currently contains over 84,000 features (such as physical hazards and environmental contaminants) associated with 46,000 sites.

Risk-based Prioritization – In addressing the environmental and physical safety hazards on the NSPL, the BLM places the greatest priority on conducting on-the-ground remediation at high-priority inventoried and characterized sites and also at newly discovered sites that pose higher risks due to population expansion and recreational activities in remote locations. The prioritization process ranks sites based on environmental and physical safety hazards and takes into account factors including water quality impairments and violations, watershed and other environmental impacts, threats to public health or safety, existence of partnerships, cost avoidance/cost recovery, continuing/expediting existing on-the-ground projects, location, and cost efficiency.

Environmental Response and Remediation – The BLM's environmental cleanup and remediation activities are guided by public laws such as CERCLA, the Clean Water Act, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The BLM uses its CERCLA authority to remediate environmental contamination on public land, prepare and implement emergency response contingency plans for oil and chemical spills, and recover costs from Potentially Responsible Parties.

Physical Safety Hazards – The majority of sites in the AMSCM database contain physical hazards such as open mine shafts and pits, unstable rock, decayed mine support beams, and explosive and toxic chemicals. These physical safety hazards pose threats to humans and wildlife and are a high priority for the AML program. Temporary mitigation, such as fencing and signage, biological and archeological clearances, permanent closure, and installation of controlled access barriers are the most common remediation activities.

Partnerships – Partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies are an important component of the AML program. Activities include the development of agreements with States for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and development of joint policies and procedures. The BLM also enters into assistance agreements with non-governmental organizations, for example, with Bat Conservation International (BCI). BCI assists the BLM in identifying abandoned mines that provide bat habitat and helps to preserve that habitat with bat-friendly closures.

Critical Factors – Critical factors that affect the effectiveness of the AML Program include the following:

- The need to support maintenance and monitoring activities at previously remediated sites grows as new cleanup efforts are undertaken and completed. The BLM must return to these sites to inspect the efficacy of the reclamation/restoration.
- The development of urban areas and related development has brought about growth in the public's access to BLM-managed lands that were once considered remote. This increased ease of access by the public has resulted in an increase of exposure to the physical and environmental hazards associated with AML sites.
- AML restoration projects can be highly complex in environmental scope and impact. Environmental analyses and studies are conducted to determine the extent of contamination and to identify restoration and remediation strategies. Typically, a multiple-year, phased approach is required to complete restoration/remediation activities due to funding limitations and study times.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the AML program funding, the BLM utilizes, in the appropriate circumstances, funding from the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) and the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Restoration Fund. The CHF was established by Congress to be used for necessary expenses incurred for response actions conducted pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended as well as the regulatory requirements codified in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The CHF is a competitive process among Department Bureaus and functions as a source of no-year funding for CERCLA

cleanup projects and as a repository for funds recovered from potentially responsible parties (PRP) pursuant to sections 107 or 113 of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9607,9613).

The purpose of the NRDA process is to restore public natural resources injured or destroyed by releases of hazardous substances or oil spills, and to compensate the public, through the natural resource damage trustee, for losses of the natural resources that resulted from the releases or spills. The costs of the restoration are borne by the parties who are responsible for the release or spill. Response actions (CERCLA) and NRDA enforcement may be integrated to maximize efficiency in restoring the health, diversity and productivity of BLM-managed land.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the AML Program anticipates completing the following elements:

- Water quality: Remediating approximately 2,200 acres to improve water quality;
- Physical Safety Hazards: Closing 1,100 physical safety hazards on AML;
- Inventory: Adding 1,800 new AML features to AMSCM;
- Monitoring and maintenance: Returning to 1,700 remediated sites to check on the efficacy of physical safety closures and/or environmental remediation; and
- Complex Contaminated Site Cleanups – Leveraging funding with other Federal programs to address cleanups at large, complex sites that pose an imminent risk to the public.

Activity:	Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity:	Hazardous Materials Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Hazardous Materials Management	\$000	15,612	15,612	+106	+0	+0	15,718	+106
	FTE	99	96		+0	-1	95	-1

Notes:

- A transfer from the Central Hazardous Materials Fund from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary is a collaborative source of funding to address the goals of the Hazardous Materials Management program. The 2014 estimated amount for Central Hazardous Materials Fund is \$5.402 million, primarily to support work at the Red Devil Mine in Alaska.
- A transfer from the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary is a collaborative source of funding to address the goals of the Hazardous Materials Management program. The 2014 estimated amount for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program is \$0.827 million. The 2015 estimated new budget authority amount for Resource Development Protection & Management is \$0.835 million.
- More information on these activities is found in the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Department-wide Program Budget Justifications and Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program Budget Justifications, respectively.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Hazardous Materials Management Program is \$15,718,000 and 95 FTE, a net decrease of 1 FTE.

Program Overview

The Hazardous Materials Management Program ensures BLM compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. The Program also exercises the legal authorities granted to the BLM to protect human health and the environment by cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Additionally, the program implements Federal initiatives directed at improving environmental management and sustainability. Program activities include:

- Minimizing environmental contamination on public lands;
- Reducing risks associated with environmental hazards;
- Restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases;
- Correcting environmental compliance issues;
- Utilizing Environmental Management Systems to identify, manage, and accomplish operation sustainability objectives and targets, and other significant aspects of BLM operations that impact environmental performance;
- Reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source, thereby reducing the level of hazards to public health or the environment; and
- Partnering with the BLM Law Enforcement Program to remove illegally dumped material such as trash, hazardous materials, and abandoned vehicles.

The Hazardous Materials Management Program differs from the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program. While the AML Program focuses on physical and environmental hazards associated

with hardrock mines abandoned prior to 1981, the Hazardous Materials Management Program has a broader focus of environmental hazards on all public lands. Additionally, while the AML Program addresses both physical and environmental safety hazards at AML sites, the Hazardous Materials Management Program addresses environmental hazards only, but may support addressing environmental hazards at high-priority AML sites as well.

Critical Factors – Critical factors that affect the effectiveness of the program include:

- The need to provide maintenance and monitoring activities at previously remediated sites increases as new cleanup efforts are undertaken and completed;
- There are currently 178 sites on the Environmental Disposal Liability list which require some degree of remediation;
- Urban growth and development is resulting in increased public access to BLM-managed lands. This trend has not only increased the number of illegal dumps on public lands, but has also heightened the need to address contaminated sites rapidly in order to reduce public health and safety hazards. Increased real-estate development and property transfer activities also require environmental site assessments and a cadre of trained and certified BLM environmental professionals; and
- Illegal immigration and smuggling activities along the Arizona, New Mexico and California borders with Mexico cause damage to public lands, including national monuments and designated wilderness areas. Such damage includes unauthorized roads and trails; cut fences; damaged vegetation; contaminated water resources; and large accumulations of solid and hazardous waste.

Means and Strategies – The BLM uses the following strategies to operate the program:

- Developing, implementing, and maintaining emergency response contingency plans (i.e., oil and chemical spill);
- Leveraging funding with partners to respond to community needs and concerns;
- Assessing and maintaining BLM facilities to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations;
- Searching for parties responsible for contamination on public lands to seek their participation in remediating the site or recover costs;
- Partnering with other environmental protection-related agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as with other BLM programs, including the AML, Law Enforcement, and Recreation Programs;
- Partnering with State, law enforcement, and volunteer groups to deter and mitigate damage to public lands along the Southwest border from illegal immigration and smuggling activities;
- Using the Abandoned Mine Site and Cleanup Module database to track and prioritize sites based on the level of risk to human health and the environment; and
- Using the HMM Special Cleanup Fund (SCF) to address the removal and remediation of hazardous substances (solid waste, hazardous waste and hazardous substances). The SCF was created as a mechanism to manage larger, high-risk hazardous material sites not currently eligible for other funding sources.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to program funding, the BLM utilizes, in the appropriate circumstances, funding from the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (NRDAR), and the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF).

The BLM uses the NRDAR fund to identify damage to natural resources; work with the public and the polluters to plan restoration efforts; seek payment from the polluters for resource restoration costs; and restore or replace resources to pre-contamination conditions. Project scoping and start-up funds may come from Interior. Assessment funds are provided through Interior or negotiated with polluters. Restoration funds come from settlements with polluters, through either negotiations or legal action. Funds from these settlements are then used to restore the damaged resources at no expense to the taxpayer. Settlements often include the recovery of costs incurred in assessing the damages.

The DOI's CHF includes appropriated and recovered funds, and supports response actions, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup at sites contaminated by hazardous substances. These sites are prioritized based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors, and the level of Potentially Responsible Party involvement. Proposals are reviewed and prioritized first by BLM State Offices through a yearly nomination process, and then by Departmental representatives. The BLM currently manages 26 CHF sites. In 2014, the CHF plans to allocate \$5.4 million for BLM sites.

2015 Program Performance

The program will continue to perform the following activities in fiscal year 2015:

- Complex Contaminated Site Cleanups – Leverage funding with other Federal programs to address cleanups at hazardous waste sites that pose imminent risk to the public;
- Environmental Compliance – Support, with the Engineering and Safety Programs, the performance of Compliance Assessment – Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) audits. In 2015, CASHE audits will be performed at twenty-nine organizational units;
- Illegal Dumping Prevention - Continue prevention efforts by targeting cleanups, outreach, and monitoring to promote safety and mitigate environmental damage;
- Emergency Response - Respond to and clean up oil spills and hazardous materials releases;
- Munitions and Explosives of Concern - Continue collaboration with other Department of the Interior Bureaus, as well as the Department of Defense, in the development of a database that prioritizes, tracks and monitors munitions and explosives of concern, to ensure visitor and employee safety and to ensure the cleanup of military training sites including Formally Used Defense Sites. The BLM is working with the Department to develop geo-spatial tools to augment the relational database. The program will also support the Lands, Realty, and Cadastral Survey Division in documentation of military sites in LR200 and Case Files;
- Asbestos Surveys and Mitigation - Continue to survey BLM buildings for asbestos and remediate where necessary. Eighty asbestos inspections are planned for 2015;
- Special Cleanup Fund - Remove or remediate hazardous materials sites in Alaska, California, Colorado Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Oregon.
- Environmental Management System - Continue implementation of the EMS in all States and Centers. Provide for third party audits to ensure compliance with Department standards.

The Washington Office has implemented an EMS to improve the Bureau's sustainability performance as tracked on the Office of Management and Budget scorecard;

- Sustainability - Continue participation in the Department Technical Working Group in order to meet Department-wide sustainability goals. Also, continue participation in the Bureau-wide Technical Working Group to complete the annual Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory. In addition, develop operational controls to enhance environmental performance, including reducing GHG emissions, energy use, and potable water use. Support State BLM projects initiated to meet sustainability targets set for their State operations; and
- Southwest Border Cleanup – Continue to leverage funds and resources with partners to conduct remediation and restoration activities along the Southwest border.

Transportation & Facilities Maintenance

Activity: Transportation & Facilities Maintenance

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Annual Maint. & Ops	\$000	38,637	38,637	+310	+0	+500	39,447	+810
	FTE	281	273		+0	+4	277	+4
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	\$000	26,995	26,995	+69	+0	+4,240	31,304	+4,309
	FTE	60	62		+0	+0	62	+0
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	\$000	65,632	65,632	+379	+0	+4,740	70,751	+5,119
	FTE	341	335		+0	+4	339	+4

The 2015 budget request for Transportation and Facilities Management is \$70,751,000 and 339 FTE, a net increase of \$4,740,000 and +4 FTE over the 2014 enacted level.

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship.

To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance on all facilities;
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities;
- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans;
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system; and
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

Within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity, two subactivities contribute to the stewardship of the BLM facilities:

- Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements
- Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

Critical Factors – In the contiguous United States, two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas. As population grows, public use places increasing demands on facilities and resources. Additionally, BLM-managed roads have much higher usage rates than when those roads were built, increasing costs to maintain roads in a safe condition.

Means and Strategies – In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management." This includes:

- Using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices;
- Employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis;
- Providing appropriate levels of investment;
- Accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and
- Providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.

The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), for identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance or supplemental funding from deferred maintenance. Additional criteria used to prioritize projects are the Scope of Benefits, Investment Strategy, and Consequences of Failure to Act. The four criteria put emphasis on projects that:

- Repairs the highest priority projects that are in the poorest condition;
- Are clearly aligned with DOI, and bureau initiatives and strategic goals;
- A positive return on investment that leverages outside interest and/or reduces operation and maintenance liabilities;
- Have unacceptable risk levels if the project is not completed.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads, bridges, dams, and major trails. The condition assessment process identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation and administrative sites allows the BLM to use the industry standard FCI as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ($FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. The Facility Asset Management System documents the FCI, and it is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

Activity: Transportation & Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Annual Maint. & Ops	\$000	38,637	38,637	+310	+0	+500	39,447	+810
	FTE	281	273		+0	+4	277	+4

Note: - The Road Maintenance permanent mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Annual Maintenance & Operations program accounting for less than \$100,000 in available receipts from public domain lands; for more information on road maintenance, see the Oregon and California Grant Lands and Permanent Operating Funds chapters

Summary of Program 2015 Changes for Annual Maint. & Ops:	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Increase	+500	+4
Total	+500	+4

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maint. & Ops:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Quarters Maintenance	\$000	591	557	600	+43
	FTE	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- Quarters Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from rent on BLM employee-occupied quarters; Section 320 of the 1985 Interior and Related Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-473) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis
 - Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Quarters Maintenance shown net of sequestration
 - More information on Quarters Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter
 - Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Quarters Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Annual Maintenance program is \$39,447,000 and 277 FTE, a program change of +\$500,000 and +4 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$500,000/+4 FTE) – The increase will fund additional preventive maintenance on constructed assets supporting administrative, recreational, and infrastructure needs, with an emphasis in areas under greatest pressure from community growth.

Program Overview

Program Components – The Annual Maintenance Program provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper facilities management. Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility condition assessments. The program manages operations, facility services and landscape upkeep in order to maintain our facilities in good condition and minimize new deferred maintenance needs.

2015 Program Performance

In 2013, the BLM reported 4,745 structures and 802 buildings in the Federal Real Property Profile. These structures consist of dams, bridges, electrical and communication systems, trails, and roads. In 2015, this appropriation would allow BLM to maintain 89 to 90 percent of facilities at an acceptable level.

Activity:	Transportation & Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity:	Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Def. Maint. & Cap.	\$000	26,995	26,995	+69	+0	+4,240	31,304	+4,309
Improvements	FTE	60	62		+0	+0	62	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements:		(\$000)	FTE
High Priority Projects		+4,240	+0
Total		+4,240	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is \$31,304,000, a program change of +\$4,240,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$4,240,000/0 FTE) – The requested increase will support additional facility repair projects that otherwise would not have been funded. Priorities will be identified using the Department's capital investment guidelines. The projects include sustainability upgrades, radio infrastructure, bridge, dam, and facilities repairs on critical assets and will slow the growth rate of the BLM's deferred maintenance backlog, which exceeds \$600 million. The request restores the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program to roughly 2012 capacity levels, allowing BLM to make better progress in addressing its maintenance backlog.

Program Overview

The program:

- Improves the overall condition of BLM facilities;
- Renews aging infrastructure;
- Provides professional engineering services;
- Manages environmental and structural risks of facilities;
- Manages corrective actions identified through Compliance Assessment Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) Audits;
- Manages corrective actions identified for accessibility provisions;
- Manages corrective actions for improvement of energy savings; and
- Constructs facilities for visitors and employees that comply with Federal requirements.

The program prioritizes health and safety work and mission critical assets, followed by resource protection, energy and sustainability, and code compliance. This includes replacing and reconstructing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings.

Energy conservation and sustainability are primary considerations for all new projects. Projects incorporate the Federal Five Guiding Principles and follow the BLM's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan to reduce the operational costs, improve energy efficiency, and conserve water.¹⁸ Funding is specifically targeted to assess a buildings sustainability performance and to make improvements on the identified deficiencies. The BLM priority is to make every building as sustainable and energy efficient as possible. The planning of all the BLM's Deferred Maintenance projects includes consideration of the possible effects Climate Change may have on the future operations of our facilities. The sites are assessed to determine if design or site adjustments need to be incorporated to account for possible climate change effects.

The BLM Asset Management Plan prioritizes funding to the highest priority assets and plans the disposal of unneeded assets to attain a portfolio of constructed assets in good physical and functional condition, aligned with current and projected requirements.

In an effort to control costs and save future operational maintenance funding, every project is assessed to determine if space can be economized and unneeded facilities can be disposed. The BLM is targeting 3 percent of its total budget to dispose of unneeded assets and to align to a more efficient portfolio. Every new building project considers alternatives to consolidate current operations and space to gain the best efficiencies and monetary savings.

The BLM categorizes deferred maintenance needs identified through condition assessments and other inspections into specific projects, which are proposed in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. To manage these projects, the BLM observes the following guidelines:

- For projects with estimated costs of \$10 million or more, the program schedules one year for project planning, one year for design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs between \$2 million and \$10 million, the program schedules one year for project planning and design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs below \$2 million, the program schedules one year for planning and design and one year for construction.

The Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually. In recent years, the BLM expanded planning for each new project to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operation expenses, energy cost saving and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the planned accomplishments in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program include 71 deferred maintenance projects and five disposal projects. The deferred maintenance projects include corrective actions, sustainability improvements and accessibility projects. The planned projects in 2015 will consolidate operations and dispose of unneeded

¹⁸ This policy is supported by the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005), Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and the goals of Executive Orders 13123 and 13514

assets in Idaho and Alaska, target mission critical assets in dire need of repair and improve the condition of a number of dams and bridges that require emergency maintenance requirements.

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National Landscape Conservation System

Activity: National Landscape Conservation System
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
NMs & NCAs	<i>\$000</i>	29,909	31,819	+283	+0	+1,898	34,000	+2,181
	<i>FTE</i>	244	253		+0	+0	253	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs:

	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capability	+1,898	+0
Total	+1,898	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NMs and NCAs) subactivity is \$34,000,000 and 253 FTE, a program change of +\$1,898,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,898,000/+0 FTE) – The requested increase strengthens the BLM's management of the 40 NMs and NCAs program and enhances the BLM's ability to conserve, protect, and restore congressionally- and presidentially-designated areas. Specifically, funds will enhance monitoring of natural and cultural values, improve the use of landscape scale scientific data and increase law enforcement presence. With this increase, the BLM will sustain compatible uses on National Monuments and NCAs such as grazing and recreation. The budget request enables the program to enhance management, collaborate with stakeholders, and improve awareness. This increase will be used to fund priority workloads in the field, including at BLM's newest national monuments: Fort Ord in California, Rio Grande del Norte in New Mexico, and San Juan Islands in Washington.

Program Overview

This program encompasses the BLM's 19 NMs, 16 NCAs, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. The BLM's NMs and NCAs are primarily managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's national heritage. These 9.2 million acres of public lands are often referred to as the crown jewels of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

The BLM's program is unique in its management of areas established by Congress or Presidential proclamation for conservation purposes because it is managed under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. Traditional activities such as hunting, livestock grazing and Native American cultural and religious uses continue throughout many of these landscapes. Oil and gas development also continues on some lands where valid rights existed prior to their designation. This multiple-use approach honors the essential role these working landscapes have played in molding the history, culture, and economy of the western U.S.

These places span the breadth of BLM-managed public lands and include such diverse lands as the 1.2 million-acre Steese NCA, which protects two of Alaska's most important caribou herds; Fort Ord NM, a former military installation near Monterey, California, which contains spectacular natural resources and scenery, and was the training site for hundreds of thousands of American soldiers; Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, on the Atlantic coast of Florida; and Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients NM, which protects the greatest known density of First American archeological sites in the United States, including cliff dwellings, villages, kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, and rock art, some of which are over 10,000 years old.

Connecting People to the Land – Over 60 million people now live within 30 miles of public lands, and the elevated profile of public lands designated as NMs and NCAs attracts regional, national, and international visitors. Consequently, more people recreate on public lands than ever. The high level of visitation presents the BLM with the challenge of providing more intensive recreation management and law enforcement to ensure visitors have high quality, diverse, self-directed recreation opportunities. For example, in Nevada, over 1.5 million people visit Red Rock Canyon NCA every year, and the Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA hosts the annual Burning Man festival.

Engaging the Next Generation – The program engages, educates, and employs youths, veterans, and military families. At the Grand Staircase-Escalante NM in southern Utah, a native plant restoration project is an innovative and highly regarded partnership that effectively connects youth to the great outdoors through habitat restoration. BLM worked with the monument's friends group to engage over 100 students from the nearby Kanab High School in seed collection and propagation, invasive plant species removal, restoration planting of the drought-tolerant native plant seedlings they had grown to restore wildlife habitat. This partnership offers hands-on experiences in the natural sciences to students. BLM engages in over 50 similar partnerships that work to support the NMs and NCAs.

Advancing Scientific Knowledge – The NMs and NCAs serve as long-term reserves within an ecological landscape for vulnerable native plant and animal populations. Scientific data on the conditions, trends, and relationships of these resources are critical for managers when determining how to adapt management to address land health stressors, such as climate change, changing fire regimes, the spread of invasive and exotic species, and human population growth.

In 2013, the NM and NCAs program funded 19 science projects, including one conducted at Cascade-Siskiyou NM in Oregon. The study examined habitat use and seasonal movement of the poorly understood and imperiled Jenny Creek sucker (an endemic species of fish). The NM and NCAs program also piloted the implementation of standardized, defensible, scalable, and scientific monitoring protocols in the Grand Staircase-Escalante NM. These types of scientific studies provide practicable benefits for land management across the National Conservation Lands, the BLM, and the entire public land system.

Creating Economic Opportunities – Communities surrounding the NLCS-designated units derive significant economic benefits through tourism. The BLM, in cooperation with local communities, supports the creation of recreation and visitor facilities in nearby gateway communities rather than building extensive facilities within NLCS units.

In addition to the revenue generated by tourism, National Conservation Lands also provide revenue from energy development as well as traditional uses such as ranching and mineral

extraction. Las Cienegas NCA's relationship with grazing spans generations. The BLM continues to work with ranchers and permittees to enhance grazing practices and protect natural resources in this spectacular part of Southern Arizona. In Colorado, over 80 percent of the Canyons of the Ancients NM are leased for oil and gas development. Canyons of the Ancients NM continues to lead the way in development and implementation of best practices to balance protection of Native American cultural resources and extraction of gas from one of most highly-concentrated carbon dioxide fields in the nation.

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Funding By BLM State Office			
BLM State Office	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request
Alaska	419	450	450
Arizona	6,098	6,500	6,500
California	4,757	4,925	4,925
Colorado	3,095	3,200	3,200
Eastern States	123	150	150
Idaho	2,375	2,380	2,380
Montana/Dakotas	1,460	1,550	1,550
New Mexico	891	1,042	1,042
Nevada	1,085	1,275	1,275
Oregon/Washington	1,477	1,475	1,475
Utah	5,939	5,950	5,950
Subtotal, State Allocations	27,719	28,897	28,897
National Level Program Support†	2,190	2,922	2,922
Fixed Cost Changes (to be allocated)			283
Enhance Core Capabilities (to be allocated)‡			1,898
Total	29,909	31,819	34,000

Note: 2013 and 2014 State Office amounts include funds allocated to Units for high priority projects

†Includes funds supporting Washington Office, National Operations Center, National Training Center, and Bureau-Wide Administrative Support

‡Funds supporting high priority project needs as determined by an annual work plan process

2015 Program Performance

The program has instituted a new bureau-wide performance measure in 2014: "Percent of designated Monuments and NCAs inventoried for the resources, objects, and values for which they were designated." The BLM will begin data collection in FY2014 focused on collecting baseline data for all NMs and NCAs. The measure will be replaced as enough units move through the sequence of inventory, condition assessment, management actions, and conservation, protection, and restoration.

The program will focus on managing NMs and NCAs as an integral part of the BLM's multiple-use and sustained yield mission, including by highlighting the accomplishments of BLM programs such as rangeland resources management, natural gas development, and recreation. Key accomplishments planned in 2015 include:

- Implementing completed land use plans for NMs and NCAs designated in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, as required by law.
- Developing science plans for NMs and NCAs to provide a foundation for decision-making.

- Using NMs and NCAs as outdoor laboratories for new, innovative management practices, including the use of livestock grazing to manage both invasive and special status plants, and adaptive management.
- Eradicating and controlling invasive, noxious plants, conducting vegetation treatments, removing decommissioned roads, restoring healthy ecosystem function, and promoting habitat connectivity and landscape-scale ecological sustainability.
- Providing resource protection and public safety.
- Engaging communities to provide sustainable recreational experiences to visitors, which benefits local economies.
- Fostering partnerships, including with Friends groups, for NMs and NCAs.
- Expanding volunteer opportunities to permit more important contributions that volunteers make to NMs and NCAs.
- Providing highly regarded education and interpretation to the public.
- Recruiting and retaining youth for employment in conservation.

Challenge Cost Share

Activity: Challenge Cost Share

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Challenge Cost Share	\$000	2,413	2,413	+3	+0	+1,163	3,579	+1,166
	FTE	1	1		+0	+1	2	+1

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Challenge Cost Share:		(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capabilities		+1,163	+1
Total		+1,163	+1

Other Resources Supporting Challenge Cost Share:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Partner Match (cash or in-kind)	\$000	6,018	6,018	8,926	+2,908

Notes:

- Challenge Cost Share Partner Match (cash or in-kind) amounts for 2014 and 2015 are estimates based on 2013 actual contributions

- Challenge Cost Share Partner Match are resources outside of Federal control.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Challenge Cost Share Program is \$3,579,000 and 3 FTE, a program change of +\$1,163,000 and +2 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,163,000/+1 FTE) - The additional \$1,163,000 general program increase in Challenge Cost Share funds will be a boon to the American public, as the BLM will use those funds as seed money to generate an estimated additional \$2.9 million in partner matching funds. The additional funding will be spent on a variety of activities and projects including: priority habitat restoration projects benefiting critical species across more than twelve State Offices; inventory and monitoring activities that support BLM's wildlife and cultural programs; projects in support of BLM's recreation mission; environmental education activities and public outreach projects pertaining to off-road vehicles. Many of these activities will occur in NLCS units and many will engage and support BLM's youth programs to encourage interaction and understanding of the natural environment, while creating opportunities to explore and enjoy America's Great Outdoors.

Program Overview

The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) Program allows the BLM to partner with local organizations to meet Administration priorities for on-the-ground habitat, recreation and cultural resource work. The BLM leverages CCS funds with partners' monies or other in-kind contributions, at a minimum 1:1 rate. When appropriate, CCS funds are focused in high priority areas and aligned with other BLM funding. Some very successful projects have recently combined upwards of \$6 in partner contributions for every \$1 of BLM CCS funds.

BLM partners represent a broad spectrum of organizations that want to conserve public lands, enrich the public's outdoor experience, and invite rural and urban residents to explore America's Great Outdoors. These organizations care about the health of local communities, recreation and tourism, cultural heritage, forestry, oil and gas drilling, minerals and mining, livestock grazing, scientific research, wildlife, interpretation, and environmental education. BLM partners include Federal, State and municipal agencies, recreation and social groups, non-profit organizations; school districts, colleges, and universities, special interest groups, national advocacy groups; industry, private corporations and local businesses; and the Girl Scouts of the USA and the Boy Scouts of America.

Critical Factors – Partnerships, through programs such as CCS, are vital to the Bureau's success. The BLM's commitment to and involvement with local communities is the key to reach stakeholders and youth. In turn, these successful relationships are an effective way to complete the following strategic work:

- Survey, monitor and inventory resources;
- Restore public land health;
- Support threatened and endangered species management;
- Enhance recreational experiences;
- Manage off-highway-vehicle use;
- Provide visitor services and facilities;
- Conduct public outreach and education projects;
- Support emerging partnership development; and
- Increase the capacity of partners to accomplish more on-the-ground work.

Means and Strategies – Individual CCS projects are prioritized and selected at the local and State level by an interdisciplinary team of BLM State and field office personnel. That prioritized list is then forwarded to the National CCS Team. The National CCS Team evaluates the merit of projects and approves them, in coordination with BLM State office program leads. Project selection criteria include the project's ability to:

- Focus funding in priority areas such a National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units and Healthy Landscape focal areas;
- Provide multiple program benefits;
- Restore or sustain BLM land health by accomplishing on-the-ground work that focuses on important habitats;
- Protect cultural and heritage resources and meet public demand for diverse recreational opportunities; and
- Sustain multiple valued and beneficial partnerships.

2015 Program Performance

The BLM has identified national priorities and required state and field offices to submit projects that meet these criteria. The National CCS Team will select the projects using the process described above.

By leveraging funding from a variety of stakeholders, the CCS Program contributes to multiple program subactivities with over 120 program elements. Its accomplishments encompass a wide variety of work activities, which assess, treat, and monitor BLM lands.

Workforce & Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Administrative Support	\$000	47,127	47,127	+350	+0	+454	47,931	+804
	FTE	312	304		+0	+0	304	+0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	\$000	87,773	92,901	-	+0	+47	91,010	-1,891
	FTE	0	0	1,938	+0	+0	0	+0
IT Management	\$000	25,761	25,696	+145	+0	+0	25,841	+145
	FTE	130	130		+0	+0	130	+0
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	\$000	160,661	165,724	-	+0	+501	164,782	-942
	FTE	442	434	1,443	+0	+0	434	+0

The 2015 budget request for Workforce and Organizational Support is \$164,782,000 and 434 FTE.

Activity Description

The Workforce and Organizational Support activity funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management. The Bureau of Land Management strives to provide these critical support and business services efficiently and effectively in order to support the overall BLM mission.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 404 of the 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76), includes the following requirement for disclosure of overhead charges, deductions, reserves and holdbacks:

SEC. 404. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committee on Appropriations for approval.

The BLM funds the costs described in Section 404 through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support) and program assessments. For 2015, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$285.2 million, a \$600,000 decrease from the estimate for 2014, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 404)†				
\$000	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Requested Amount	Change from 2014
Administrative Support	47,127	47,127	47,931	+804
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	87,773	92,901	91,010	-1,891
IT Management	25,761	25,696	25,841	+145
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	160,661	165,724	164,782	-942
National Assessments	35,800	35,096	35,437	+341
State/Regional Assessments	85,000	85,000	85,000	+0
Subtotal, Assessments	120,800	120,096	120,437	+341
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 404)	281,461	285,820	285,219	-601

† Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2014 and 2015

Direct Appropriations – In 2015, the BLM requests \$164.8 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 404. Appropriations are requested in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs and Information Technology Management. Direct appropriations provide approximately 58 percent of the funding necessary to maintain these functions.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed to support operations, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and state-office levels according to a prorated share of prior year full-time equivalent (FTE) usage. These assessments provide about 42 percent of the BLM's total Section 404 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2015 are \$120.4 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, Executive Leadership Team, and Information Technology Investment Board.

- **National Assessments** – The BLM assesses programs at the National level for centrally funded initiatives to pay for administrative support, Bureauwide program activities, and information technology programs – many of which are mandated and/or fixed costs assessments by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives are centrally funded because the initiatives benefit all programs or all employees, and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program, such as the Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS). National program assessments are prorated to program areas based upon historical costs and FTE usage. These assessments include approximately \$1.0 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist field offices and programs with high-priority, unplanned or unfunded needs which arise during the fiscal year.
- **State (Regional) Assessments** – The BLM's State Offices also assess programs for costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way,

for example, all programs within a State fund support services staff salaries. These costs also are prorated to program areas based upon historical costs and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, and the DOI's requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services. The detailed tables that follow show the BLM's portion of Departmental WCF fees for services, both centrally billed and direct billed, for 2013 through 2015.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2015 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
OS Shared Services				
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	0.0		0.0	2,225.2
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	0.0		294.6	0.0
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	179.2	147.1	0.0	0.0
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	0.0		147.1	0.0
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	0.0		498.9	0.0
FBMS Redirect - FFS			1,435.4	0.0
FBMS Master Data Management	0.0		0.0	182.6
FBMS Business Integration Office	179.2	147.1	2,375.9	2,407.9
Mail and Messenger Services	243.7	58.9	29.5	54.9
Health Unit	9.9	8.8	0.0	0.0
Special Events Services	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.0
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	16.4	14.5	15.7	29.2
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	11.4	10.1	9.2	17.3
Vehicle Fleet	6.5	6.2	2.1	2.1
Personal Property Accountability Services (formally Property	21.7	19.3	13.1	24.3
Family Support Room	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	30.3	26.9	13.9	26.0
Departmental Library	412.3	208.3	210.0	211.6
Mail Policy	53.4	49.6	44.0	44.2
Moving Services	8.2	7.3	0.0	0.0
Conference and Special Events Services (formally Audio Visual	42.4	39.6	22.1	41.0
Space Management Services	11.0	9.7	7.6	14.2
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	871.8	463.5	367.1	464.8
Aviation Management	3,798.6	2,686.6	2,599.7	2,879.8
Office of Aviation Services	3,798.6	2,686.6	2,599.7	2,879.8
Valuation Services	150.3	150.0	40.0	40.0
Office of Valuation Services	150.3	150.0	40.0	40.0
Subtotal OS Shared Services	4,999.9	3,447.3	5,382.8	5,792.4

FY 2015 President's Budget BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (\$ in thousands)				
Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
OS Activities				
Indian Water Rights Office	57.1	69.1	86.6	86.8
Alaska Affairs Office	267.6	315.8	226.4	227.5
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	506.1	538.4	538.4	538.4
Departmental Museum	193.2	176.2	153.3	152.5
Secretary's Immediate Office	1,023.9	1,099.6	1,004.7	1,005.3
Document Management Unit	18.4	13.2	15.7	191.5
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	152.4	317.1	281.2	258.2
Office of the Executive Secretariat	170.8	330.3	296.9	449.7
Departmental News and Information	114.2	106.1	129.6	129.0
Photographic Services	0.0		0.0	0.0
Office of Communications	114.2	106.1	129.6	129.0
Leadership Development Programs	110.1	110.7	133.4	133.2
Dept-Wide Training Programs (including Online Learning)	312.9	294.2	375.6	319.5
Learning & Performance Center Management	201.4	201.4	100.7	123.8
DOIU Management	104.3	112.4	94.3	93.9
DOI University	728.7	718.7	703.9	670.4
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0
FedCenter	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.4
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	21.6	22.0	21.3	21.3
Invasive Species Council	206.0	216.4	210.7	211.4
Land and Water Settlements	96.8	108.2	101.0	101.4
Invasive Species Coordinator	38.3	40.0	38.6	38.8
Office of Policy Analysis	341.2	364.6	350.2	351.6
Passport and Visa Services	16.5	15.9	27.3	21.3
International Affairs Office	16.5	15.9	27.3	21.3
CPIC	35.2	35.8	38.7	37.8
Office of Budget	35.2	35.8	38.7	37.8
Consolidated Financial Statement, Internal Controls & Performance	121.6	118.9	101.9	70.8
Travel Management Center	26.1	25.3	29.8	33.3
e-Travel	411.6	257.4	257.4	192.4
Office of Financial Management	559.3	401.7	389.1	296.6
Interior Collections Management System	47.9	47.9	47.2	47.2
Space Management Initiative	45.4	50.1	50.7	50.5
Renewable Energy Certificates	4.3	2.7	2.5	7.6
Facility Maintenance Management System	50.6	50.6	51.1	51.3
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	0.0		7.1	7.1
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	0.0		0.0	5.1
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	148.2	151.3	158.6	168.8

FY 2015 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Planning and Performance Management	172.2	165.0	168.0	167.5
Office of Planning and Performance Management	172.2	165.0	168.0	167.5
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	131.2	131.2	94.9	91.8
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program	84.2	80.0	91.4	91.7
OPM Federal Employment Services	66.6	66.0	58.0	55.2
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	44.6	48.9	88.2	87.9
Human Resources Accountability Team	88.0	73.7	90.4	93.2
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7
Veterans Disabilities Hiring Programs	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	0.0		0.0	109.9
Office of Human Resources	418.9	437.2	427.7	534.4
EEO Complaints Tracking System	6.6	6.2	6.7	5.3
Special Emphasis Program	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.7
Office of Civil Rights	13.4	12.6	12.4	11.1
Occupational Safety and Health	240.5	233.0	216.7	215.8
Safety Management Information System	185.1	168.7	173.9	173.1
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	425.6	401.7	390.6	388.9
Security (Classified Information Facility)	70.2	81.0	69.6	69.4
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	128.1	121.3	93.4	93.2
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	233.0	217.5	112.7	207.5
Victim Witness Coordinator	25.2	25.3	26.5	26.4
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	456.5	445.1	302.2	396.4
Interior Operations Center	311.3	295.8	303.8	311.3
Emergency Preparedness (COOP)	117.5	139.8	152.9	151.9
Emergency Response	163.5	211.1	150.5	150.1
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	4.7	4.5	2.6	4.8
Federal Executive Board	43.1	42.1	37.6	37.5
Office of Emergency Management	640.1	693.4	647.4	655.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Training	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	36.7	36.1	43.3	43.1
Office of Human Resources	36.7	36.1	43.3	43.1
Contingency Reserve	22.4	21.6	0.0	0.0
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	53.5	48.4	48.4	48.4
CFO Financial Statement Audit	764.2	755.3	755.4	731.8
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management	0.0		0.0	0.0
Department-wide Activities	840.1	825.2	803.8	780.2
Ethics	84.0	75.4	75.4	74.9
FOIA Appeals	100.8	98.4	98.4	98.4
Office of the Solicitor	184.7	173.8	173.8	173.3

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2015 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Subtotal OS Activities	6,355.3	6,443.1	6,096.7	6,309.3

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing FY 2015 President's Budget BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (\$ in thousands)				
Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
IT Shared Services				
Enterprise Directory Services (formerly Active Directory)	314.1	315.4	315.4	272.8
IOS Collaboration	134.8	137.3	137.3	133.6
OCIO End User Services	449.0	452.7	452.7	406.4
IT Transformation Planning (ITT)	0.0	602.5	602.5	717.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	0.0	602.5	602.5	717.0
IT Asset Management	138.1	133.6	133.6	104.7
Unified Messaging	179.3	108.8	108.8	115.9
OCIO End User Services	317.3	242.4	242.4	220.5
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (formerly DOI Access & Personnel)	186.1	180.1	180.1	175.2
Threat Management	340.0	345.6	345.6	483.2
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	0.0		0.0	164.8
Enterprise Security Information and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	0.0		0.0	356.6
OCIO Information Assurance Services	526.1	525.7	525.7	1,179.8
Hosting Services (formerly Hosting/Cloud Services)	0.0	47.4	47.4	53.7
OCIO Hosting Services	0.0	47.4	47.4	53.7
Electronic Records Management	160.6	265.0	265.0	278.2
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Mgmt (formerly Enterprise)	510.4	493.8	493.8	389.1
Independent Verification and Validation - Risk Mgmt (formerly IT)	306.7	300.4	300.4	232.1
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Dev. (formerly Capital)	372.3	368.8	368.8	290.6
Privacy and Civil Liberties	66.3	117.0	117.0	90.4
IT Security - Information Assurance Division	169.8	172.9	0.0	0.0
Information Management Assurance Division Leadership	0.0		95.6	75.3
Assessment & Authorization Services	0.0		32.6	25.7
IT Security	0.0		44.7	34.6
OCIO Policy, Planning, and Compliance	1,586.0	1,717.9	1,717.9	1,415.9
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI) (formerly Web &)	63.6	59.1	59.1	58.8
OCIO Solutions, Design, and Innovation	63.6	59.1	59.1	58.8
Enterprise Services Network	2,369.0	2,448.3	2,448.3	1,000.7
Frequency Management Support	152.3	141.4	141.4	163.6
NTIA Spectrum Management	304.8	264.3	264.3	257.6
Radio Program Management Office	162.5	150.3	150.3	154.6
Federal Relay Service	5.7	5.4	5.4	8.4
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass Thrus	0.0		0.0	1,487.8
OCIO Telecommunications Services	2,994.3	3,009.7	3,009.7	3,072.7
Enterprise Resource Management	179.6	251.3	251.3	244.4
OCIO Office of Business Services	179.6	251.3	251.3	244.4
ITD ISSO Information Assurance Operations	0.0	444.0	444.0	444.0
ITD MIB Data Networking	0.0	14.8	8.2	8.2

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
 FY 2015 President's Budget
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
ITD PPCD Privacy Records	0.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
ITD Telecommunication Services	0.0	33.9	18.8	18.8
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	0.0	33.7	33.8	33.8
ITD Desktop Services	0.0	17.1	16.9	0.0
FBMS Help Desk - Customer Support Center	0.0	544.1	544.1	0.0
OCIO Former ITD/CSC Activities	0.0	1,146.6	1,124.8	563.8
Recreation One-Stop	12.6	50.5	50.5	50.5
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	618.6	424.2	424.2	537.4
Volunteer.gov	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
OCIO e-Government Initiatives	646.3	489.8	489.8	603.0
Subtotal IT Shared Services	6,762.3	8,545.0	8,523.3	8,536.0

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
 FY 2015 President's Budget
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Revised	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Interior Business Center				
IBC IT Security Improvement Plan	443.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
MIB Data Networking	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Information Mgmt. - Records Management	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telecommunication Services	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Desktop Services	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Capital Planning	0.0		0.0	0.0
IBC Information Technology Directorate	605.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	2,941.6	2,941.6	2,903.2	2,879.4
Drug Testing	267.6	141.7	139.1	139.1
IBC Human Resources Directorate	3,209.2	3,083.3	3,042.3	3,018.5
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Financial Systems	1,730.2	692.5	586.6	0.0
IDEAS	105.7	43.9	37.7	0.0
Quarters Program	9.6	12.3	12.3	12.5
FBMS Master Data Management	151.9	180.6	180.5	0.0
Consolidated Financial Statement System	185.1	147.1	147.1	0.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	2,185.0	1,078.7	966.6	15.0
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	278.3	294.6	0.0	0.0
FBMS Redirect - FFS	520.9	1,435.8	0.0	0.0
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	438.8	500.6	0.0	0.0
FBMS Help Desk - IBC Customer Support Center	518.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Legacy System Redirect	1,756.6	2,231.0	0.0	0.0
Boise Acquisition Office	689.2	614.2	693.9	704.5
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	689.2	614.2	693.9	704.5
Subtotal Interior Business Center	8,445.0	7,007.3	4,702.8	3,738.0
TOTAL	26,562.5	25,442.7	24,705.5	24,375.8

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
 FY 2015 President's Budget
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Actual	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
OS Shared Services				
Reimbursable Mail Services	110.1	94.4	78.7	79.4
Creative Communications	12.3	24.4	12.5	12.6
Administrative Operations	0.0			
Ofc of Facilities & Admin Services	122.4	118.8	91.2	91.9
Valuation Services	0.0		400.0	600.0
Office of Valuation Services	0.0		400.0	600.0
FBMS Change Orders	180.0	180.0	180.0	0.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	180.0	180.0	180.0	0.0
Subtotal OS Shared Services	302.4	298.8	671.2	691.9

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
 FY 2015 President's Budget
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Actual	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
OS Activities				
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.3
Denver Learning & Performance Center	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.0
Online Learning	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0
e-OPF	209.7	210.2	210.2	210.2
Federal Consulting Group				0.0
DOI University	350.8	351.3	351.3	349.7
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	13.6	13.6	20.0	20.0
Office of Policy Analysis	13.6	13.6	20.0	20.0
Single Audit Clearinghouse	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Office of Financial Management	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	14.4		14.4	14.4
EAP Consolidation	113.0		133.5	0.0
Worker's Comp Nurse Case Management	0.0		56.8	56.1
Office of Human Resources	127.5		204.7	70.6
OLEs BLM Detailee	143.2		150.6	151.6
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	146.3	149.2	149.2	149.2
OLEs BSEE Detailee	0.0			
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	289.5	149.2	299.8	300.8
Imagery for the Nation (IFTN)	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0
Policy, Management and Budget	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4
Department-wide Programs	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4
Subtotal OS Activities	1,314.7	1,047.5	1,409.2	1,274.4

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2015 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Actual	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
IT Shared Services				
		0.0		
OCIO Policy, Planning, and Compliance		0.0		
Unified Messaging	1,499.7	1,901.6	1,852.9	1,852.9
Enterprise Directory Services (formerly Active Directory)	0.0			
OCIO End User Services	1,499.7	1,901.6	1,852.9	1,852.9
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	229.4	231.9	231.9	231.9
ICAM (fka INFO ASSURANCE - DOI Access)	1,246.6	1,201.7	1,204.4	1,171.5
Data at Rest Initiative	13.5	16.2	16.2	16.2
OCIO Information Assurance Services	1,489.6	1,449.8	1,452.4	1,419.6
Hosting Services (fka HOSTING - Hosting/Cloud Services)	0.0	55.6	78.3	76.1
OCIO Hosting Services	0.0	55.6	78.3	76.1
Enterprise Services Network	4,204.6		4,744.8	4,744.8
EID Office Space	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3
EID Rack Space	12.7	16.3	8.0	8.0
OCIO Telecommunications Services	4,217.3	16.3	4,761.1	4,761.1
Enterprise Resource Management	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	1,597.7	1,597.7	1,449.7	1,814.2
Office of the Chief Information Officer	1,597.7	1,597.7	1,449.7	1,814.2
ITD Customer Support Services Division	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0
FBMS Help Desk - Customer Support Center	0.0			
Office of the Chief Information Officer	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0
e-Mail Archiving (Cobell Litigation)	243.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department-wide Programs	243.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal IT Shared Services	9,347.2	5,029.5	9,602.9	9,923.8

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
 FY 2015 President's Budget
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2013 Actual	2014 Pres Budget	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Interior Business Center				
Customer Support Services Division	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver Phone System	0.0			
IBC Information Technology Directorate	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payroll & HR Systems	1,616.4	1,614.2	1,563.8	1,595.9
IBC Human Resources Directorate	1,616.4	1,614.2	1,563.8	1,595.9
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Support				46.0
FBMS Master Data Management	0.0			
IBC Financial Management Directorate	0.0			46.0
Acquisition Services	18.5		0.0	0.0
AQD Operational Support	0.0			
IBC Acquisition Services Directorate	18.5		0.0	0.0
Subtotal Interior Business Center	1,643.5	1,614.2	1,563.8	1,641.9
TOTAL	12,607.9	7,990.0	13,247.1	13,532.1

Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support Subactivity: Administrative Support

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Administrative Support	\$000	47,127	47,127	+350	+0	+454	47,931	+804
	FTE	312	304		+0	+0	304	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Administrative Support:

	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capabilities	+454	+0
Total	+454	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Administrative Support is \$47,931,000 and 304 FTE, a program change of +\$454,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$454,000/ 0 FTE) – The increased funding supports increased costs associated with operating the BLM's management and support infrastructure, continuous improvements to internal controls and compliance to support mission assurance and accountability, and supports human capital planning and workforce planning.

Legislative Change

National BLM Foundation – The BLM proposes to establish a congressionally chartered foundation. Established as a charitable, nonprofit organization, the foundation would benefit the public by protecting and restoring natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources for future generations. Several examples illustrate the benefits to Federal programs from this type of foundation, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation. Historically, the BLM has been successful at initiating and maintaining partnerships locally to achieve land restoration objectives. For example, with the Restore New Mexico initiative, the BLM worked with partners to establish a healthy mosaic of native grasslands and woodlands that have provided open prairies and mountainous landscapes for antelope, deer, elk, and bighorn sheep. Similarly, in Utah, the BLM has a vast array of partners supporting visitor centers, restoring habitat and native plants, and offering environmental education opportunities to the public. However, as resource issues broaden and diversify across larger landscapes and including a wider set of constituents, the BLM seeks this approach to reach those communities and engage with the public better. Establishing the foundation will allow the BLM to broaden its partnership capabilities to seek donations and raise monetary or in-kind contributions on a national scale.

Program Overview

The program supports executive and management decisions, legislative, public and regulatory affairs and correspondence, budget formulation and execution, financial management, property and acquisition management, management systems, personnel and organizational management, human resources, program and management evaluations, and Service First.

Means and Strategies – The Administrative Support Program funds services related to management and administrative support that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output. The successful management of these services is vital to the effective use of human and capital resources within the BLM. The Administrative Support Program uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, the BLM conducts management and program evaluations to identify and acknowledge best practices, procedures and processes. The BLM also measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862 and the Government Performance and Results Act, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with DOI's strategic plan.

Other Funding Sources – Many of the programs funded by the Administrative Support Program contribute to multiple BLM activities (i.e., Equal Employment Opportunity and Service First) and are also financially supported by many Department and Bureau-wide subactivities that benefit from this work.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will emphasize and assure:

- Adequate internal controls on BLM financial systems;
- Compliance with accounting standards;
- Accountability for undelivered order funds;
- Compliance with fiscal laws and regulations;
- Proper accounting, management, and maintenance of capital assets;
- Complete quarterly financial statements, including intra-governmental eliminations;
- Improved electronic data processing; and
- Financial accountability at all levels of the organization.

The Administrative Support Program will focus on the following operations of the Bureau:

Financial Management – The BLM will continue to operate National Centers and related facilities that offer support services to a variety of critical programs that include fire support, uniforms, property, accounting, contracting, acquisition, space leasing, treasury investments, and the development and operation of financial, procurement, and property systems.

Improved Financial Performance – The BLM will continue to maintain an unqualified (clean) financial audit opinion, and make available to all employees timely and accurate financial information through the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). The ability to link budget and performance through cost management, as well as access to financial data in real time, has fostered a Bureau-wide ethic of fiscal accountability.

Performance Improvement – The BLM will continue to use the cost management information systems along with other management information tools to evaluate program effectiveness and help allocate budgetary resources across the organization to maximize performance and cost effectiveness.

Disposal of Personal Property – The BLM will continue to dispose of excess personal property to other Federal and State agencies, to donate computers and other electronics to local schools

when possible, and to sell working capital fund vehicles and heavy equipment on EBay's auction web site. These activities have reduced overhead costs, increased visibility, improved revenue, and created fast sales and the transfer of monies to the BLM. Proceeds from the sale of vehicles are returned to the working capital fund to augment the cost of replacement vehicles.

Workforce Planning – In 2015, the BLM will continue to refine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. As a result of workforce planning, the BLM has placed, and will continue to place, more emphasis on entry-level recruiting, career development, and diversification. For example, the Bureau is using the Presidential Management Fellows Program, Student Career Experience Program, Student Temporary Employment Program, and other human capital management programs as viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting its future skill requirements. In 2011, the BLM placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities through the following special hiring authorities and appointments: Veterans Recruitment Appointment, Veterans Employment Opportunity Act of 1998, 30 Percent or More Disabled Veteran, Disabled Veterans Enrolled in a VA Training Program, Schedule A Appointing Authority, and Veterans Preference. The BLM will continue emphasizing hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities in 2015.

Service First – The BLM will use the permanent Service First authority across the entire Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in 2015. The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies and will continue to expand on these. For more information on Service First, please see the Crosscutting Programs chapter.

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Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
			Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs			-				
\$000	87,773	92,901	1,938	+0	+47	91,010	-1,891
FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs:

	(\$000)	FTE
WCF Indirect Cost Payments	+47	+0
Total	+47	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$91,010,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$47,000 from the 2014 enacted level.

WCF Indirect Cost Payments (+47,000/0 FTE) – This proposed increase will pay the Department's Office of Indirect Cost Services for its review of BLM's indirect cost rate proposals. The request represents a base transfer of \$23,400 from the Departmental Operations appropriation and an increase \$23,600 based on increased workload and backlog resolution.

Program Overview

Bureauwide Fixed Costs funds the following:

- The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) – These fixed costs are billed by the Department of Interior's (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the DOI's National Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:
 1. *Central Bill* – Mandatory services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the DOI National Business Center.
 2. *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.
- The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings.
- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, state, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.
- The Telecommunications program manages communication services critical to the day-to-day operations of the BLM. The program manages fixed-line office phones, fax, mobile voice, data devices, and service contracts, video conferencing, and internal and external data networks service contracts, including network security. The program's

management of the radio network supports public safety, connecting firefighters and law enforcement through agency and inter-agency managed microwave radio links, base stations, and radios, including contracts for satellite radios service. Communications (fax, print, voice, and data) during Continuity of Operations relies on these established efforts of the Telecommunications program. Costs for these services are funded from individual State/National Centers and the DOI Working Capital Fund.

- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2015 covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs†			
\$000	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request
Space Rental - GSA	21,607	22,369	28,320
Space Rental - Non-GSA	34,306	33,773	31,536
Subtotal, Rental	55,913	56,142	59,856
BLM Radio Support	767	837	837
Workers' Compensation	9,026	9,110	8,405
Unemployment Compensation	7,120	7,256	7,369
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	26,563	24,706	24,376
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	12,608	13,247	13,532
Other Fixed Costs	4,362	8,428	3,537
Total	116,358	119,726	117,912
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-28,585	-26,825	-26,902
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	87,773	92,901	91,010

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2014 and 2015

Critical Factors

The critical factors in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program:

- The Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability. All new BLM facilities comply with BLM Sustainable Building Implementation Plans, while addressing current and emerging needs.
- Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate dated June 10, 2010, emphasized the need to:
 - Improve utilization of facilities through innovative space management, such as alternative work arrangements and telework agreements.
 - Eliminate lease arrangements that are not cost effective.

- Pursue consolidation opportunities with other agencies in common asset types, such as data centers, office space, and warehouses.
- Department of the Interior Memorandum – Space and Facilities Management dated August 2, 2011, emphasized that real property (owned and leased) is a key aspect of the overall cost cutting campaign. The utilization standard for general-purpose office space has now been set to 180 square feet per person. Opportunities for teleworking in order to reduce overall real property costs are encouraged.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will continue to manage the National Land Radio program, telecommunications, the Federal Personnel Payroll System, unemployment costs, mail and postal costs, the Employee Compensation Fund, and office space leasing, which is the largest of BLM's fixed costs.

The following long-term goals have been established as part of the BLM's Space Management program:

- Evaluate and reduce GSA provided space whenever such a reduction can be accomplished economically.
- Evaluate the potential of consolidating offices (e.g. two field offices in different states, field offices with state offices, and state offices with centers).
- Maximize the use of existing owned buildings, warehouses, and wareyards whenever possible instead of occupying leased space.
- Utilize extensions of existing leases when appropriate in order to allow time to prioritize long-term leasing actions.
- Whenever financially beneficial, reduce the size and change the layout of leased warehouses.
- Implement the use of high-density, storage systems for office and warehouse areas.
- Promote telework wherever a corresponding reduction in leased office space would occur.

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Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support Subactivity: Information Technology Management
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
IT Management	\$000	25,761	25,696	+145	+0	+0	25,841	+145
	FTE	130	130		+0	+0	130	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Information Technology Management Program is \$25,841,000 and 130 FTE.

Program Overview

The Information Technology Management program is responsible for managing all aspects of information technology (IT) throughout the BLM. These responsibilities include:

- *Bureauwide Policy* – Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating IT programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in support of BLM programs and services in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993;
- *Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)* – The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the E-Government Act of 2002 sought to improve mission performance by requiring agencies to use a disciplined CPIC process to acquire, use, maintain and dispose of the BLM's IT portfolio. CPIC is a dynamic process in which IT investments are selected and then continually monitored and evaluated to ensure each chosen investment is well managed, cost effective, and supports the mission and strategic goals of BLM. CPIC ensures that all IT investments align with BLM's mission and support business needs while minimizing risks and maximizing returns throughout the investment's life cycle.
- *Information Resources Management* – Providing management and oversight over implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, Open Government Initiative, Section 508 of the American Disabilities Act, IT Acquisition, IT Configuration Management, Indian Trust and the Records Act; ensuring continued compliance with applicable laws, regulations and guidance; ensuring that manual and electronic records are accessible, properly maintained, documented, scheduled and disposed of; and, ensuring that automated systems are documented and scheduled and that records preservation orders are tracked and monitored to so that records are properly secured, accessible and retrievable to respond to court orders and requesters;
- *IT Transformation Implementation* – The BLM continues to pursue streamlining efforts to improve IT service delivery and reduce the overall costs for IT support across the BLM. In 2015, the BLM will have its IT support and services delivered in a consistent manner with a focus on customer needs.
- *Data Management and Administration* – Ensuring that the information BLM uses in decision making is accurate, timely, useful, and free of bias;

- *National Applications* – Managing national applications and systems throughout their life cycles of investment and ensuring successful service delivery through all phases—concept, design, construction, data management, operation, support and maintenance—in order to meet business needs while ensuring system data integrity;
- *Infrastructure* – Providing compliant and effective technology platforms and environments; and
- *Security* – Developing security-related policies, procedures, and guidance; providing technical assistance for securing major applications and general support systems; overseeing security compliance efforts; maintaining an inventory of systems and their security Assessment and Authorization status; coordinating IT Security Education and Awareness efforts; and developing IT security performance measures and reports.

Other Funding Sources

Every BLM program contributes some funding for IT activities. Major investments in the BLM IT portfolio are funded by the programs supported by those investments. IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionately by all programs.

2015 Program Performance

The BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of IT by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. In 2015, the BLM continues to improve upon the methodologies used to provide the resources necessary to most effectively and efficiently manage more than 247 million acres of public lands for multiple uses.

Because the scope of the information needed to support the BLM's mission is vast, the systems required to manage this information have grown increasingly complex. Information systems are used throughout the BLM to collect data on land health, water quality, restored ecosystems, hazardous fuels reduction, land contamination, habitat protection, cultural and natural heritage resources, oil and gas leases and permits, lease applications, minerals and grazing permits, timber sales, recreation, and financial transactions.

The BLM has set the following goals and objectives for IT Management in 2015:

- Goal: Innovate in Technology to Add Business Value
 - Objective: Modernize BLM's Mission blueprint to effectively manage business needs
 - Objective: Promote a culture that fosters innovation to solve business needs
 - Objective: Improve workforce capabilities to work remotely
 - Objective: Increase integration of innovative business applications and infrastructure
- Goal: Manage Data as a Corporate and Public Asset
 - Objective: Improve data standardization
 - Objective: Improve data collection and storage solutions for enterprise use
 - Objective: Ensure bureau and interagency data availability and protection
 - Objective: Protect field capacity to process data
- Goal: Contain Costs
 - Objective: Implement value-added IT solutions while reducing total cost of ownership
 - Objective: Implement inventory control/asset management
 - Objective: Reduce the cost of legacy systems and redundant systems
 - Objective: Measure all bureau-wide IRM costs and benefits
 - Objective: Increase management controls on IT contracts and service providers

Mining Law Administration

Activity:	Mining Law Administration
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Mining Law Administration	<i>\$000</i>	37,677	39,696	+0	+0	+0	39,696	+0
	<i>Offset</i>	-37,677	-39,696	+0	+0	+0	-39,696	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	328	317		+0	-2	315	-2

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 315 FTE, a program change of 2 FTE from the 2014 enacted level. The budget assumes the program's operating cost will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

Legislative Changes

The budget includes a legislative proposal to reform hardrock mining and provide a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

This proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) for certain minerals (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum) currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the State where the lease is located and half would be deposited to the Treasury's General Fund. Pre-existing mining claims would be exempt from the change to a leasing system, but would be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. The Department of the Interior Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the receipts.

The proposal also increases annual maintenance fees and eliminates the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims. These changes discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of pre-existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The legislation would provide a mechanism for royalty relief under certain situations, in the manner currently set out in the MLA.

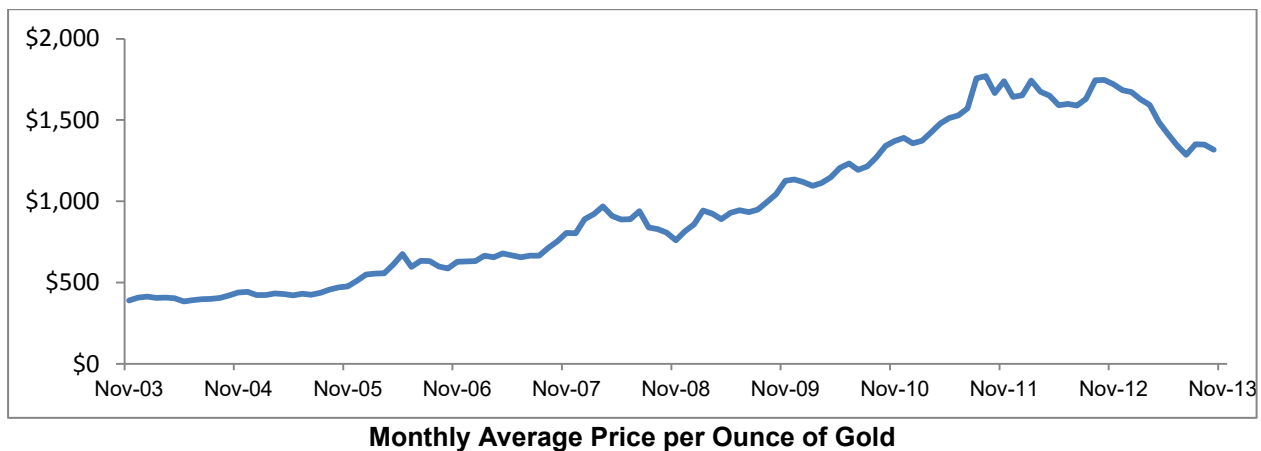
Program Overview

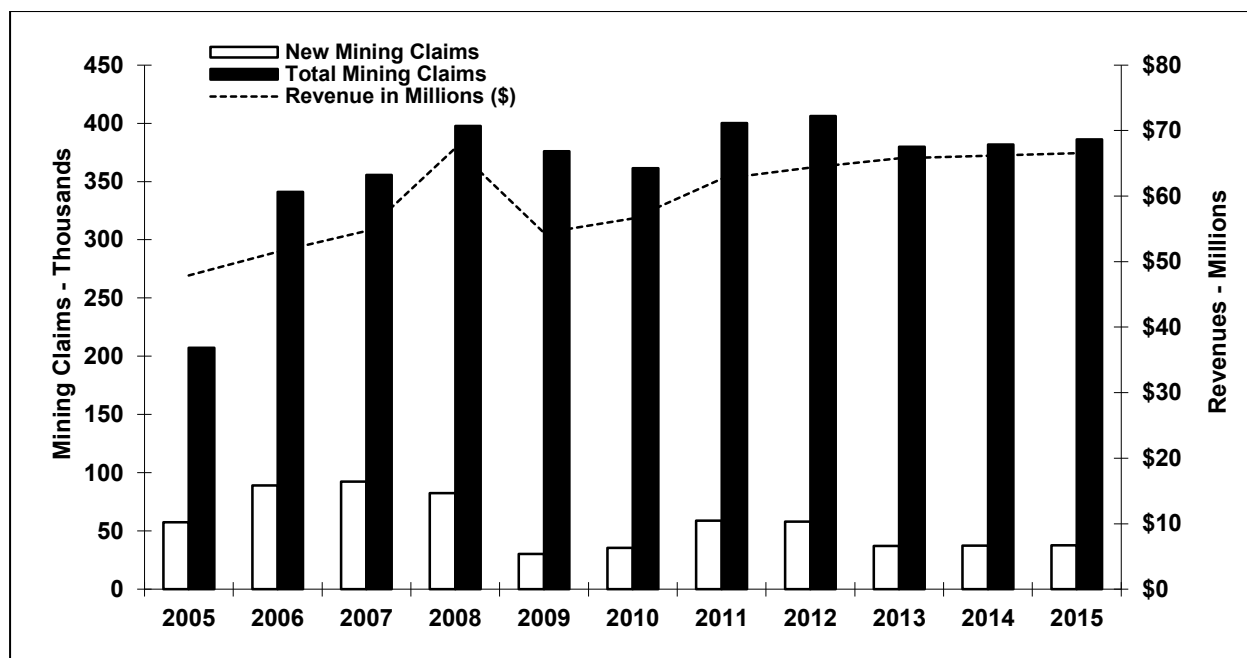
The BLM Mining Law Administration Program (Locatable Minerals) is responsible for providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. To accomplish this, the BLM administers mining claims and collects location and annual maintenance fees. The BLM also processes notices for exploration and plans of operations for exploration and production. Reclamation plans are evaluated and bonds are posted to ensure adequate financial guarantees. The BLM also inspects notices and plans of operation to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of notices and plans of operations. The BLM takes enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of operations have been violated. Finally, the BLM is

responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The General Mining Law of 1872 – The program is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals available on public lands under the General Mining Law of 1872, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee for each mining claim and site in lieu of performing assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872. Congress also added a one-time location fee in 1993. The BLM is required by statute to adjust these fees every five years, or more frequently if determined reasonable, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The maintenance fee is currently \$140 per claim and the location fee is currently \$34 per claim. These fees were last adjusted in 2009 and are scheduled for adjustment in 2014.

Critical Factors – During 2013, the major commodity markets (gold, copper, uranium, silver, and platinum) experienced significant market declines. Sustained periods of market decline typically affect the number of mining claims filed and maintained on public lands. The number of active mining claims held at the end of FY 2013 declined 6.5%. New mining claims filed during FY 2013 declined by 32%. Despite the market decline, gold futures show a modest increase over the next two years; this may indicate that the industry expects commodity prices to stabilize.





Relationship between Mining Claims and Revenue¹⁹

Mining claim location for technology metals remains stable despite declines in other commodities. Although no current “rush” exists, the BLM is experiencing continued interest from the mining industry to locate and discover domestic supplies of these minerals. Technology minerals form the building blocks of technology-dependent industries, such as electronics, automotive and energy. These minerals include but are not limited to, rare earths, lithium, indium, germanium, vanadium, graphite and cobalt.

Increased interest in uranium exploration began in 2003 and carried through to 2008. Uranium prices experienced record highs in 2007. Likewise, mining claim locations for uranium oxide (yellow cake) increased during that time. Uranium Oxide is used for the production of electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the United States and overseas. Processed uranium is used for the production of approximately 20 percent of the electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the United States. Most of the land available or amenable for mining claims for uranium has been located and is now being evaluated for possible production. Additionally, subdued commodity prices have led to an apparent decrease in mining claim location for uranium.

Mining claims found to have no mineral values of interest typically lapse due to nonpayment of maintenance fees by the claimant or are sold. Lapse claims hold no rights and may be relocated by another claimant. During a market downturn, mining claimants will likely evaluate and release any unfavorable holdings. In addition, the number of new mining claim locations may decrease due to the lack of exploration investment. The degree to which mining claim revenue will be impacted will depend on the length and the severity of the declining markets. Mining claim location and maintenance trends will likely continue to follow market trends.

¹⁹ The above chart is based upon the most recent data. The new and total mining claims illustrate the numbers as reported in the Public Land Statistics (PLS) for the indicated fiscal years. The 2013 claim data was derived from the draft PLS data and is subject to change. The revenue estimates for 2013 and earlier are based upon the amounts credited to the MLR appropriation and the amounts deposited in the hardrock mining claim maintenance fee Treasury account. Data for 2014 and 2015 are projections.

Other Funding Sources – The Mining Law Administration program is primarily funded through this subactivity, in which the appropriation is offset by maintenance and location fees. Since 1994, Congress, through its appropriations acts, has tied Mining Law Administration funding to revenue collected by the program. The funds made available by congress are reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation.

In addition to this source of funding, under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the processing fees it collects from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. A revised fee schedule was promulgated in November 2005. The Mining Claims and Revenues chart shows the recent history of mining claims and mining claim revenue. The processing fees for recording a new mining claim, annual filings, transfers of interest, amendments to previously recorded documents, deferments of assessment, and protests increased in June of 2009. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case-by-case basis, for proposed mining plans of operations requiring an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will:

- Provide access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring environmental protection.
- Implement new training for managing uranium exploration and mining due to the increase in new uranium mining claims, exploration notices, and mining plans of operations over the past few years
- Coordinate with other Federal agencies with primary responsibility for approval of uranium milling activities
- Continue working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes and minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.

Inspection workload is expected to remain steady in 2015. In 2013, the number of unique inspections completed increased from 1,338 unique inspections in 2012 to 1,393 inspections. Similar output is expected in 2014 and 2015. The focus of the inspection program is on active operations, meaning that operations with reclamation earthwork completed and waiting for revegetation success are a lower priority for inspection.

The average processing time of Plans of Operations increased from 14 months in 2012 to 26 months in 2013. The rolling 3-year average for average processing time is 21 months. The BLM will continue to work with industry and internally explore opportunities to find efficiencies to reduce the average processing times of Plans of Operations.

Budget Schedules

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
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Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)

Obligations by program activity:

Land resources	0011	246	250	250
Wildlife and fisheries	0012	62	53	54
Threatened and endangered species	0013	21	22	23
Recreation management	0014	66	70	70
Energy and minerals	0015	113	116	122
Realty and ownership management	0016	65	83	84
Resource protection	0017	101	106	106
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0018	65	76	76
Workforce and organizational support	0020	158	162	163
Challenge Cost Share	0026	3	8	8
National Monuments & NCA	0030	31	32	33
Total direct obligations	0799	931	978	989
Reimbursable program	0801	27	28	28
Communication site rental fees	0802	2	2	2
Mining law administration	0803	39	39	39
APD fees	0804	31	33	33
Cadastral reimbursable program	0805	8	9	9
Inspection fees	0806	0	0	15
Grazing fees	0807	0	0	3
Total reimbursable obligations	0899	107	111	129
Total new obligations	0900	1,038	1,089	1,118

Budgetary Resources:

Unobligated balance:

Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	132	155	176
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	40	40	40
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	172	195	216

Budget authority:

Appropriations, discretionary:

Appropriation	1100	952	957	954
Appropriations permanently reduced - ATB	1130	-2	0	0
Appropriations permanently reduced - SEQ	1130	-48	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	902	957	954

Discretionary, Appropriations Committee

Appropriation [Regular]	1160-40	881	938	935
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		524	550
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		414	421
Appropriation [Protected:Conserving Fish and Wildlife - Climate Change]	1160-40	18	16	16

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Management of Lands and Resources				
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		16	16
Appropriation [WHB Sterilization R&D]	1160-40	2	2	2
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		2	2
Discretionary, Homeland Security, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Homeland Security]	1160-40	1	1	1
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		1	1
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm Sites)	1700	42	42	42
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	1700	31	38	38
Offsetting collections (APD fees)	1700	33	33	33
Offsetting collections (Inspection fees)	1700	0	0	48
Offsetting Collections (Other)	1700	23	0	7
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1701	-6	0	-55
New and/or unobligated balance of spending authority from offsetting collections temporarily reduced	1723	-4	0	
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1750	119	113	113
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Mining Law, Telecomm Fees, and Permits to Drill]	1750-40	73	75	75
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Economy Act]	1750-40	31	38	38
Spending authority from offsetting collections [User Fee: Inspection fees]	1750-40	0	0	48
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Grazing Fees]	1750-40	0	0	7
Spending authority from offsetting collections [other]	1750-40	15	0	-55
Spending authority from offsetting collections [other]	1750-50		0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	1850	0	0	0
Budget authority (total)	1900	1,021	1,070	1,067
Total budgetary resources available	1930	1,193	1,265	1,283
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	155	176	165

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	418	381	356
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	1,038	1,089	1,118
Outlays (gross)	3020	-1,034	-1,074	-1,096
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-40	-40	-40
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	3041	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	381	356	338
Uncollected payments:				
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	3060	-70	-64	-64
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	3070	6	0	55
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	3090	-64	-64	-9
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	348	317	292
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	317	292	329
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	1,021	1,070	1,067
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	741	836	834
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	293	238	262
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	1,034	1,074	1,096
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Federal sources	4030	-31	-38	-38
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-41	-98	-75	-75
Baseline Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-71		-75	-76
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-41	0	0	-48

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Management of Lands and Resources				
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-41	0	0	-7
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	4040	-129	-113	-168
Policy Program - Computed Total	4050-20	6	0	55
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4050-41	6	0	48
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-41	0	0	7
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	898	957	954
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	905	961	928
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	898	957	954
Outlays, net (total)	4190	905	961	928
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	5090	0	4	4
Unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5091	4	4	4
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	880	938	932
Outlays	2004-02	889	945	911

Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)

Direct obligations:

Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	362	356	355
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	18	18	18
Other personnel compensation	11.5	13	13	13
Total personnel compensation	11.9	393	387	386
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	129	128	128
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	11	13	13
Transportation of things	22.0	8	8	8
Rental payments to GSA	23.1	22	24	26
Rental payments to others	23.2	30	33	33
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	20	21	21
Printing and reproduction	24.0	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	18	25	25
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	132	135	145
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	49	55	56
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	6	7	8
Research and development contracts	25.5	1	4	4
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	11	13	13
Supplies and materials	26.0	24	26	27
Equipment	31.0	11	13	14

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Management of Lands and Resources				
Land and structures	32.0	5	9	9
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	59	70	70
Insurance claims and indemnities	42.0	0	1	1
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	931	974	989
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	49	47	59
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	2	2	6
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	53	51	67
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	18	17	18
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	2	2	2
Transportation of things	22.0	1	1	1
Rental payments to others	23.2	3	3	3
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	2	3	3
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	8	10	10
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	11	12	12
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	0	4	4
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	2	1
Equipment	31.0	1	2	1
Land and structures	32.0	0	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	3	2
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	107	115	129
Total new obligations	99.9	1,038	1,089	1,118
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5,358	5,425	5,281
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	781	726	967
Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	3001	2,381	2,376	2,456
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-1109]	1000			954,085

Land Acquisition

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [\$19,463,000]\$25,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (Public Law 106-248)

Provided authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” The 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July 2011.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.)

Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)

Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).

Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

National Trails System

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands

***Act of 1968, as amended
(16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)*** included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.

Other Other acts such as, the King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584); Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93); Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 President's Budget													
	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Cost	Transfers		Program Changes		Requested Amount		Change from 2014 Enacted		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Land Acquisitions	-	17,977	-	15,949	+0	-	+0	-	+5,531	-	21,480	-	+5,531	
Emergency & Hardships	-	1,420	-	1,616	+0	-	+0	-	+0	-	1,616	-	+0	
Acquisition Management	8	1,778	11	1,898	+6	-	+0	-	+0	11	1,904	-	+6	
Total, Land Acquisition	8	21,175	11	19,463	+6	-	+0	-	+5,531	11	25,000	-	+5,537	

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Land Acquisition

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	-	+0
<i>The number of paid days do not change between FY2014 and FY2015.</i>		
Pay Raise	+4	+5
<i>The change reflects the salary impact of a programmed one percent pay raise increase as proposed in the Circular A-11.</i>		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+1	+1
<i>The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.</i>		

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Activity: Land Acquisition

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Land Acquisitions	\$000	17,977	15,949	+0	+0	+5,531	21,480	+5,531
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Emergency & Hardships	\$000	1,420	1,616	+0	+0	+0	1,616	+0
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Acquisition Management	\$000	1,778	1,898	+6	+0	+0	1,904	+6
	FTE	8	11		+0	+0	11	+0
Total, Land Acquisition	\$000	21,175	19,463	+6	+0	+5,531	25,000	+5,537
	FTE	8	11		+0	+0	11	+0
Other Sources: Proposed for FY 2015, Permanent Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition ²⁰							64,397	64,397

The 2015 budget proposes to fund the Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of \$25,000,000 and 11 FTE, a program change of +\$5,531,000 from the 2014 enacted level.

Activity Description

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled and adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Inholding, Emergency and Hardship, and Acquisition Management.

In addition to acquiring land by purchase with LWCF appropriated funds, the BLM acquires land by exchange. When an exchange is proposed, every attempt is made to equalize values between the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership. In those instances where land values are not equal, the BLM attempts to equalize land values by decreasing or increasing the land leaving Federal ownership. In certain instances where values are not equal and there is no available land in Federal ownership to equalize values, a cash payment can be made to the exchange proponent. This cash payment, an "equalization payment" cannot exceed 25 percent of the difference between the values of the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership.

²⁰ In addition to this current request, the Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding without further appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Major Components of BLM's Land Acquisition Program				
(\$000)	2013 Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015	
			Discretionary	Mandatory
Land Acquisition - Core Projects	13,511	11,646	10,254	26,753
Land Acquisition - Collaborative Projects	5,572	4,303	9,226	25,144
Total Land Acquisition Project Funding	19,083*	15,949	19,480	51,897
Sportsman/Recreational Access			2,000	8,000
Acquisition Management	1,892	1,898	1,904	3,000
Inholdings, Emergencies & Hardships	1,506	1,616	1,616	1,500
Total BLM Land Acquisition Funding	22,481	19,463	25,000	64,397

* The 2013 enacted amount includes a portion of funding for hunter and angler access.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				
				Fixed Cost Changes	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	Change from 2014
Land Acquisition	\$000	17,977	15,949	+0	+0	+5,531	21,480	+5,531
	FTE	0	0		+0	0	0	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Land Acquisition:

	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Landscape Acquisition Projects	+5,531	+0
Total	+5,531	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Land Acquisition program is \$21,480,000, a program change of +\$5,531,000 from the 2014 enacted level.

Increase Landscape Acquisition Projects (+\$5,531) - In 2015, the BLM will acquire high priority acquisition projects in the core and collaborative landscape planning land acquisition programs. The 2015 core program is \$12.3 million and will fund ten of BLM's highest priorities. The collaborative landscape-planning component builds on efforts started in 2011 and to invest strategically in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. The 2015 request includes a total of \$9.2 million for seven collaborative landscape-planning projects. Within this total, BLM includes \$4.6 million for the California Desert Southwest landscape and \$4.6 million for projects that are part of the National Trails System landscape.

Legislative Change

Permanent Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition – The Department of the Interior proposes to permanently authorize annual mandatory funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs beginning in fiscal year 2015. Starting in 2016, \$900 million annually in permanent funds would be available. During the transition to full permanent funding in 2015, the budget proposes \$900 million in total LWCF funding, comprised of \$550 million in permanent and \$350 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

In FY 2015, the LWCF mandatory proposal for BLM includes \$64.4 million for Federal Land acquisition. Land acquisition funds are also used to secure access for the American public to their Federal lands. Concurrent with the America's Great Outdoor initiative, these funds will invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners

to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so that public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish. BLM will focus \$8.0 million in the permanent account towards projects to acquire access for sportsmen/recreation.

Program Overview

The Land Acquisition Program promotes the conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating public lands through purchase, exchange and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance. Acquisition projects occur within or adjacent to nationally-designated management units, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic Trails, and National Historic Trails, as well as in BLM-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Recreation Management Areas. Land acquisition funding is also necessary to acquire small parcels of land and/or access easements through these lands to provide public access to “landlocked” BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or 9 percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing.

The Land Acquisition Program improves river and riparian conservation and restoration; conserves and protects wildlife habitat; preserves natural and cultural heritage resources; provides opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation; restores at-risk resources; and maintains functioning ecosystems through land acquisition. Communication, cooperation, and consultation with local communities and interested parties are key elements of the Land Acquisition Program. Funds for the Land Acquisition program are derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

The BLM also has funding from other sources outside the Land Acquisition appropriation, such as from the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales, which would provide funding for land acquisition as well. These legal authorities are described in the Lands and Realty Management section of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter, and various land sale accounts are described in the Permanent Operation Funds chapter.

Collaborative Landscape Planning at the U.S. Department of the Interior – The 2015 Federal Land Acquisition Program builds on efforts started in 2011 to develop a program that supports strategic interagency landscape-scale conservation projects, while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. These efforts were partially initiated in response to Congressional direction to the Department and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to use LWCF land acquisition funds jointly and more strategically to protect contiguous landscapes and meet shared conservation goals. Interior bureaus collaborated extensively with the USFS to develop a process to coordinate land acquisition planning with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals more effectively.

The resulting Collaborative Landscape Planning process is designed to:

- Use the LWCF to incentivize collaborative planning for measurable outcomes at the landscape scale;
- Invest LWCF resources in some of the most ecologically important landscapes; and
- Invest in projects that have a clear strategy to reach shared goals grounded in science-based planning, are driven by and responsive to local community initiatives, and will make the most efficient use of Federal funds.

The joint Interior-Agriculture National Selection Committee identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals can be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. Through the rigorous merit based evaluation process, eight ecosystems were selected for inclusion in the 2015 budget. The BLM is involved in four of those landscapes including the High Divide, Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine, California Southwest Desert and the National Trails landscapes.

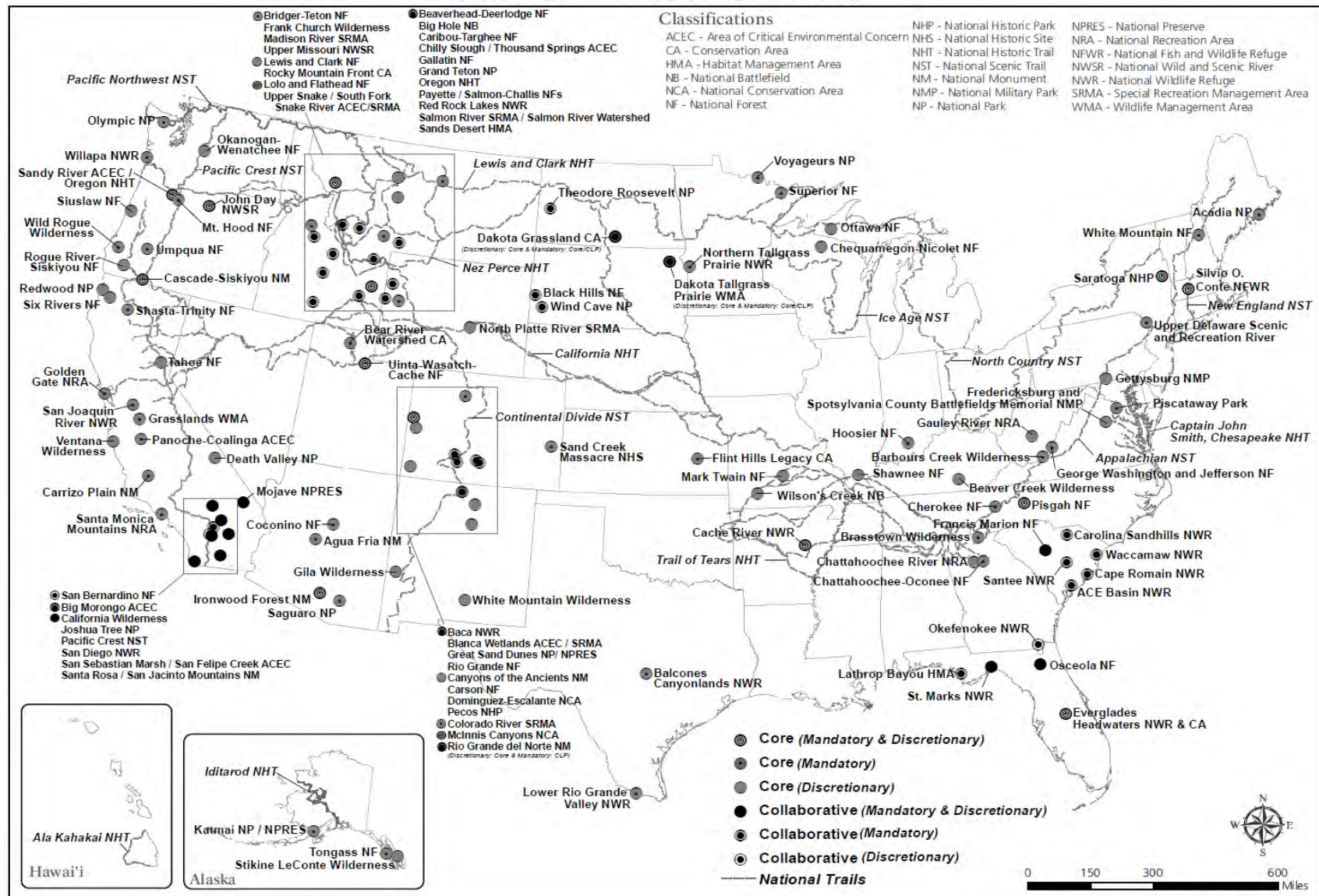
Investing now in these ecologically important but threatened landscapes will ensure that they remain resilient in the face of development pressures and global climate change. Smart investment in strategic conservation in these landscapes will prevent further ecosystem decline or collapse, which is expected to preclude the need for future investments in restoration. The proposed Federal investments in these landscapes will additionally leverage significant private commitments to land and water conservation in the Crown of the Continent and Longleaf Pine ecosystems.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM has plans for 17 acquisition projects (10 core and seven collaborative) in eight States with discretionary funding. With mandatory funding, the BLM has plans for 24 acquisition projects (11 core and 13 collaborative) in eight States. These acquisitions will strengthen the BLM's efforts to preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity. The BLM will utilize innovative methods to acquire lands, including conservation easements, leveraged purchases, and the purchase of development rights where these methods meet management objectives and landowner needs. Planned acquisitions for 2015 are listed on the following page. The subsequent pages include maps of the acquisition projects and project descriptions.

The following lists of proposed land acquisition projects is the current set of land acquisition priorities that has been vetted and approved by the BLM and Departmental leadership to meet the high priority programmatic needs during fiscal year 2015.

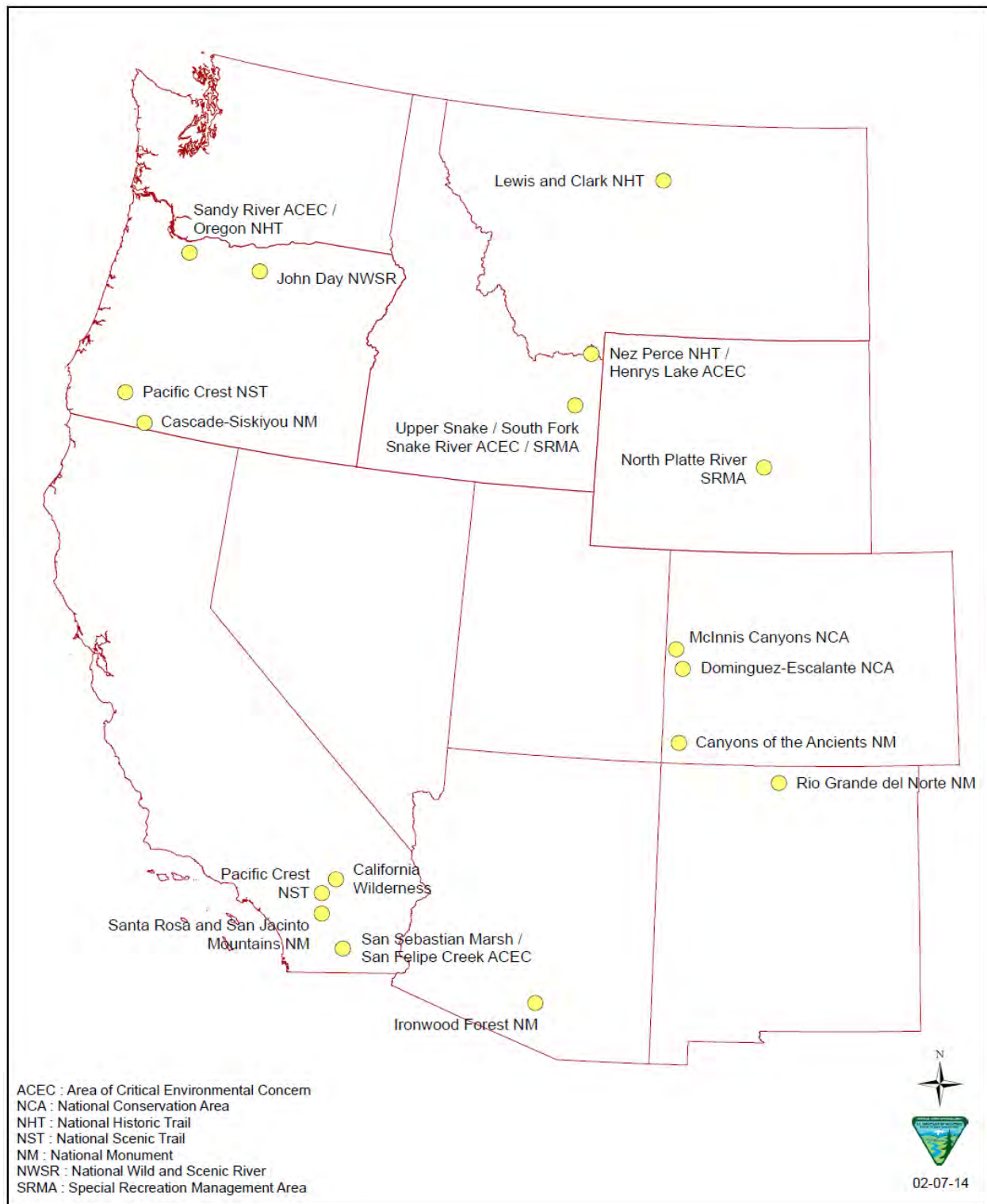
Land and Water Conservation Fund Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2015



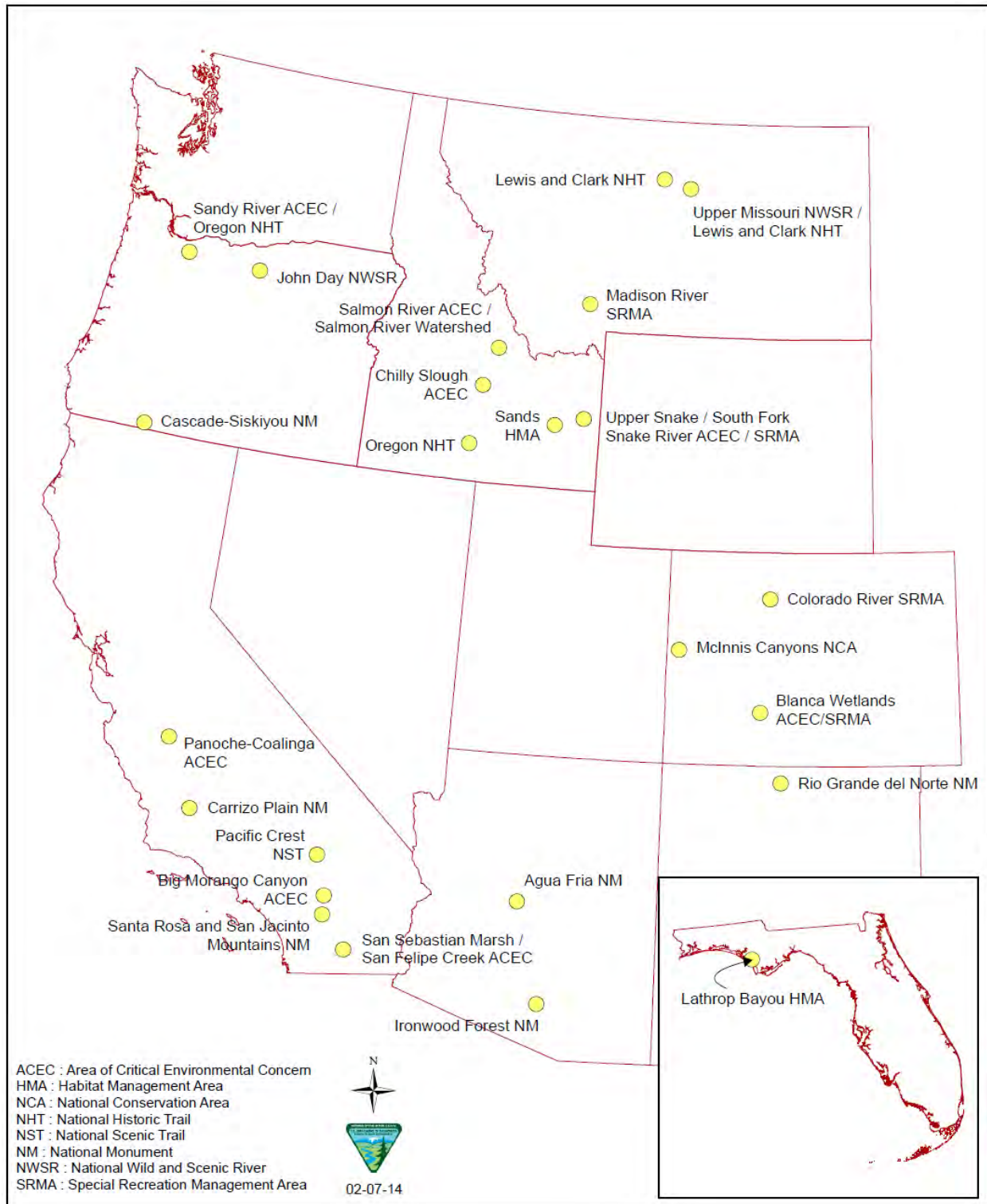
Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only

This map depicts LWCF federal land acquisition only and does not include the dozens of projects funded through Forest Legacy, and other LWCF state grant programs.

Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
2015 National Project Priorities (Discretionary) Map



Bureau of Land Management
 Land and Water Conservation Fund
 2015 National Project Priorities (Mandatory) Map



Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
FY2015 National Project Priorities – **Current**

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name ¹	FY2015 President's Budget Request (Current)
1		California Desert SW	
	CA	California Wilderness	\$1,720,000
	CA	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	\$1,000,000
	CA	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	\$950,000
	CA	San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC	\$982,000
		California Desert SW Total	\$4,652,000
2	ID	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA	\$1,000,000
3	OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	\$600,000
4	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	\$1,000,000
5	WY	North Platte River SRMA	\$1,200,000
6	CO	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	\$1,200,000
			\$5,000,000
7		National Trails System	
	ID	Nez Perce National Historic Trail/Henrys Lake ACEC	\$3,000,000
	OR	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	\$542,000
	MT	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	\$1,032,000
		National Trails System Total	\$4,574,000
8	CO	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	\$210,000
9	CO	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	\$288,000
10	AZ	Ironwood Forest National Monument	\$950,000
11	NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	\$2,900,000
			\$4,348,000
12	OR	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	\$906,000
Core Projects			\$10,254,000
Collaborative Landscape Planning Projects			\$9,226,000
Subtotal, Line-Item Projects			\$19,480,000
Sportsman/Recreational Access			\$2,000,000
Emergency/Inholding/Hardship			\$1,616,000
Acquisition Management			\$1,904,000
TOTAL, Bureau of Land Management Land Acquisition			\$25,000,000

¹Acronyms

ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern

SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
FY2015 National Project Priorities – **Permanent**

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name ¹	FY2015 President's Budget Request (Permanent)
13		California Desert SW	
	CA	California Wilderness	\$0
	CA	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	\$4,824,000
	CA	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	\$1,511,000
	CA	San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC	\$1,367,000
	CA	Big Morongo ACEC	\$800,000
		California Desert SW Total	\$8,502,000
14	ID	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA	\$1,900,000
15	OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	\$2,250,000
16	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	\$2,500,000
			\$6,650,000
17		National Trails System	
	MT	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	\$1,148,000
		National Trails System Total	\$1,148,000
18	CO	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	\$1,625,000
19	AZ	Ironwood Forest National Monument	\$1,170,000
			\$2,795,000
20		Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine	
	FL	Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area	\$275,000
		Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine Total	\$275,000
21	OR	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	\$5,000,000
22	CA	Carrizo Plain National Monument	\$300,000
23	MT	Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River	\$3,408,000
24	AZ	Agua Fria National Monument	\$3,300,000
			\$12,008,000
25		Upper Rio Grande	
	CO	Blanca Wetlands ACEC/SRMA	\$6,426,000
	NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	\$1,660,000
		Upper Rio Grande Total	\$8,086,000
26	CA	Panoche-Coalinga ACEC	\$3,300,000
27	CO	Colorado River SRMA	\$2,000,000
			\$5,300,000

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name ¹	FY2015 President's Budget Request (Permanent)
28		High Divide	
	ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	\$1,850,000
	ID	Salmon River SRMA/Salmon River Watershed	\$3,725,000
	ID	Chilly Slough/Thousand Springs ACEC	\$250,000
	ID	Oregon National Historic Trail	\$440,000
	MT	Madison River SRMA	\$868,000
		High Divide Total	\$7,133,000
Core Projects			\$26,753,000
Collaborative Landscape Planning Projects			\$25,144,000
Subtotal, Line-Item Projects			\$51,897,000
Sportsman/Recreational Access			\$8,000,000
Emergency/Inholding/Hardship			\$1,500,000
Acquisition Management			\$3,000,000
TOTAL, Bureau of Land Management Land Acquisition			\$64,397,000

¹Acronyms

ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern

SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

California Wilderness

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA		Multiple	Congressional District:
Location	All of California		
Purpose	Consolidate public ownership within designated wilderness to preserve wilderness character and increase opportunities for the public to experience primitive recreation.		
Purchase Opportunities	Over 100 properties in 15 wilderness units face immediate threat from commercial, industrial, rural residential and suburban development, and unregulated motorized recreational use.		
Partner	Mojave Desert Land Trust, Friends of the Desert Mountains, Wilderness Land Trust.		
Cooperators	Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, The Wilderness Society, The California Wilderness Coalition, The Nature Conservancy, The Sierra Club, The Wildlands Conservancy, California State Lands Commission, California Native Plants Society, PCT Association.		
Project Description	There are 88 designated Wilderness Areas encompassing over 3.9 million acres of public land in California. The first 69 Wilderness Areas were designated in southern California with the passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. Subsequently the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act, Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002, Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Act of 2006 and most recently the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 designated 19 additional Wilderness Areas on BLM lands in California. These Wilderness Areas stretch from the north coast of California to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada to lands along the Mexican border. Over 37 million people are now living in California. These Wilderness Areas offer places of solitude where people can experience freedom from our fast-paced industrialized society. They are places where people can renew the human spirit through association with the natural world and offer a respite from the pressure of an ever increasing urban lifestyle. These Wilderness Areas also provide important habitat to a wide variety of animal and plant species, many threatened and endangered, and some Federally-listed species. There are six Wilderness Areas that are transected by the 2,638-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT), as well as seven Wilderness Areas that are located adjacent to the Juan Bautista de Anza and Old Spanish National Historic Trails.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	160,100	\$31,220,000
Exchange ²	125,000	\$24,375,000
Donation ²	112,800	\$21,995,000
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	4,285	\$1,720,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	201,365	\$152,441,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County	Congressional District: 36
Location	Southern California, directly south and west of Palm Springs.		
Purpose	Conserve significant scenic, recreational, and wilderness resources within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (NM). Increase recreational access/public use.		
Purchase Opportunities	One property facing intermediate threat from renewable energy development and incompatible recreational use and demands.		
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.		
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Coachella Valley Conservation Commission, Cities of Palm Desert and Palm Springs, Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.		
Project Description	Providing a rugged backdrop to the gateway communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert and La Quinta, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument hosted over 500,000 visitors in 2012. However, rapid urbanization, immediately adjacent to the Monument, ironically is threatening the tremendous scenic and wildlife resource values, which helped to establish these resort communities in the early 1900's. Encompassing 272,000 acres, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument is a series of steep escarpments, ranging from sea level to nearly 11,000 feet in elevation. This undeveloped "island" is home to over 600 animal and plant species, residing within several distinct climatic zones. Numerous threatened and endangered species, including one of the nation's largest herds of Peninsular bighorn sheep, the least Bell's vireo, populations of desert tortoise and desert slender salamander, and unique fan palm oases, are found among the area's perennial streams, springs and seeps. The Monument is within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The Monument is co-administered by the BLM and Forest Service (64,400 acres of the Monument lie within the San Bernardino National Forest). Three Wilderness areas, the 94,989-acre Santa Rosa Mountain Wilderness, administered by BLM, and the 19,695-acre Santa Rosa Wilderness and a portion of the 33,177-acre San Jacinto Wilderness, administered by the Forest Service are imbedded within the Monument boundary. The 2,683-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the Monument.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	18,888	\$15,500,000
Exchange ²	3,672	\$2,225,000
Donation ²	1,267	\$1,600,000
Other	0	\$0
Partners	48,862	\$50,000,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	197	\$1,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	25,118	\$25,000,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (California)

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County	Congressional District: 45																																							
Location	Southern California, 20 miles northwest of Palm Springs.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>16,000</td><td>\$19,185,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>22,000</td><td>\$28,760,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>3,900</td><td>\$7,665,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>600</td><td>\$1,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>3,400</td><td>\$7,197,090</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>360</td><td>\$950,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>64,280</td><td>\$45,980,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	16,000	\$19,185,000	Exchange ²	22,000	\$28,760,000	Donation ²	3,900	\$7,665,000	Other	600	\$1,000,000	Partners	3,400	\$7,197,090	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	360	\$950,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	64,280	\$45,980,000
Acquired to Date																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Purchase	16,000	\$19,185,000																																								
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Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Purchase	360	\$950,000																																								
Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	64,280	\$45,980,000																																								
Purpose	Acquire two parcels containing the tread of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and preservation of trail viewshed.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	The parcels have been pre- purchased and held by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM. The parcels are threatened with renewable energy development and associated facilities.																																									
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains.																																									
Cooperators	Pacific Crest Trail Association, Back Country Horseman's Association, Endangered Habitats League, Wildlands Conservancy, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.																																									
Project Description	From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources. The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year. In California, hikers and riders often must cover 20-30 miles of trail between water sources. Located within driving distance of San Diego and Los Angeles, the southern reaches of the Pacific Crest NST is both easily accessible and blissfully wild at the same time. The Pacific Crest NST departs from the Mexican border near the small town of Campo.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																																								

San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA		Imperial County	Congressional District: 51
Location	Southern California, 30 miles northwest of El Centro.		
Purpose	Protect and preserve a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor and ecological processes. Consolidate federal ownership.		
Purchase Opportunities	Over 25 parcels are currently available for purchase in the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land.		
Cooperators	California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, University of California at Davis.		
Project Description	The San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC is located in western Imperial County and is situated in a shallow basin varying in width from a few hundred feet to over a half of a mile, which drains northeast into the Salton Sea. This unique, water-based habitat along San Felipe Creek has supplied a permanent, dependable source of water for people and wildlife since ancient times. The marsh was a stopping place for the Spanish explorer de Anza, who named it after his Indian guide Sebastian Tarel. The marsh is designated critical habitat for the desert pupfish, an endangered species. An isolated population of the leopard frog has also been recorded. This area contains a number of BLM sensitive bird species and a total of 88 different bird species has been observed here. Because of its importance in sustaining this unique marshland environment. San Felipe Creek is a registered National Natural Landmark. San Felipe Creek has also been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The area around the creek and marsh are easily damaged and very sensitive. The marsh is closed to vehicle use, with closure of boundaries clearly posted. However, because the land ownership pattern is a checkerboard, managing this special habitat is very challenging. Land acquisitions can greatly assist in our management of this ACEC. San Sebastian Marsh is open to hiking and is a popular area for nature study.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	356	\$99,000
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	1,133	\$285,000
Other	80	\$36,000
Partners	1,213	\$320,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,986	\$982,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	3,954	\$1,567,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Recreation Management Area

DISCRETIONARY

IDAHO		Bonneville, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southeast Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Idaho Falls.		
Purpose	Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreational, and wildlife resources within the Snake River corridors, predominately through the acquisition of conservation easements.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from rural residential and resort development. Sustaining historic family farming/ranching operations is a priority.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund, Teton Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy.		
Cooperators	Local county and municipal support, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Bonneville Power Administration, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Henrys Fork Foundation, Henrys Fork Legacy Project.		
Project Description	Born of snowmelt and springs among high ridges of Yellowstone country, the 42,900-acre Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River project is an area like no other in the West. Gliding through mountains, canyons, and meadows, and the vast farmlands of the Snake River plains; a 1980 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluation rated this area the most valuable, biodiverse, and unique ecosystem in Idaho. It is considered Idaho's #1 Priority Wetland based on resource values and threats to the river (Idaho Parks & Recreation report). The riparian corridor, lined with commanding cottonwood galleries and a lush shrub understory, sustains a broad variety of plants, fish, birds, and wildlife populations. It is the only home for the Federally-threatened Ute ladies'-tresses orchid in Idaho, is a world famous, blue ribbon fishery, supporting the largest wild Yellowstone cutthroat trout population outside of Yellowstone National Park, and provides multiple wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity including habitat for the expanding Yellowstone National Park grizzly bear population, a Federally threatened species. The area provides crucial habitat for 126 bird species, including the majority of Idaho's bald eagle production and has been designated as a Nationally Important Bird Area. The first World Fly Fishing Championship in North America took place on the South Fork in 1997. Diverse water based recreational opportunities account for 337,000 recreational visits per year. According to a recent economic report fishing and boating within the project area supports 350 jobs and generates \$12 million in income. The scope of the project increased dramatically as a result of enormous public support and the residual impact from the 1997 100-year flood event. The project shares a contiguous boundary with the Caribou- Targhee National Forest, administered by the Forest Service, and serves as a national model for land conservation, strategically utilizing conservation easements in an effort to preserve the unique values of this area.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	10,698	\$30,227,907
Exchange ²	40	\$40,000
Donation ²	0	\$3,455,550
Other	1,563	\$4,665,444
Partners	10,233	\$17,644,862
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	380	\$1,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	4,279	\$11,900,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

John Day National Wild and Scenic River/ South Fork John Day National Wild and Scenic River

DISCRETIONARY

OREGON		Wheeler, Gilliam, Sherman, and Grant Counties	Congressional District: 2
Location	North central Oregon, 95 miles southeast of Portland.		
Purpose	Conserve significant scenic, recreation, fisheries, wildlife, cultural, paleontological and botanical values. Increase recreational access.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties threatened with commercial use, residential development and seasonal rural residential development.		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land, Western Rivers Conservancy.		
Cooperators	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Gilliam and Sherman Counties Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Lower John Day Working Group.		
Project Description	The John Day River (JDR) is the third longest free-flowing river in the contiguous United States. In 1988, Congress designated 147 of its 281 miles as the John Day National Wild and Scenic River (JDNWSR). The 6,382-acre Spring Basin Wilderness was created in March 2009 and is bordered by the JDNWSR. The wilderness comprises rugged cliffs, remote canyons and colorful geologic features. Common wildlife species in the area include mule deer, golden eagle, prairie falcon, bobcat, mountain bluebird and meadowlark. The JDR is the Columbia Basin's most biologically diverse river system with the largest native fish populations in Oregon, including Chinook salmon, Mid-Columbia Steelhead and Bull Trout; both listed as Threatened. The system includes the mainstem and its North, Middle and South Forks and covers more than 500 river miles. The JDR and its tributaries have been identified as a salmon stronghold and key for recovery of important fish populations. The landscape also provides enhanced opportunities for bats, neo-tropical and resident birds and dispersal territories for wide-ranging species like elk, mule deer and wolverine. The project area has several Congressional and administrative designations including: the newly designated Spring Basin Wilderness, seven Wilderness Study Areas, the John Day and South Fork JDNWSR, State Scenic Waterways, State Wildlife Management Areas along the lower mainstem and along the South Fork and the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). Acquisition of the proposed parcels will benefit habitat and also ensure public access to thousands of acres of public land for a diverse range of highly desirable recreational opportunities.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,500.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	11	\$40,000
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	365	\$600,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	1,219	\$2,250,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern Oregon National Historic Trail

DISCRETIONARY

OREGON		Clackamas and Multnomah Counties	Congressional District: 3
Location	Northwest Oregon, 20 miles southeast of Portland.		
Purpose	Preservation of the Sandy/Salmon River gorge and interwoven Oregon National Historic Trail corridor, providing for the protection of open space, scenic, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife values.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from commercial and rural residential development and subdivision, and degrading land use practices.		
Partner	Western Rivers Conservancy.		
Cooperators	U.S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, METRO (regional government body), Cities of Portland and Sandy, Portland General Electric (PGE), The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Sandy River Watershed.		
Project Description	A breath-taking scenic corridor immediately east of metropolitan Portland, the Sandy and Salmon Rivers descend from the forested slopes of Mount Hood, harboring a rich diversity of animal and plant populations, within secluded riparian and wetland areas. Multiple threatened salmonid species, including Lower Columbia Chinook and Coho salmon and Steelhead use these turbulent waters for spawning and rearing their young before returning to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Old growth stands of Douglas fir contain prime habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl. The Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) project offers exceptional recreational opportunities for fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, nature study, and non- motorized boating or floating. The project is easily accessible from the Portland Metro area, the Northwest's second largest population center. The 29,000-acre Sandy River ACEC project contains the route of the historic Barlow Trail Road, the western segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail and shares a common boundary with the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. PGE recently completed removal of their Bull Run hydroelectric project, including dams on both the Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. Dam removal has restored the free flowing character of the Sandy River. Numerous projects designed to improve accessibility and enhance and restore habitat for listed species have been undertaken by BLM and its partners on and adjacent to recently acquired parcels within the project area.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$2,500. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	3,150	\$16,883,000
Exchange ²	3,548	\$15,761,730
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	1,500	\$6,660,115
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	100	\$1,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	577	\$5,500,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area

DISCRETIONARY

WYOMING		Natrona County	Congressional District: 1
Location	Central Wyoming, up to 50 miles southwest of Casper.		
Purpose	Enhance public recreation opportunities, preserve riparian/ wetland and endangered species habitat along the North Platte river, and conserve Greater Sage-grouse habitat.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple riverfront opportunities, facing threats from commercial and rural development, are immediately available.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	Wyoming Game and Fish Department, City of Casper, Platte River Parkway Trust, Wyoming Fly Casters, North Platte Walleyes Unlimited.		
Project Description	Weaving a fragile thread of green through the high plains of central Wyoming, the vegetative corridor hugging the banks of the North Platte River represents the rarest of Western ecosystems, only 1% of land in Wyoming constitutes riparian/wetland habitat. The 4,600-acre North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) includes a 45-mile segment of the North Platte, between Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge (administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service) and the City of Casper. While the flow of the North Platte is regulated, the river remains lightly impacted by agriculture, mining, and rural residential subdivision. Native cottonwood stands along the river are critical to a wintering bald eagle population. The Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails, diverging from and interpreted at Casper's National Historic Trails Interpretive Center followed the natural contour of the North Platte River valley more than a century ago. Over 62,000 acres of sage-grouse core area combine with abundant natural resources, amidst vast relatively untrammelled landscapes. Short grass prairies and sagebrush steppe communities are intermixed with mountain shrubs bounded by riparian corridors. Uplifts along with sandstone hogbacks and cuestas add color and create diversity in this vast landscape. The combination of these varied components is critical to the life cycle and long-term survival of the sage-grouse. An intermingled land ownership pattern stymies public access to and use of the river. Minutes away from Casper's 50,000 residents, local outdoor enthusiasts and area visitors have turned to the BLM to address their growing demand for river access. The popularity of the Platte River Parkway, Casper's highly successful "greenway" project initiated in 1982, and public fishing access easements purchased by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) along the North Platte are indicators of public use. The North Platte is regarded by the WGFD as as a "Blue Ribbon/Class I" trout fishery.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$50,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$15,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,063	\$6,996,000
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	706	\$890,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	148	\$1,200,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	36,620	\$40,421,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

COLORADO		Montezuma County	Congressional District: 3
Location	Southwest Colorado, 20 miles west and northwest of Cortez.		
Purpose	Purchase private inholdings and edgeholdings to protect significant cultural, scenic, recreation and wildlife values and to preserve the integrity of the landscape.		
Purchase Opportunities	Two properties facing immediate threats from rural residential development, vandalism, and degrading land use practices.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Archaeological Conservancy, Colorado Preservation, Inc., Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, San Juan Mountains Association, San Juan Citizen's Alliance, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Archaeological Society.		
Project Description	The 173,000-acre Canyons of the Ancients National Monument was established in 2000 to protect cultural and natural resources on a landscape scale. The remarkable cultural resources here have been a focal point of explorers and researchers for 130 years. The Monument contains the highest density of cultural resource sites in the nation with more than 100 sites/square mile; 6,000 sites are documented and a total of 20,000-30,000 are predicted. Site types include cliff dwellings, villages, great kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, check dams, petroglyphs and pictographs and pottery kilns. Many sites have standing walls. Eight sites and one District (including 167 sites), are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Lowry Pueblo is a National Historic Landmark. Native Americans maintain close ties to the landscape and to the sites occupied by their ancestors. The BLM staff regularly involves tribal consultants in interpretation and education projects. Canyons of the Ancients offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest. Monument resources include spectacular land forms with deeply incised canyons, sheer sandstone cliffs, and panoramic vistas; riparian areas with habitat for the threatened and endangered Southwestern Willow flycatcher and unique herpetological species such as the Longnose Leopard lizard and the Desert Spiny lizard, both on the State Director's Sensitive Species List. Wildlife includes deer, elk, mountain lion, bear, coyote, fox, wild turkey, falcons and eagles. The Monument includes three Wilderness Study Areas and surrounds three units of Hovenweep National Monument, managed by the National Park Service. Approximately 45,000 annual visitors take advantage of opportunities for visiting cultural resource sites, camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking and ATVs (on existing roads), hunting, and wildlife viewing.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	7,630	\$6,453,135
Exchange ²	1,080	\$756,000
Donation ²	520	\$884,000
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	440	\$1,200,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	9,238	\$10,037,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail Henrys Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

IDAHO		Fremont County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southeast Idaho, 14 miles west of Yellowstone National Park.		
Purpose	Further a conservation easement purchase program to conserve a national trail corridor, working ranch land, open spaces, wetlands and wildlife habitat for recreation.		
Purchase Opportunities	Excellent opportunities to protect remaining ranch lands by providing a significant economic incentive to keep the ranch property intact.		
Partner	Teton Regional Land Trust.		
Cooperators	The Conservation Fund, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Henrys Fork Legacy Project, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Henrys Fork Foundation.		
Project Description	The Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NHT) follows the same journey undertaken by a band of the Nez Perce Indian tribe in 1877 during their attempt to flee the U.S. Cavalry. The 1,170 mile trail was created in 1986 as part of the National Trails System Act and is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The trail traverses through portions of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Wyoming and connects 38 separate sites across these four states that commemorate significant events which occurred to the Nez Perce during their attempt to escape capture by the U.S. Cavalry who were under orders to move the Indians onto a reservation. There is no visible trace of the Nez Perce NHT remaining on the Diamond D Ranch; however, an intensive inventory has not been conducted to locate trail segments, or associated sites or features related to their 1877 flight. Currently, U.S. Highway 20 follows the trail corridor through this area. On the western doorstep of Yellowstone National Park and surrounded by the Continental Divide, the 35,875-acre Henrys Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern's exceptional aesthetic and wildlife values have been an attraction to generations of Americans who have fished, hiked, hunted, skied and snowmobiled here. The area offers high quality open space, rangeland, streams, wetlands, and wildlife and fish resources to the approximately 4,000,000 annual visitors who pass through the area. Antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer utilize the region for summer/winter range and as a migratory corridor connecting summer range in Yellowstone National Park with winter range in Idaho and Montana. The world-renowned Henrys Lake fishery is the last stronghold in the Henrys Fork basin for the Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Working ranches in the area provide valuable summer range for cattle operations based throughout Idaho, contributing an important economic base for ranching families. Diverse recreation, attracted to the basin's natural open space, provides a critical economic base to the local communities.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$2,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2,076	\$2,357,192
Exchange ²	383	\$1,005,000
Donation ²	0	\$93,000
Other	597	\$374,180
Partners	2,791	\$4,639,080
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	3,000	\$3,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	2,000	\$3,000,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (Oregon)

DISCRETIONARY

OREGON		Jackson County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.		
Purpose	Acquire parcels of private property containing the tread of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. The parcels lie in the vicinity of Cascade- Siskiyou National Monument.		
Purchase Opportunities	Three parcels are available from highly-motivated willing sellers. The parcels are threatened with rural residential development and use which would be incompatible with the Trail.		
Partner	The Pacific Forest Trust.		
Cooperators	Pacific Crest Trail Association, The Conservation Fund, The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade- Siskiyou National Monument, the Southern Oregon Lands Conservancy.		
Project Description	From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources. The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year. The BLM-managed portion of the Pacific Crest NST crosses approximately 50 parcels of private property in Oregon, totaling over 7,700 acres. The request focuses on three parcels of private land immediately in the vicinity of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Numerous recent purchases within Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument have included portions of the Pacific Crest NST.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$10,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	220	\$37,000
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	271	\$542,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	3,871	\$3,344,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

DISCRETIONARY

MONTANA		Chouteau County	Congressional District: 1																																							
Location	Central Montana, 75 miles northeast of Great Falls on the Missouri River.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>7,844</td><td>\$3,707,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>110</td><td>\$28,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>1,915</td><td>\$407,000</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>2,385</td><td>\$1,032,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>13,851</td><td>\$14,148,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	7,844	\$3,707,000	Exchange ²	110	\$28,000	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	1,915	\$407,000	Partners	0	\$0	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	2,385	\$1,032,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	13,851	\$14,148,000
Acquired to Date																																										
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Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	13,851	\$14,148,000																																								
Purpose	Protect the historic landscape and resources while enhancing recreational opportunities for Wild and Scenic River users.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Opportunity to acquire a property in a single ownership facing potential threat of rural residential and/or recreational development.																																									
Partner	The Conservation Fund (TCF).																																									
Cooperators	Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Preservation Alliance, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc., Friends of the Missouri Breaks Monument.																																									
Project Description	The tread of the 3,700-mile long Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the riparian corridor of the 149-mile free-flowing Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River are historically braided through this area of central Montana. The landscape contains a spectacular array of biological, historical, geological, cultural, and wildlife resources in a remote location that offers opportunities for solitude. This isolation results in unsoiled, natural settings that form a backdrop for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The remote nature of this segment of the Missouri River has buffered it from most human influence and maintains the same vistas experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806. Acquisition of riverfront and breaks/upland property will preserve the scenic beauty and wild experience of the area in perpetuity. This proposal would acquire a 2,385-acre conservation easement to preserve the scenic and cultural landscape within the "White Cliffs" area of the river, an extremely sensitive visual corridor. Acquisition would eliminate the threat of development of over a mile of river frontage, consolidate isolated tracts of BLM-managed public land and join public lands with State of Montana lands. Being highly suited for development, protection of the scenic values and cultural landscape are among the highest priorities within the Wild and Scenic River corridor.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																																								

McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area

DISCRETIONARY

COLORADO		Mesa County	Congressional District: 3
Location	West Central Colorado, 20 miles west of Grand Junction.		
Purpose	Acquisition of a critical inholding for endangered fish habitat preservation, cultural, riparian and scenic resource protection and recreational opportunity enhancement.		
Purchase Opportunities	A Colorado River frontage parcel within the NCA boundary facing threats from rural residential or commercial development, is available.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	National Park Service, Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Great Outdoors Colorado, Mesa County Riverfront Commission, City of Fruita.		
Project Description	Straddling a 23-mile stretch of the Colorado River within Colorado and Utah, the 122,300- acre McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area contains a multitude of nationally significant resources. Outstanding scenery, characterized by towering red sandstone monoliths and deep, sheer-walled canyons provides a stunning backdrop for the NCA's 100,000 annual visitors. The NCA's diverse landscape supports a variety of wildlife populations, including numerous threatened and endangered species. Popular recreational opportunities within the NCA include floating, mountain biking, and hiking. The 1.5 mile "Trail Through Time", administered by the BLM and the Museum of Western Colorado, interprets fossilized dinosaur remains found in a 140 million year old quarry. The McInnis Canyons NCA shares its eastern boundary with the 20,454-acre Colorado National Monument, administered by the National Park Service. The 75,500-acre Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness lies within the boundary of the NCA and contains one of the highest concentrations of natural arches in the world. Crossing 142 miles of desert sandstone and shale canyon between Loma, CO (15 miles west of Grand Junction) and Moab, UT, 25 miles of the internationally renowned Kokopelli Mountain Bike Trail, pass through McInnis Canyons NCA. The 56-acre Gibson property lies in a floodplain along the Colorado River in Ruby Canyon, containing over one-half mile of river frontage. This section of the Colorado River is listed as critical habitat for four federally endangered fish species. Acquisition of this property would preserve cultural, riparian and scenic resource values, provide recreational access from the Colorado River, and protect the area from residential or commercial development which would be incompatible with the management objectives of the adjacent NCA lands.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	7,014	\$4,459,000
Exchange ²	114	\$74,214
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	107	\$830,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	56	\$210,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	400	\$2,515,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area

DISCRETIONARY

COLORADO		Mesa County	Congressional District: 3
Location	West central Colorado, 8 miles south of Grand Junction.		
Purpose	Acquisition of a critical inholding for endangered fish habitat preservation, cultural, riparian and scenic resource protection and recreational opportunity enhancement.		
Purchase Opportunities	One parcel of private land with Gunnison River frontage, within the boundaries of the NCA. Available for purchase from a willing seller.		
Partner	Western Rivers Conservancy.		
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Environmental Coalition, American Rivers, Audubon Society, Colorado River Outfitters Association, Trout Unlimited.		
Project Description	The 210,000-acre Dominguez-Escalante NCA, encompassing a 66,000-acre wilderness area, was established to protect its geological, cultural, paleontological, wilderness, recreation, wildlife, riparian, and scenic values. Spectacular red rock canyons and cliffs covered in pinion juniper forests hold geological and paleontological resources spanning 600 million years, as well as many cultural and historic sites. The Escalante, Cottonwood, Little and Big Dominguez Creeks drain the eastern Uncompahgre Plateau into the nearly 30 miles of the Gunnison River that flow through the NCA. The Gunnison River is designated critical habitat for two endangered fish species. Threatened plant species, and rare and diverse wildlife reside here, including desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, golden eagle, mountain lion, black bear and elk. The area is bounded by the BLM's Bangs Canyon Special Recreation Management Area and the Uncompahgre National Forest, and encompasses and adjoins the Escalante State Wildlife Area. The 144-acre Massey property stretches along 1.8 miles of an alluvial bench along the Gunnison River. This section of the Gunnison River is listed as critical habitat for two federally endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow and Razorback Sucker. The property has the potential to provide important habitat for two BLM sensitive species, the Roundtail Chub and Bald Eagle, as well as Yellow Billed Cuckoo, a candidate species. This parcel also contains visible remnants of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, a site of historical significance in western Colorado, as well as riparian and scenic resource values.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$2,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	825	\$3,621,500
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	144	\$288,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	7,106	\$13,832,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Ironwood Forest National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

ARIZONA		Pima County	Congressional District: 7																							
Location	Southeast Arizona, approximately 25 miles northwest of Tucson.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>41</td><td>\$24,500</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr></table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	\$0	Exchange ²	41	\$24,500	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	0	\$0	Partners	0	\$0
Acquired to Date																										
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Exchange ²	41	\$24,500																								
Donation ²	0	\$0																								
Other	0	\$0																								
Partners	0	\$0																								
Purpose	To prevent residential development and mining within Ironwood Forest National Monument, and provide long-term protection of ecosystem, open space, species and watershed values.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>620</td><td>\$950,000</td></tr></table>			Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	620	\$950,000												
Proposed for FY 2015																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	620	\$950,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	One inholding parcel available from a highly-motivated willing seller. Acquisition of this parcel would consolidate land ownership and further the protection of Monument objects.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>5,129</td><td>\$13,070,000</td></tr></table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	5,129	\$13,070,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	5,129	\$13,070,000																								
Partner	Arizona Land and Water Trust.		¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"																							
Cooperators	Tohono O'odham Indian Nation, Pima County, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Friends of Ironwood Forest.																									
Project Description	Taking its name from one of the longest living trees in the Arizona desert, the 129,000-acre Ironwood Forest National Monument is a true Sonoran Desert showcase. The Ironwood is a very long-lived tree, with some specimens estimated to be more than 800 years old. Ironwood is a keystone species because it provides a nursery environment of shade and protection that enables young seedlings of other species to become established despite the harsh desert climate, where night-time lows can exceed 105°F. Studies by the Arizona- Sonora Desert Museum have documented 560 plant species. Resident birdwatchers have documented more than 80 species of migratory and non-migratory birds. This proposal involves the acquisition of one property. The parcel has potential for residential development, although the local economic downturn has prompted the landowner to explore other selling options. This is a pristine tract that possess natural resources that are characteristic of the Monument. The parcel provides habitat to a small population of Nichol Turk's Head cactus, occurring in localized limestone-rich areas. The Nichol Turk's Head is a very slow-growing cactus, and was listed as endangered in 1976 and has an approved recovery plan. More than 200 Hohokam and Paleoindian archaeological sites dated between 600 and 1450 (including many petroglyphs) have been identified nearby in the Monument, and some are likely to occur on this tract. Purchase of the property would improve future access to Monument lands, increase recreational amenities, protect plant and animal habitat, and limit the rapidly encroaching rural residential development occurring in the area. The Arizona Land and Water Trust has been conducting pre-purchase actions within the Monument after receiving favorable support from the BLM.																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.																							

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

NEW MEXICO		Taos County	Congressional District: 3
Location	Northern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles northwest of Taos.		
Purpose	Acquire private inholdings within the Monument, preserve traditional uses, improve recreation & tourism, protect prehistoric human habitation sites, secure connectivity to the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic Corridor.		
Purchase Opportunities	One large parcel within the Monument faces immediate threat of residential development. Landowner is interested in selling and NGO's are engaged.		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.		
Cooperators	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF), Rio Grande del Norte Coalition, New Mexico Wilderness Alliance, New Mexico Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, Trout Unlimited, and Backcountry Hunters & Anglers.		
Project Description	On March 25, 2013 President Obama designated approximately 242,555 acres as the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. Private inholdings within the Monument are vulnerable to increasing residential and "off grid" developments. Acquisition of this inholding parcel would enhance BLM's ability to protect fragile cultural, biological and scenic resources within the national Monument, which contains the Taos Plateau ACEC and Rio Grande Wild & Scenic Corridor, to secure and increase traditional and recreational access, and prevent fragmentation of a vital interstate wildlife migration corridor and crucial winter range. Cultural significance of the area dates back 14,000 years to the Pleistocene era, when native hunters first followed the massive migrating herds of Mammuthus primigenius (wooley mammoth) and Bison antiquus (mega bison), into the region. The Plateau is rife with remains of the earliest known human cultures in the hemisphere with petroglyphs, tipi rings, wickiup structures, arrow heads, and pottery shards scattered across the landscape. Continuing archaeological investigation has documented over 500 recorded sites. Native tribal members and descendants of Hispanic settlers continue to use these lands as important areas for hunting, native plant and fire-wood gathering, and grazing. Hunting, camping, wildlife viewing, fishing and renowned whitewater rafting contribute much-needed economic revenue to nearby rural communities. Access to the interior of the Monument and preservation of the rugged, wide-open landscape and vistas would be preserved through this acquisition. Acquisition would also protect habitat for species of Greatest Conservation Need listed in the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for NM; Gunnison's Prairie dog, an ESA Candidate Species, loggerhead shrike and burrowing owl. The NMDGF identified the Taos Plateau as the most important winter range habitat for elk populations moving between Colorado and New Mexico. Up to 10,000 elk winter on the plateau each year. Mule deer, pronghorn and wild sheep also depend on key habitat resources classified for protection in the NM Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (sagebrush shrubland, mixed conifer forest/woodland and wet meadow).		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	17,228	\$21,000,000
Exchange ²	16,032	\$6,412,800
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2,872	\$2,900,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	16,536	\$16,548,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

OREGON		Jackson County	Congressional District: 2																							
Location	Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>8,538</td><td>\$11,873,684</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>147</td><td>\$66,500</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr></table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	8,538	\$11,873,684	Exchange ²	0	\$0	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	147	\$66,500	Partners	0	\$0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	8,538	\$11,873,684																								
Exchange ²	0	\$0																								
Donation ²	0	\$0																								
Other	147	\$66,500																								
Partners	0	\$0																								
Purpose	Consolidate checkerboard land ownership pattern within the Monument to conserve and restore native and endemic plants and habitats within the greater Klamath- Cascade eco-region.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>720</td><td>\$906,000</td></tr></table>			Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	720	\$906,000												
Proposed for FY 2015																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	720	\$906,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Acquisition of key parcels from willing sellers in order to increase the connectivity of protected monument lands and biologic, geologic and hydrologic resources.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>23,237</td><td>\$24,517,000</td></tr></table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	23,237	\$24,517,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	23,237	\$24,517,000																								
			¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"																							
Partner	The Conservation Fund, The Pacific Forest Trust.																									
Cooperators	The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Southern Oregon Lands Conservancy.																									
Project Description	Fir forests, oak groves, wildflower meadows and steep canyons make the 85,105-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) an ecological wonder, with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. A tremendous variety of plants and animals are found amidst the Monument's towering forests, sunlit groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons. The Monument is a bird sanctuary, with more than 200 species identified, including the Northern Spotted Owl, the Great Gray Owl, the Peregrine Falcon and the Willow Flycatcher. The properties proposed for acquisition include a mix of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, other conifers and oak species. They also contain alpine meadows supporting wildflowers including the rare Greene's Mariposa Lily. The parcels are bordered by BLM-identified Old Growth Emphasis and Diversity Emphasis Areas including Soda Mountain Wilderness, and provide important connectivity within the Monument's ecosystem. Several parcels make up the "land bridge" between the mountain systems and the Eco-regions. Multiple properties include cold-water springs containing rare and endemic snails. The CSNM provides habitat for three endemic bureau sensitive fish species: Jenny Creek suckers, the speckled dace and a long-isolated stock of redband trout. The lands support populations of white-headed woodpecker, western pond turtle and beaver. Several tracts include, abut, or are within the viewshed of a popular section of the 2,638- mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST). The Pacific Crest NST acts as the "gateway" to the Monument from Interstate 5.																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.																									

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

MANDATORY

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County	Congressional District: 36																																							
Location	Southern California, directly south and west of Palm Springs.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>18,888</td><td>\$15,500,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>3,672</td><td>\$2,225,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>1,267</td><td>\$1,600,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>48,862</td><td>\$50,000,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>2,664</td><td>\$4,824,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>22,651</td><td>\$21,176,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	18,888	\$15,500,000	Exchange ²	3,672	\$2,225,000	Donation ²	1,267	\$1,600,000	Other	0	\$0	Partners	48,862	\$50,000,000	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	2,664	\$4,824,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	22,651	\$21,176,000
Acquired to Date																																										
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Purchase	18,888	\$15,500,000																																								
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Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	22,651	\$21,176,000																																								
Purpose	Conserve significant scenic, recreational, and wilderness resources within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (NM). Increase recreational access/public use.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Conserve significant scenic, recreational, and wilderness resources within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (NM). Increase recreational access/public use.																																									
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.																																									
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Coachella Valley Conservation Commission, Cities of Palm Desert and Palm Springs, Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.																																									
Project Description	Providing a rugged backdrop to the gateway communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert and La Quinta, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument hosted over 500,000 visitors in 2012. However, rapid urbanization, immediately adjacent to the Monument, ironically is threatening the tremendous scenic and wildlife resource values, which helped to establish these resort communities in the early 1900's. Encompassing 272,000 acres, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument is a series of steep escarpments, ranging from sea level to nearly 11,000 feet in elevation. This undeveloped "island" is home to over 600 animal and plant species, residing within several distinct climatic zones. Numerous threatened and endangered species, including one of the nation's largest herds of Peninsular bighorn sheep, the least Bell's vireo, populations of desert tortoise and desert slender salamander, and unique fan palm oases, are found among the area's perennial streams, springs and seeps. The Monument is within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The Monument is co-administered by the BLM and Forest Service (64,400 acres of the Monument lie within the San Bernardino National Forest). Three Wilderness areas, the 94,989-acre Santa Rosa Mountain Wilderness, administered by BLM, and the 19,695-acre Santa Rosa Wilderness and a portion of the 33,177-acre San Jacinto Wilderness, administered by the Forest Service are imbedded within the Monument boundary. The 2,683-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the Monument.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$40,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																																							

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (California)

MANDATORY

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County	Congressional District: 45																																							
Location	Southern California, 20 miles northwest of Palm Springs.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>16,000</td><td>\$19,185,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>22,000</td><td>\$28,760,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>3,900</td><td>\$7,665,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>600</td><td>\$1,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>3,400</td><td>\$7,197,090</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>792</td><td>\$1,511,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>63,848</td><td>\$45,419,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	16,000	\$19,185,000	Exchange ²	22,000	\$28,760,000	Donation ²	3,900	\$7,665,000	Other	600	\$1,000,000	Partners	3,400	\$7,197,090	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	792	\$1,511,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	63,848	\$45,419,000
Acquired to Date																																										
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Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	63,848	\$45,419,000																																								
Purpose	Acquire four parcels containing the tread of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and preservation of trail viewshed.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	The parcels have been pre- purchased and held by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM. The parcels are threatened with renewable energy development and associated facilities.																																									
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains.																																									
Cooperators	Pacific Crest Trail Association, Back Country Horseman's Association, Endangered Habitats League, Wildlands Conservancy, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.																																									
Project Description	From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources. The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year. In California, hikers and riders often must cover 20-30 miles of trail between water sources. Located within driving distance of San Diego and Los Angeles, the southern reaches of the Pacific Crest NST is both easily accessible and blissfully wild at the same time. The Pacific Crest NST departs from the Mexican border near the small town of Campo.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$15,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																																								

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern

MANDATORY

CALIFORNIA		Imperial County	Congressional District: 51
Location	Southern California, 30 miles northwest of El Centro.		
Purpose	Protect and preserve a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor and ecological processes. Consolidate federal ownership.		
Purchase Opportunities	Complete acquisition of a 4,300-acre parcel which is currently available for purchase in the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land.		
Cooperators	California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, University of California at Davis.		
Project Description	The San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC is located in western Imperial County and is situated in a shallow basin varying in width from a few hundred feet to over a half of a mile, which drains northeast into the Salton Sea. This unique, water-based habitat along San Felipe Creek has supplied a permanent, dependable source of water for people and wildlife since ancient times. The marsh was a stopping place for the Spanish explorer de Anza, who named it after his Indian guide Sebastian Tarel. The marsh is designated critical habitat for the desert pupfish, an endangered species. An isolated population of the leopard frog has also been recorded. This area contains a number of BLM sensitive bird species and a total of 88 different bird species has been observed here. Because of its importance in sustaining this unique marshland environment. San Felipe Creek is a registered National Natural Landmark. San Felipe Creek has also been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The area around the creek and marsh are easily damaged and very sensitive. The marsh is closed to vehicle use, with closure of boundaries clearly posted. However, because the land ownership pattern is a checkerboard, managing this special habitat is very challenging. Land acquisitions can greatly assist in our management of this ACEC. San Sebastian Marsh is open to hiking and is a popular area for nature study.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	356	\$99,000
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	1,133	\$285,000
Other	80	\$36,000
Partners	1,213	\$320,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	3,457	\$1,367,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	2,483	\$1,182,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern

MANDATORY

CALIFORNIA		Riverside and San Bernardino Counties	Congressional District: 41
Location	Southern California, 20 miles northeast of Palm Springs.		
Purpose	Protect and preserve a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor, and ecological processes. Consolidate federal ownership/improve public access.		
Purchase Opportunities	A major inholding has recently been acquired by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM.		
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains.		
Cooperators	National Park Service, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, San Bernardino County Parks, City of Desert Hot Springs, The Wildlands Conservancy.		
Project Description	The 31,000-acre Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is a biologically rich area within the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Located just east of Highway 62 and north of Interstate 10, it is noted for its high species diversity, bird-watching opportunities, and recreational trails. Annual visitation is approximately 60,000 persons per year. Big Morongo Canyon, in the heart of the ACEC, includes a lush desert oasis and one of the largest cottonwood-willow riparian and marsh habitats in the California desert. The proposed acquisitions would conserve significant habitat for rare and endangered species, ecological processes, and a key wildlife corridor between the Little San Bernardino and San Bernardino Mountains. Species include the threatened desert tortoise, endangered triple-ribbed milkvetch and the BLM sensitive Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus. The ACEC serves as a lambing and watering area for the desert bighorn sheep – the wildlife corridor is an annual migration route. This acquisition is part of a larger initiative by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission and others to acquire a number of parcels in and around the ACEC to meet important Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan goals.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	6,150	\$1,944,500
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	2,350	\$700,000
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,213	\$800,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	1,565	\$2,800,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Recreation Management Area

MANDATORY

IDAHO		Bonneville, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southeast Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Idaho Falls.		
Purpose	Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreational, and wildlife resources within the Snake River corridors, predominately through the acquisition of conservation easements.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from rural residential and resort development. Sustaining historic family farming/ranching operations is a priority.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund, Teton Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy.		
Cooperators	Local county and municipal support, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Bonneville Power Administration, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Henrys Fork Foundation, Henrys Fork Legacy Project.		
Project Description	Born of snowmelt and springs among high ridges of Yellowstone country, the 42,900-acre Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River project is an area like no other in the West. Gliding through mountains, canyons, and meadows, and the vast farmlands of the Snake River plains; a 1980 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluation rated this area the most valuable, biodiverse, and unique ecosystem in Idaho. It is considered Idaho's #1 Priority Wetland based on resource values and threats to the river (Idaho Parks & Recreation report). The riparian corridor, lined with commanding cottonwood galleries and a lush shrub understory, sustains a broad variety of plants, fish, birds, and wildlife populations. It is the only home for the Federally-threatened Ute ladies'-tresses orchid in Idaho, is a world famous, blue ribbon fishery, supporting the largest wild Yellowstone cutthroat trout population outside of Yellowstone National Park, and provides multiple wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity including habitat for the expanding Yellowstone National Park grizzly bear population, a Federally threatened species. The area provides crucial habitat for 126 bird species, including the majority of Idaho's bald eagle production and has been designated as a Nationally Important Bird Area. The first World Fly Fishing Championship in North America took place on the South Fork in 1997. Diverse water based recreational opportunities account for 337,000 recreational visits per year. According to a recent economic report fishing and boating within the project area supports 350 jobs and generates \$12 million in income. The scope of the project increased dramatically as a result of enormous public support and the residual impact from the 1997 100-year flood event. The project shares a contiguous boundary with the Caribou- Targhee National Forest, administered by the Forest Service, and serves as a national model for land conservation, strategically utilizing conservation easements in an effort to preserve the unique values of this area.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	10,698	\$30,227,907
Exchange ²	40	\$40,000
Donation ²	0	\$3,455,550
Other	1,563	\$4,665,444
Partners	10,233	\$17,644,862
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	733	\$1,900,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	3,926	\$11,000,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

John Day National Wild and Scenic River/ South Fork John Day National Wild and Scenic River

MANDATORY

OREGON		Wheeler, Gilliam, Sherman, and Grant Counties	Congressional District: 2
Location	North central Oregon, 95 miles southeast of Portland.		
Purpose	Conserve significant scenic, recreation, fisheries, wildlife, cultural, paleontological and botanical values. Increase recreational access.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties threatened with commercial use, residential development and seasonal rural residential development.		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land, Western Rivers Conservancy.		
Cooperators	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Gilliam and Sherman Counties Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Lower John Day Working Group.		
Project Description	The John Day River (JDR) is the third longest free-flowing river in the contiguous United States. In 1988, Congress designated 147 of its 281 miles as the John Day National Wild and Scenic River (JDNWSR). The 6,382-acre Spring Basin Wilderness was created in March 2009 and is bordered by the JDNWSR. The wilderness comprises rugged cliffs, remote canyons and colorful geologic features. Common wildlife species in the area include mule deer, golden eagle, prairie falcon, bobcat, mountain bluebird and meadowlark. The JDR is the Columbia Basin's most biologically diverse river system with the largest native fish populations in Oregon, including Chinook salmon, Mid-Columbia Steelhead and Bull Trout; both listed as Threatened. The system includes the mainstem and its North, Middle and South Forks and covers more than 500 river miles. The JDR and its tributaries have been identified as a salmon stronghold and key for recovery of important fish populations. The landscape also provides enhanced opportunities for bats, neo-tropical and resident birds and dispersal territories for wide-ranging species like elk, mule deer and wolverine. The project area has several Congressional and administrative designations including: the newly designated Spring Basin Wilderness, seven Wilderness Study Areas, the John Day and South Fork JDNWSR, State Scenic Waterways, State Wildlife Management Areas along the lower mainstem and along the South Fork and the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). Acquisition of the proposed parcels will benefit habitat and also ensure public access to thousands of acres of public land for a diverse range of highly desirable recreational opportunities.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$20,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	11	\$40,000
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,219	\$2,250,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	365	\$600,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern Oregon National Historic Trail

DISCRETIONARY

OREGON		Clackamas and Multnomah Counties	Congressional District: 3
Location	Northwest Oregon, 20 miles southeast of Portland.		
Purpose	Preservation of the Sandy/Salmon River gorge and interwoven Oregon National Historic Trail corridor, providing for the protection of open space, scenic, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife values.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from commercial and rural residential development and subdivision, and degrading land use practices.		
Partner	Western Rivers Conservancy.		
Cooperators	U.S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, METRO (regional government body), Cities of Portland and Sandy, Portland General Electric (PGE), The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Sandy River Watershed.		
Project Description	A breath-taking scenic corridor immediately east of metropolitan Portland, the Sandy and Salmon Rivers descend from the forested slopes of Mount Hood, harboring a rich diversity of animal and plant populations, within secluded riparian and wetland areas. Multiple threatened salmonid species, including Lower Columbia Chinook and Coho salmon and Steelhead use these turbulent waters for spawning and rearing their young before returning to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Old growth stands of Douglas fir contain prime habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl. The Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) project offers exceptional recreational opportunities for fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, nature study, and non- motorized boating or floating. The project is easily accessible from the Portland Metro area, the Northwest's second largest population center. The 29,000-acre Sandy River ACEC project contains the route of the historic Barlow Trail Road, the western segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail and shares a common boundary with the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. PGE recently completed removal of their Bull Run hydroelectric project, including dams on both the Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. Dam removal has restored the free flowing character of the Sandy River. Numerous projects designed to improve accessibility and enhance and restore habitat for listed species have been undertaken by BLM and its partners on and adjacent to recently acquired parcels within the project area.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,500.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	3,150	\$16,883,000
Exchange ²	3,548	\$15,761,730
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	1,500	\$6,660,115
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	227	\$2,500,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	450	\$4,000,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

MANDATORY

MONTANA		Chouteau County	Congressional District: 1																																							
Location	Central Montana, 75 miles northeast of Great Falls on the Missouri River.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>7,844</td><td>\$3,707,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>110</td><td>\$28,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>1,915</td><td>\$407,000</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>1,406</td><td>\$1,148,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>14,830</td><td>\$14,032,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	7,844	\$3,707,000	Exchange ²	110	\$28,000	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	1,915	\$407,000	Partners	0	\$0	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	1,406	\$1,148,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	14,830	\$14,032,000
Acquired to Date																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Purchase	7,844	\$3,707,000																																								
Exchange ²	110	\$28,000																																								
Donation ²	0	\$0																																								
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Proposed for FY 2015																																										
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Purchase	1,406	\$1,148,000																																								
Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	14,830	\$14,032,000																																								
Purpose	Protect the historic landscape and resources while enhancing recreational opportunities for Wild and Scenic River users by securing a primary boat take out site and adding a third river campground.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Opportunity to acquire a property in a single ownership facing potential threat of rural residential and/or recreational development.																																									
Partner	The Conservation Fund (TCF).																																									
Cooperators	Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Preservation Alliance, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc., Friends of the Missouri Breaks Monument.																																									
Project Description	The tread of the 3,700-mile long Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the riparian corridor of the 149-mile free-flowing Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River are historically braided through this area of central Montana. The landscape contains a spectacular array of biological, historical, geological, cultural, and wildlife resources in a remote location that offers opportunities for solitude. This isolation results in unsoiled, natural settings that form a backdrop for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The remote nature of this segment of the Missouri River has buffered it from most human influence and maintains the same vistas experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806. Acquisition of riverfront and breaks/upland property will preserve the scenic beauty and wild experience of the area in perpetuity. This proposal would acquire a 2,385-acre conservation easement to preserve the scenic and cultural landscape within the "White Cliffs" area of the river, an extremely sensitive visual corridor. Acquisition would eliminate the threat of development of over a mile of river frontage, consolidate isolated tracts of BLM-managed public land and join public lands with State of Montana lands. Being highly suited for development, protection of the scenic values and cultural landscape are among the highest priorities within the Wild and Scenic River corridor.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																																								

McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area

MANDATORY

COLORADO		Mesa County	Congressional District: 3
Location	West Central Colorado, 20 miles west of Grand Junction.		
Purpose	Acquisition of a critical inholding for endangered fish habitat preservation, cultural, riparian and scenic resource protection and recreational opportunity enhancement.		
Purchase Opportunities	One Colorado River frontage parcel within the NCA boundary and one small, highly visible edgeholding adjacent to I-70, facing threats from rural residential or commercial development, are available.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	National Park Service, Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Great Outdoors Colorado, Mesa County Riverfront Commission, City of Fruita.		
Project Description	Straddling a 23-mile stretch of the Colorado River within Colorado and Utah, the 122,300- acre McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area contains a multitude of nationally significant resources. Outstanding scenery, characterized by towering red sandstone monoliths and deep, sheer-walled canyons provides a stunning backdrop for the NCA's 100,000 annual visitors. The NCA's diverse landscape supports a variety of wildlife populations, including numerous threatened and endangered species. Popular recreational opportunities within the NCA include floating, mountain biking, and hiking. The 1.5 mile "Trail Through Time", administered by the BLM and the Museum of Western Colorado, interprets fossilized dinosaur remains found in a 140 million year old quarry. The McInnis Canyons NCA shares its eastern boundary with the 20,454-acre Colorado National Monument, administered by the National Park Service. The 75,500-acre Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness lies within the boundary of the NCA and contains one of the highest concentrations of natural arches in the world. Crossing 142 miles of desert sandstone and shale canyon between Loma, CO (15 miles west of Grand Junction) and Moab, UT, 25 miles of the internationally renowned Kokopelli Mountain Bike Trail, pass through McInnis Canyons NCA. The 56-acre Gibson property lies in a floodplain along the Colorado River in Ruby Canyon, containing over one-half mile of river frontage. This section of the Colorado River is listed as critical habitat for four federally endangered fish species. Acquisition of this property would preserve cultural, riparian and scenic resource values, provide recreational access from the Colorado River, and protect the area from residential or commercial development which would be incompatible with the management objectives of the adjacent NCA lands.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	7,014	\$4,459,000
Exchange ²	114	\$74,214
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	107	\$830,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	181	\$1,625,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	275	\$1,100,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Ironwood Forest National Monument

MANDATORY

ARIZONA		Pima County	Congressional District: 7																																									
Location	Southeast Arizona, approximately 25 miles northwest of Tucson.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>41</td><td>\$24,500</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>629</td><td>\$1,170,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>5,120</td><td>\$12,850,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	\$0	Exchange ²	41	\$24,500	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	0	\$0	Partners	0	\$0	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	629	\$1,170,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	5,120	\$12,850,000
Acquired to Date																																												
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																										
Purchase	0	\$0																																										
Exchange ²	41	\$24,500																																										
Donation ²	0	\$0																																										
Other	0	\$0																																										
Partners	0	\$0																																										
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Purchase	629	\$1,170,000																																										
Pending Future Action																																												
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																										
Pending	5,120	\$12,850,000																																										
Purpose	To prevent residential development and mining within Ironwood Forest National Monument, and provide long-term protection of ecosystem, open space, species and watershed values.																																											
Purchase Opportunities	Two inholding parcels available from highly-motivated willing sellers. Acquisition of these parcels would consolidate land ownership and further the protection of Monument objects.																																											
Partner	Arizona Land and Water Trust.																																											
Cooperators	Tohono O’odham Indian Nation, Pima County, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Friends of Ironwood Forest.																																											
Project Description	Taking its name from one of the longest living trees in the Arizona desert, the 129,000-acre Ironwood Forest National Monument is a true Sonoran Desert showcase. The Ironwood is a very long-lived tree, with some specimens estimated to be more than 800 years old. Ironwood is a keystone species because it provides a nursery environment of shade and protection that enables young seedlings of other species to become established despite the harsh desert climate, where night-time lows can exceed 105°F. Studies by the Arizona- Sonora Desert Museum have documented 560 plant species. Resident birdwatchers have documented more than 80 species of migratory and non-migratory birds.																																											
	This proposal involves the acquisition of one property. The parcel has potential for residential development, although the local economic downturn has prompted the landowner to explore other selling options. This is a pristine tract that possess natural resources that are characteristic of the Monument. The parcel provides habitat to a small population of Nichol Turk’s Head cactus, occurring in localized limestone-rich areas. The Nichol Turk’s Head is a very slow-growing cactus, and was listed as endangered in 1976 and has an approved recovery plan. More than 200 Hohokam and Paleoindian archaeological sites dated between 600 and 1450 (including many petroglyphs) have been identified nearby in the Monument, and some are likely to occur on this tract. Purchase of the property would improve future access to Monument lands, increase recreational amenities, protect plant and animal habitat, and limit the rapidly encroaching rural residential development occurring in the area.																																											
	The Arizona Land and Water Trust has been conducting pre-purchase actions within the Monument after receiving favorable support from the BLM.																																											
O&M Cost	Estimated “start-up” cost: \$5,000.		Estimated “annual” maintenance: \$1,000.																																									

Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area

MANDATORY

FLORIDA		Bay County	Congressional District: 2																																							
Location	Western Florida, 25 miles east of Panama City.																																									
Purpose	Protect habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) and preserve longleaf pine ecosystem from rural residential subdivision.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>137</td><td>\$275,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>69</td><td>\$137,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	\$0	Exchange ²	0	\$0	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	0	\$0	Partners	0	\$0	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	137	\$275,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	69	\$137,000
Acquired to Date																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Purchase	0	\$0																																								
Exchange ²	0	\$0																																								
Donation ²	0	\$0																																								
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Purchase	137	\$275,000																																								
Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	69	\$137,000																																								
Partner	The Nature Conservancy.																																									
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Defense, St. Joe Timberland, Genecov Group and the State of Florida.																																									
Project Description	At Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area (HMA), the BLM is working with private landowners to manage a relic longleaf pine forest which supports breeding red-cockaded woodpeckers and 13 Federally and State listed-plant species. Prescribed burns and careful hand thinning of encroaching slash pine is improving habitat for these species. The federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker is the keystone species of the longleaf pine ecosystem. Over the last 100 years agricultural conversion of forested lands, timber product harvesting, commercial, industrial, and rural residential development, and periodic infestations have significantly impacted the longleaf pine ecosystem. Once encompassing up to 98 million acres in the southeastern United States, forested lands now number approximately 3 million acres, much of it in poor condition. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and Apalachicola National Forest have been working cooperatively for more than 30 years to recover the RCW & restore the ecosystem. The partnership expanded to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Osceola National Forest and Lathrop Bayou HMA during the last 20 years to dramatically grow the RCW populations and promote the recovery of the longleaf pine ecosystem through the RCW Southern Range Translocation Cooperative. In October 2007, nineteen artificial cavities were installed at Lathrop Bayou to provide additional nesting and roosting opportunities for the red-cockaded woodpeckers. The preferred alternative in the draft Southeastern States RMP designates the Lathrop Bayou HMA as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Acquisition of these lands would allow BLM to effectively manage the area to maintain and increase the population of the endangered RCW and conserve the longleaf pine ecosystem.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,500.																																									

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

MANDATORY

OREGON		Jackson County	Congressional District: 2																							
Location	Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>8,538</td><td>\$11,873,684</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>147</td><td>\$66,500</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr></table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	8,538	\$11,873,684	Exchange ²	0	\$0	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	147	\$66,500	Partners	0	\$0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	8,538	\$11,873,684																								
Exchange ²	0	\$0																								
Donation ²	0	\$0																								
Other	147	\$66,500																								
Partners	0	\$0																								
Purpose	Consolidate checkerboard land ownership pattern within the Monument to conserve and restore native and endemic plants and habitats within the greater Klamath- Cascade eco-region.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>3,987</td><td>\$5,000,000</td></tr></table>			Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	3,987	\$5,000,000												
Proposed for FY 2015																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	3,987	\$5,000,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Acquisition of key parcels from willing sellers in order to increase the connectivity of protected monument lands and biologic, geologic and hydrologic resources.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>19,970</td><td>\$20,423,000</td></tr></table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	19,970	\$20,423,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	19,970	\$20,423,000																								
			¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"																							
Partner	The Conservation Fund, The Pacific Forest Trust.																									
Cooperators	The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Southern Oregon Lands Conservancy.																									
Project Description	Fir forests, oak groves, wildflower meadows and steep canyons make the 85,105-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) an ecological wonder, with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. A tremendous variety of plants and animals are found amidst the Monument's towering forests, sunlit groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons. The Monument is a bird sanctuary, with more than 200 species identified, including the Northern Spotted Owl, the Great Gray Owl, the Peregrine Falcon and the Willow Flycatcher. The properties proposed for acquisition include a mix of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, other conifers and oak species. They also contain alpine meadows supporting wildflowers including the rare Greene's Mariposa Lily. The parcels are bordered by BLM-identified Old Growth Emphasis and Diversity Emphasis Areas including Soda Mountain Wilderness, and provide important connectivity within the Monument's ecosystem. Several parcels make up the "land bridge" between the mountain systems and the Eco-regions. Multiple properties include cold-water springs containing rare and endemic snails. The CSNM provides habitat for three endemic bureau sensitive fish species: Jenny Creek suckers, the speckled dace and a long-isolated stock of redband trout. The lands support populations of white-headed woodpecker, western pond turtle and beaver. Several tracts include, abut, or are within the viewshed of a popular section of the 2,638- mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST). The Pacific Crest NST acts as the "gateway" to the Monument from Interstate 5.																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$15,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																									

Carrizo Plain National Monument

MANDATORY

CALIFORNIA		Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties	Congressional District: 22
Location	Central California, 60 miles west of Bakersfield.		
Purpose	Acquire private inholdings within the Carrizo Plain National Monument to protect outstanding biological and cultural values.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from commercial, industrial, rural residential and suburban development, and unregulated OHV use.		
Partner	Sequoia Rivers Land Trust, Wildlands Conservancy.		
Cooperators	Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Friends of Carrizo Plain, Southern Sierra Archeological Society, Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee, Resources Legacy Fund Foundation.		
Project Description	The Carrizo Plain National Monument is a majestic 250,000-acre grassland and scenic mountainous preserve that contains the last remaining undeveloped remnant of the San Joaquin Valley ecosystem. As a result, it provides critical contiguous habitat for one of the largest assemblages of threatened and endangered species surviving on any public lands in the United States, including the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Kern primrose sphinx moth, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, California jewelflower, San Joaquin woolly threads and the San Joaquin antelope squirrel. Within the vast expanse of the Carrizo Plain lies Painted Rock, an important ceremonial site of the Chumash that rises majestically from the surrounding grassland. In addition, the Monument contains other world-class archaeological sites, which are part of a current nomination as a National Historic Landmark. Soda Lake, a glistening bed of white salt in the dry summer, and the largest alkali wetland remaining in Southern California, provides important habitat for migratory birds during the winter. Those interested in geology can see one of the most spectacular sections of the 800-mile long San Andreas Fault with its complex corrugated topography along the edge of the Plain. The Monument's diversity and proximity to over 20 million people living in Southern and Central California attracts over 75,000 visitors annually who come to enjoy a variety of recreational activities. Those stopping at the Goodwin Education Center or taking guided tours to Painted Rock or the San Andreas Fault, can share in the rich history of the Carrizo Plain and learn about its unique plant and animal life.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	95,040	\$22,635,500
Exchange ²	20,376	\$3,224,552
Donation ²	4,367	\$1,695,700
Other	0	\$0
Partners	9,870	\$1,934,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	240	\$300,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	18,360	\$27,540,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

MANDATORY

MONTANA		Chouteau County		Congressional District: 1																																								
Location	Central Montana, 75 miles northeast of Great Falls on the Missouri River.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>7,844</td><td>\$3,707,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>110</td><td>\$28,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>1,915</td><td>\$407,000</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>3,287</td><td>\$3,408,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>12,949</td><td>\$11,772,000</td></tr></table>				Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	7,844	\$3,707,000	Exchange ²	110	\$28,000	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	1,915	\$407,000	Partners	0	\$0	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	3,287	\$3,408,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	12,949	\$11,772,000
Acquired to Date																																												
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																										
Purchase	7,844	\$3,707,000																																										
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Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																										
Pending	12,949	\$11,772,000																																										
Purpose	Protect the historic landscape and multiple resource values while enhancing recreational opportunities for river users.																																											
Purchase Opportunities	Willing seller opportunity for two properties facing potential threat of rural residential and/or recreational development.																																											
Partner	The Conservation Fund																																											
Cooperators	Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Preservation Alliance, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc., Friends of the Missouri Breaks Monument.																																											
Project Description	The tread of the 3,700-mile long Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the riparian corridor of the 149-mile free-flowing Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River are historically braided through this area of central Montana. The landscape contains a spectacular array of biological, historical, geological, cultural, and wildlife resources in a remote location that offers opportunities for solitude. This isolation results in unsoiled, natural settings that form a backdrop for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The remote nature of this segment of the Missouri River has buffered it from most human influence and maintains the same vistas experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806. Acquisition of riverfront and breaks/upland properties will preserve the scenic beauty and wild experience of the area in perpetuity. The properties are located in an extremely sensitive visual portion of the Wild and Scenic River corridor. Prized for development, protection of the scenic values and cultural landscape are among the highest priorities in managing of the Wild and Scenic River corridor.																																											
O&M Cost	Estimated “start-up” cost: \$7,500.	Estimated “annual” maintenance: \$5,000.																																										

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Agua Fria National Monument

MANDATORY

ARIZONA		Yavapai County	Congressional District: 2																					
Location	Central Arizona, 40 miles north of the Phoenix metropolitan area.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>60,160</td><td>\$15,288,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>199</td><td>\$3,300,000</td></tr></table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	\$0	Exchange ²	60,160	\$15,288,000	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	0	\$0	Partners	199	\$3,300,000
Acquired to Date																								
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	0	\$0																						
Exchange ²	60,160	\$15,288,000																						
Donation ²	0	\$0																						
Other	0	\$0																						
Partners	199	\$3,300,000																						
Purpose	Enhance management efficiency and preservation of Monument values and objects, including open space, a flowing stream, riparian habitat, recreation opportunities, and cultural resources.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>621</td><td>\$3,300,000</td></tr></table>	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	621	\$3,300,000												
Proposed for FY 2015																								
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	621	\$3,300,000																						
Purchase Opportunities	The Cross Y Ranch parcel is a significant Monument inholding, and is available from a willing seller. The parcel is highly threatened by rural residential development.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>655</td><td>\$2,200,000</td></tr></table>	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	655	\$2,200,000												
Pending Future Action																								
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																						
Pending	655	\$2,200,000																						
Partner	The Conservation Fund		¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"																					
Cooperators	Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S. Forest Service, The Trust for Public Land, Friends of the Agua Fria. There is strong community and user group support.																							
Project Description	The 71,000-acre Agua Fria National Monument contains one of the most significant complexes of late prehistoric pueblo settlement sites in the American Southwest. The Monument encases many significant archaeological sites, including distinctive rock art, settlements, stone pueblos and clusters of pueblos and forts, all amid visually spectacular settings. There is an extraordinary array of biological and scientific resources, including riparian areas, upland high-desert grasslands, year-round flowing streams, and a 21-mile segment of the Agua Fria River. This segment of the Agua Fria River is proposed for designation as a Wild and Scenic River. This proposal represents the second phase of a two phase attempt to acquire the entire 621-acre property remainder. The Cross Y Ranch property includes more than a mile of Agua Fria River riparian habitat, and a substantial number of water rights. This stretch of the Agua Fria River is habitat for several endangered and State and Bureau sensitive species including but not limited to; Gila Chub, Gila Topminnow, Longfin Dace, Speckled Dace, Lowland Leopard Frog, Gila Monster, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and Zone-tailed Hawk. The upland portions of the property encompass numerous pueblo ruins, rock art sites, and artifact scatters. The property is highly scenic and includes dense stands of saguaro cacti, and other rare plant species. Acquisition would contribute to maintaining connectivity and resource integrity of important grassland habitat types as part of the Central Arizona Grasslands Strategy. The Cross Y Ranch acquisition is a high BLM priority due to its natural resource values, new public access opportunities, water rights, and the proximity to the Phoenix metropolitan area. The Conservation Fund began purchase actions after receiving favorable support from the BLM.																							
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																							

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Blanca Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern/ Special Recreation Management Area

MANDATORY

COLORADO		Alamosa County		Congressional District: 3																						
Location	Southern Colorado, approximately 17 miles northeast of Alamosa.			<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>1,115</td><td>\$1,404,600</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>1,269</td><td>\$10,500</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>80</td><td>\$4,600</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>233</td><td>\$293,500</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr></table>		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	1,115	\$1,404,600	Exchange ²	1,269	\$10,500	Donation ²	80	\$4,600	Other	233	\$293,500	Partners	0	\$0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	1,115	\$1,404,600																								
Exchange ²	1,269	\$10,500																								
Donation ²	80	\$4,600																								
Other	233	\$293,500																								
Partners	0	\$0																								
Purpose	Acquire/restore critical playa wetland systems to provide essential wildlife habitat to multiple threatened and endangered species and offer important public recreational opportunities.			<table><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>12,838</td><td>\$6,426,000</td></tr></table>		Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	12,838	\$6,426,000												
Proposed for FY 2015																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	12,838	\$6,426,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	The Nature Conservancy acquired the property nearly a decade ago at the request of BLM and has been looking for an opportunity for the BLM to acquire and manage it.			<table><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr></table>		Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	0	\$0												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	0	\$0																								
Partner	The Nature Conservancy (TNC).																									
Cooperators	National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Colorado Division of Wildlife, Ducks Unlimited, Wetlands Focus Area Committee and Intermountain West Joint Venture.																									
Project Description	This project is to acquire land that would assist federal and state agencies in restoring and connecting wetland habitat in the San Luis Valley (SLV) of Colorado. Long ago, a network of playa lakes and marshes shimmered in the desert scrub of the SLV. The skies were blackened by thousands of birds drawn to these wetlands for breeding, resting, and foraging during their long migrations. Surface water has become way over-appropriated and numerous wells have been drilled into the aquifers causing the lowering of the SLV's water table. The effects have now caused these wetlands to start disappearing at a rapid rate. State and federal agencies initiated wetland restoration efforts in the 1960's as bird populations were plummeting. A critical component of the restoration efforts was the development of the BLM's Blanca Wetlands Area (BWA). BWA is a 10,000 acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). This is now an Important Bird Area in Colorado and a key site for the Intermountain West Joint Venture shorebird science team and a nationally significant wildlife resource area. The diverse wetlands found at BWA provide important habitats for 13 threatened and endangered species and 160 species of water birds. This project would fulfill goals identified in the Integrated Activity Plan for BWA (1995) by purchasing 12,838 acres of land bordering the northern boundary of the site. The parcel is imperative for connectivity of wetlands across the SLV and would essentially merge wetlands owned by BLM, State of Colorado, NPS, FWS, and TNC. This would also encourage management across jurisdictions to achieve broad scale resource objectives. We are uniquely situated to succeed in this regard, as we are a Service First community, having both the NPS and the USFWS as local Service First partners. TNC acquired this property in the 1990's on behalf of the BLM, and is anxiously awaiting BLM's completion of the transaction.																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$75,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$40,000.																							

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

MANDATORY

NEW MEXICO		Taos County	Congressional District: 3
Location	Northern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles northwest of Taos.		
Purpose	Acquire private inholdings within the Monument, preserve traditional uses, improve recreation & tourism, protect prehistoric human habitation sites, secure connectivity to the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic Corridor.		
Purchase Opportunities	Seven parcels within the Monument face immediate threat of residential development. Landowners are interested in selling and NGO's are engaged.		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.		
Cooperators	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF), Rio Grande del Norte Coalition, New Mexico Wilderness Alliance, New Mexico Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, Trout Unlimited, and Backcountry Hunters & Anglers.		
Project Description	On March 25, 2013 President Obama designated approximately 242,555 acres as the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. Private inholdings within the Monument are vulnerable to increasing residential and "off grid" developments. Acquisition of this inholding parcel would enhance BLM's ability to protect fragile cultural, biological and scenic resources within the national Monument, which contains the Taos Plateau ACEC and Rio Grande Wild & Scenic Corridor, to secure and increase traditional and recreational access, and prevent fragmentation of a vital interstate wildlife migration corridor and crucial winter range. Cultural significance of the area dates back 14,000 years to the Pleistocene era, when native hunters first followed the massive migrating herds of Mammuthus primigenius (wooley mammoth) and Bison antiquus (mega bison), into the region. The Plateau is rife with remains of the earliest known human cultures in the hemisphere with petroglyphs, tipi rings, wickiup structures, arrow heads, and pottery shards scattered across the landscape. Continuing archaeological investigation has documented over 500 recorded sites. Native tribal members and descendants of Hispanic settlers continue to use these lands as important areas for hunting, native plant and fire-wood gathering, and grazing. Hunting, camping, wildlife viewing, fishing and renowned whitewater rafting contribute much-needed economic revenue to nearby rural communities. Access to the interior of the Monument and preservation of the rugged, wide-open landscape and vistas would be preserved through this acquisition. Acquisition would also protect habitat for species of Greatest Conservation Need listed in the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for NM; Gunnison's Prairie dog, an ESA Candidate Species, loggerhead shrike and burrowing owl. The NMDGF identified the Taos Plateau as the most important winter range habitat for elk populations moving between Colorado and New Mexico. Up to 10,000 elk winter on the plateau each year. Mule deer, pronghorn and wild sheep also depend on key habitat resources classified for protection in the NM Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (sagebrush shrubland, mixed conifer forest/woodland and wet meadow).		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	17,228	\$21,000,000
Exchange ²	16,032	\$6,412,800
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,634	\$1,660,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	17,774	\$17,788,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Panoche-Coalings Area of Critical Environmental Concern

MANDATORY

CALIFORNIA		Fresno County	Congressional District: 20																																							
Location	Central California, approximately 70 miles south of San Jose.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>6,700</td><td>\$3,625,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>30,000</td><td>\$12,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>\$0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2015</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>5,417</td><td>\$3,300,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>108,000</td><td>\$54,000,000</td></tr></table> ¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	6,700	\$3,625,000	Exchange ²	30,000	\$12,000,000	Donation ²	0	\$0	Other	0	\$0	Partners	0	\$0	Proposed for FY 2015			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	5,417	\$3,300,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	108,000	\$54,000,000
Acquired to Date																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Purchase	6,700	\$3,625,000																																								
Exchange ²	30,000	\$12,000,000																																								
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Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	108,000	\$54,000,000																																								
Purpose	Consolidate disbursed ownerships of public and private lands to provide landscape level connectivity for wildlife and the recovery of threatened and endangered (T&E) species.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Fee acquisition opportunity of large acreage ranch properties threatened with residential, commercial, and industrial development, mining, visual intrusion, and loss of T&E species habitat.																																									
Partner	Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), The Nature Conservancy																																									
Cooperators	National Park Service (NPS), Calif. Department of Fish & Wildlife, Westside Resource Conservation District, San Benito Resource Conservation District, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, University of California (Berkeley and Santa Cruz).																																									
Project Description	These acquisitions represent the next phase of the ongoing San Joaquin Desert Hills project, which is intended to create a large contiguous block of protected lands in the western San Joaquin Valley and South Diablo Ranges, along with consolidating holdings within our Panoche-Coalinga ACEC (PCACEC). The parcels are in nearly pristine condition and are maintained as such by a combination of arid conditions and grazing regime. The Martin parcels, contains important habitat for the endangered San Joaquin kit fox and giant kangaroo rat, and will continue the work we have conducted with BOR and FWS, who have funded \$3.4 million for T&E species habitat acquisition in this region since 2007. The Ashurst acquisition will protect an important watershed, and in support of America Great Outdoors (AGO) will improve access for recreation. These lands are within BLM's Clear Creek Management area and provide important habitat for tule elk, and connectivity habitat for the San Joaquin kit fox. The acquisitions will protect an important watershed and ecosystem and are a component of a large protected landscape that will preserve wildlife connectivity, recreation, and public access in the PCACEC, which encompasses 300,000 acres of the San Joaquin Desert ecosystem. This area contributes to protection of a key watershed on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley and improvement of riparian conditions with an indirect benefit to the San Joaquin River Restoration and Bay-Delta Projects, and will fulfill criteria for recovery, including down- and delisting, of a number of T&E species. It contributes to the region's status as a Landscape Reserve as defined by the 2009 California Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which required contiguous blocks of 150,000 or larger.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$8,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$3,000.																																								

Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area

MANDATORY

COLORADO		Eagle County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Northwest Colorado, approximately 20 miles west of Eagle.		
Purpose	Inclusion into the Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreation, cultural, and wildlife/plant resources within the project.		
Purchase Opportunities	BLM is managing all 3 properties which were purchased by Eagle County Open Space funds. The Conservation Fund is under contract with Eagle County to purchase all 3 properties for later sale to BLM.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	Eagle County, Town of Gypsum, Great Outdoors Colorado, Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Colorado River Outfitters Association, American Rivers, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Eagle Valley Land Trust, Eagle River Watershed Council.		
Project Description	Three highly desirable private parcels (State Bridge, Two Bridges and Dotsero Landing) lie within the Colorado River SRMA. A 2-hour drive from Denver, the SRMA is a popular destination for rafters, campers, kayakers, paddle boarders and anglers with approximately 50,000 visitors annually. The river offers a variety of experiences from advanced whitewater in Gore Canyon to family friendly floating. There are nine developed BLM recreation access sites within the SRMA. River use has historically been concentrated upriver of Two Bridges, while the 45-mile stretch from Two Bridges to Dotsero Landing has been underutilized due to lack of public access. Improved access will help create a valuable new recreational asset. State Bridge (1st priority) is adjacent to BLM administered public lands on the south, east and west. Two Bridges (2nd priority) adds river access to the 10 mile stretch between State Bridge and BLM's Catamount Recreation site. Eagle County has a recreation lease on the adjoining 543-acre State property. Dotsero Landing (3rd priority) provides river access at Interstate 70 where the Eagle and Colorado Rivers join. All sites are day use only and are being managed in accordance with the SRMA objectives and eligible Wild and Scenic River Outstanding Remarkable Values. As the majority of the river is family friendly, the SRMA is used for school trips and outdoor education. These three parcels are available for purchase by BLM for \$1,000,000 under appraised value. Over \$830,000 in improvements have recently been made, adding developed parking areas, boat launches, and bathroom facilities to each site. In 2012, Great Outdoors Colorado provided \$4 million in state funds to conserve two parcels totaling 1,245 acres between Two Bridges and Dotsero, further expanding public access to the river.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$25,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	0	\$0
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	36	\$2,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	300	\$5,000,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Sands Desert Habitat Management Area

MANDATORY

IDAHO		Fremont County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southeast Idaho. North and west of St. Anthony.		
Purpose	Conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range, key year round sage and sharp-tail grouse habitat, tremendous hunting opportunities, archeological resources.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple willing land owners are seeking a conservation alternative for their properties to keep them as working ranches to ensure they will always make a significant wildlife contribution.		
Partner	Teton Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, The Conservation Fund		
Cooperators	Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), Henrys Fork Legacy Project (HFLP), Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, Natural Resource Conservation Service.		
Project Description	The Sands Desert Habitat Management Area encompasses some of the best remaining shrub habitat in the state of Idaho as well as a high profile OHV program on active sand dunes. This high quality habitat supports healthy populations of two species of national importance: the greater sage-grouse (core habitat) and the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. For Idahoans though, it is best known for its large mammal populations; more than 3,000 elk, 1,500 mule deer and 400 moose winter on the Sands public rangelands, the IDFG's 35,000 acre Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and the adjacent private property. Much of the wildlife that people attribute to Yellowstone National Park and the surrounding National Forest lands, leave those public lands in the winter to find refuge from heavy snows at lower elevations. On the west side of Yellowstone the best winter refuge is the Sands Desert. While IDFG's WMA is not small, the lands that have been cobbled together to date are somewhat disconnected and do not encompass some of the best habitat. The value of this habitat was recognized by in the Idaho Fish and Game Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, but few opportunities have come about to match willing land-owners with funds for habitat conservation. The HFLP is a collaboration of 18 county, state and federal agencies and national, regional and local non-profit groups dedicated to increasing the rate of conservation in the upper Henrys Fork watershed. Through a rigorous prioritization process, the HFLP identified a dozen private parcels near the Sand Creek WMA that would dramatically improve the protection offered by the WMA and would permanently protect migration corridors leading to the Sands Desert. If successful, the effort of the HFLP would ensure the persistence of the large mammals that need the WMA in the winter and two grouse species which can be found there year-round.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$500. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$500.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2,037	\$200,000
Exchange ²	80	\$40,000
Donation ²	0	\$765,000
Other	0	\$0
Partners	21,019	\$14,035,247
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2,397	\$1,850,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	10,000	\$10,000,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest
² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Salmon River SRMA/Salmon River Watershed

MANDATORY

IDAHO		Lemhi County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Salmon River SRMA and watershed within Lemhi County, Idaho.		
Purpose	Conserve open space and enhance significant scenic, recreational and wildlife resources within the Salmon River watershed through conservation easements and fee purchase.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing potential subdivision, protecting historic ranching operations, protecting scenic values, protecting wildlife migration corridors and TE species habitats, and providing public access.		
Partner	Lemhi Regional Land Trust (LRLT), The Nature Conservancy (TNC).		
Cooperators	Idaho Department of Fish and Game, local County support, State of Idaho, local Trails Committee.		
Project Description	The Salmon River, known as the “River of No Return,” provides valuable habitat for many fish and wildlife species. Species listed under the ESA relying on this habitat include Snake River Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridors are all included within the project area. Significant prehistoric and historic cultural resources and traditional cultural places are known and documented within project area and they could be evaluated and protected. Recreational values include white- water rafting, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, and sight-seeing. Acquisition of land through conservation easements/fee purchase would protect the riparian and river habitat from impending private development and keep working ranches open spaces, preserving scenic vistas and wildlife migration corridors. These acquisitions will directly both wildlife habitat and protect an important wildlife migration corridor from development, as well as prevent development within Designated Critical Habitat for chinook and sockeye salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout along the Salmon River SRMA. Three parcels sit at a critical migration bottleneck for elk moving from Montana to the southwestern faces of Idaho's Salmon River to winter and serve as transition range for migrating animals. Protection of these properties in the form of conservation easements will prevent further subdivision of this habitat and will protect the current habitat values of the properties. The remaining properties are immediately upstream of properties acquired in a prior LWCF submission as well as a BLM river access site, and stop on the Idaho Birding Trail, which provides access to waterfowl hunters, fishermen and birdwatchers. One parcel would provide access to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and adjacent public lands. Additional properties, either adjacent to these or those acquired through previous conservation efforts, would provide high priority recreational access.		
O&M Cost	Estimated “start-up” cost: \$5,000. Estimated “annual” maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,346	\$2,087,850
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	75	\$375,000
Other	0	\$0
Partners	11,676	\$15,937,868

Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2,383	\$3,725,000

Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	296	\$825,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest
² For donation and exchange “Cost” = “value”

Chilly Slough / Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern

MANDATORY

IDAHO		Custer County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Chilly Slough / Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern		
Purpose	Conservation & enhancement of one of Idaho's significant wildlife corridors & habitat areas lying at the base of the state's highest mountain range. Crucial wetland adjacent to sage-brush steppe habitat.		
Purchase Opportunities	Private property within the area is for sale and has been subdivided threatening migratory birds, sensitive species habitat including year-round sage-grouse use, visual resources, cultural sites, & recreation.		
Partner	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.		
Project Description	Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough is one of the few remaining examples of natural, high desert, spring-fed wetlands. Winter snows melt, gather along a range-front fault and feed thousands of springs to this area. It is the largest wetland in east-central Idaho and is managed jointly by the BLM and the Idaho Fish and Game. Acquisition of the Zollinger private parcel is crucial because it encompasses the headwaters of the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands. Land administered by BLM within the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands is designated an ACEC and is valued for its diversity of wildlife that use it. The 320 acre Zollinger private property falls within the boundary delineated in the BLM Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Habitat Management Plan. Acquisition will assure protection of this wildlife migration corridor and year-round habitat. Currently, the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Area protects almost 2,000 acres (BLM has acquired 1,028 acres and IDFG has acquired 918 acres) in public ownership. The 1999 BLM Resource Management Plan in this area allows for the creation of a wetlands management area of approximately 4,400 acres. One hundred and seventy three wildlife species are known to use Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands with 113 of those being birds. These wetlands hold a high importance for migratory birds for a refueling spot during their annual migration. The riparian edge and adjacent sage-brush steppe habitat have shown to be important to sage-grouse throughout the year. Numerous historic and prehistoric archeological sites are present in and around the wetlands, and it is highly probable that other prehistoric and historic sites are located within these parcels; one prehistoric site is already known to exist on these private lands proposed for purchase. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have expressed interest in using this area for the practice of treaty-reserved rights. Recreational opportunities would include bird watching, hiking, fishing, canoeing, and historical education. Acquisition of this land through fee purchase would help to provide additional access to the wetlands, as well as, provide connectivity between publicly managed lands for wildlife conservation.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$2,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	0	\$0
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	1,028	\$1,750,000
Partners	918	\$1,560,000
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	200	\$250,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	1,100	\$1,500,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Oregon National Historic Trail

MANDATORY

IDAHO		Blaine County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Central Idaho, adjacent to Craters of the Moon National Monument.		
Purpose	Conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range, key year round sage-grouse habitat, tremendous hunting opportunities, archeological and geologic resources.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple willing landowners are seeking a conservation alternative for their properties to keep them as working ranches to ensure they will always make a significant wildlife contribution.		
Partner	Pioneers Alliance/The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Wood Rvr Land Trust		
Cooperators	Idaho Department of Fish and Game, National Park Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service.		
Project Description	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CRMO) protects 464,304 acres of National Park Service land in South Central Idaho and the southwestern corner of the High Divide Conservation Collaborative. CRMO is a member of the Pioneers Alliance, a coalition of ranchers, farmers, local residents, conservationists, agency officials and elected officials working together to accomplish common goals in Blaine and Butte counties. Conservation easements have been negotiated in both counties to protect the open spaces; the abundant wildlife; the access to the mountains, foothills, and desert; the agricultural way of life; and the small communities – and to build an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable future. The Pioneers Foothills encompasses intact shrub habitat and provides a migration corridor between the Pioneer Mountains, Sawtooth National Forest and CRMO. Pronghorn antelope migrate seasonally through the north end of CRMO from the Pioneer Mountains to the Birch Creek area approximately 100 miles each way. The project area is core habitat for sage-grouse, over 40 sage-grouse leks have been monitored in the CRMO. A portion of the Oregon National Historic Trail (i.e., Jeffrey–Goodale Cutoff) is also within the project area. The Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail is a 230-mile spur headed north from Fort Hall toward Big Southern Butte, and then through the northern part of Craters of the Moon National Monument. The target property is located in Blaine County near the community of Carey, Idaho, and has tremendous potential for rural residential development. In the last decade, many farms and ranches in the vicinity have been subdivided and developed. Recreation use within the areas is in high demand due to the magnitude of proposed development of the surrounding areas; thus changing and/or increasing the demand, type and intensity of recreational use. The CRMO attracted 198,545 visitors during calendar year 2011, resulting in visitor spending an estimated \$6,821,000, resulting in 81 jobs and a \$2,940,000 value added to local communities.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$500. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$500.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	0	\$0
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	72,529	\$42,330,200
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	292	\$440,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	2,220	\$2,485,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Madison River Special Recreation Management Area

MANDATORY

MONTANA		Madison County	Congressional District: 1
Location	Southwest Montana, 15 miles south of Ennis.		
Purpose	Conserve and enhance crucial habitat for species restoration, emphasizing open space and critical wildlife connectivity. Secure scenic, wildlife/plant resources, and enhance recreational opportunities.		
Purchase Opportunities	A portion of one inholding property available from a highly-motivated willing seller on the Madison River. The property face potential threat of rural residential and/or recreational development.		
Partner	The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) and The Conservation Fund (TCF)		
Cooperators	Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) supports this acquisition as it is consistent with their goals and the property lies adjacent to the Wall Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The BLM is working with the RMEF to determine additional opportunities for partnerships.		
Project Description	The parcel is within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE), the largest intact ecosystem in the lower 48 States. Within the GYE lies the legendary trout waters of the Madison River which originate in Yellowstone National Park and are the headwater tributary of the Missouri River. It is here that its true character is revealed and its reputation as a world-renowned Blue Ribbon/Class 1 trout fishery harboring some of the largest rainbows and trophy browns. To the river's east, the Madison Range with its magnificent 10,000-foot peaks comprises the Lee Metcalf Wilderness; to the west are the vast timbered slopes of the Gravelly Range. The Madison Valley is a major migration corridor for big game and a host of migratory birds and is part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem which resource managers consider one of the most intact ecologically functioning landscapes with abundant populations of elk, antelope and deer. A significant elk herd (~ 2,000 animals) traverses the valley seasonally, wintering at the adjoining MFWP, Wall Creek Wildlife Management Area. The valley provides core secure habitat for connectivity and dispersal, as wide-ranging grizzlies, wolverine and wolves expand their range outward from Greater Yellowstone. The property adjoins BLM lands managed within the Madison River Special Recreation Management Area, as well as MFWP, State Trust Lands, and private lands under conservation easements, linking hundreds of thousands of protected acres. The property includes aquatic features such as 350 acres of wetlands, numerous ponds, and two miles of the Madison River. The river and ponds on the project provide foraging, nesting, and migration habitat for a variety of resident and migratory birds. Trumpeter Swans have been breeding on these ponds. Protecting the area from future development will aid in preserving this condition, maintaining critical wildlife connectivity and transitional habitat while increasing resiliency to the effects of climate change. Addition of the project lands will also greatly enhance access to the river expanding public recreational opportunities.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$2,500.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	0	\$0
Exchange ²	0	\$0
Donation ²	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Partners	0	\$0
Proposed for FY 2015		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	386	\$868,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	1,839	\$4,132,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Activity: Land Acquisition Subactivity: Inholding, Emergency & Hardship
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				
				Fixed Cost Changes	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	Change from 2014
Inholding, Emergency, & Hardship	\$000	1,420	1,616	+0	+0	+0	1,616	+0
	FTE	0	0		+0	0	0	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Inholding, Emergency and Hardship program is \$1,616,000.

Program Overview

The Inholding, Emergency and Hardship program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Inholding, Emergency, and Hardship purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, enhance public recreation opportunities, and are strongly supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will respond to field requests for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funding as they are submitted for consideration on a case-by-case basis. The Bureau will continue to focus on acquisitions that conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity.

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Activity: Land Acquisition Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				
				Fixed Cost Changes	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	Change from 2014
Acquisition	\$000	1,778	1,898	+6	+0	+0	1,904	+6
Management	FTE	8	11		+0	0	11	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Acquisition Management program is \$1,904,000 and 11 FTE, a change of +\$6,000 from 2014 enacted.

Program Overview

The Acquisition Management program completes the administrative tasks necessary for the Land Acquisition program to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition Management program funds are used for title research, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and private parties.

The BLM closely monitors funds spent for processing costs associated with the purchase of land and interests in land. Processing costs typically range between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors. Close communication with field offices and close monitoring of funds spent, allows the BLM to allocate the appropriate amount of funding to each office.

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. While the majority of these partners support acquisition of lands through grassroots political advocacy and long-term conservation management, some regional and national partners directly assist the BLM by becoming transactionally involved in the purchase of fee and conservation easement property interests. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners. This assistance is a major cost savings for the BLM.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the BLM will complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	16	16	16
Acquisition management	0002	2	2	2
Total new obligations	0900	18	18	18
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	16	16	17
Unobligated balance transfer to other accts [14-1125]	1010	-3	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	13	16	17
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	22	19	25
Appropriations permanently reduced	1130	-1	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	21	19	25
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Protected Conserving New Lands-LWCF]	1160-40	22	19	25
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		1	1
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		18	18
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40	-1	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	34	35	42
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	16	17	24
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	3	1	3
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	18	18	18
Outlays (gross)	3020	-20	-16	-16
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	1	3	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	3	1	3
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	1	3	5
Budget authority and outlays, net:				

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	21	19	25
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	11	5	6
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	9	11	10
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	20	16	16
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	21	19	25
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	20	16	16
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	21	19	25
Outlays, net (total)	4190	20	16	16
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	21	19	25
Outlays	1340-02	20	16	16
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	0	0
Land and structures	32.0	16	17	17
Total new obligations	99.9	18	18	18
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	8	11	11
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-5033]	1000			25,000

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	0	0	30
Acquisition management	0002	0	0	4
Total new obligations	0900	0	0	34
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriations transferred from other accts [14-5005]	1221	0	0	64
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	64
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	64
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [LWCF]	1260-40	0	0	64
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	64
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	0	0	30
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	34
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	-6
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	28
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	28
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	64
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	6
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	64
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	6
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	64
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	6

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	0	0	64
Outlays	1340-02	0	0	6
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	0	10
Land and structures	32.0	0	0	24
Total new obligations	99.9	0	0	34
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

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Oregon and California Grant Lands

Oregon and California Grant Lands

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [\$114,467,000] \$103,957,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181(f)). (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2014.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181) provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands located in western Oregon.

Authorizations

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq) as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 note)* provides that if any provision of *FLPMA* is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753) relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594) provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR Counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28 provided one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program provided an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011.

P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) provided an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 provided an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Public Land Order 5490, dated February 12, 1975, reserved all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148) authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206) authorized conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Summary of Requirements

(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Cost	2015 President's Budget				Requested Amount		Change from 2014 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers		Program Changes		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Western Oregon Resources Management													
Forest Management	264	30,383	266	33,447	+160	-	+0	+0	-1,626	266	31,981	-	-1,466
Reforestation & Forest Development	138	22,387	150	23,851	+91	-	+0	-	+0	150	23,942	-	+91
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	255	34,672	255	36,985	+140	-	+0	-24	-4,410	231	32,715	-24	-4,270
Resource Mgmt Planning	39	5,338	24	7,140	+8	-	+0	-10	-4,183	14	2,965	-10	-4,175
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	696	92,780	695	101,423	+399	-	+0	-34	-10,219	661	91,603	-34	-9,820
Info. & Resource Data Systems	17	1,822	11	1,923	+5	-	+0	-2	-156	9	1,772	-2	-151
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Deferred Maintenance	3	838	-	-	+0	-	+0	-	+0	-	-	-	+0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	71	9,571	76	10,063	+44	-	+0	-4	-590	72	9,517	-4	-546
Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Maint	74	10,409	76	10,063	+44	-	+0	-4	-590	72	9,517	-4	-546
Construction & Acquisition	3	293	3	310	+2	-	+0	-	+0	3	312	-	+2
NMs & NCAs	5	709	9	748	+5	-	+0	-	+0	9	753	-	+5
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	795	106,013	794	114,467	+455	-	+0	-40	-10,965	754	103,957	-40	-10,510

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Oregon and California Grant Lands**

(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	-	+0
<i>The number of paid days do not change between FY2014 and FY2015.</i>		
Pay Raise	+298	+403
<i>The change reflects the salary impact of a programmed one percent pay raise increase as proposed in the Circular A-11.</i>		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+39	+52
<i>The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.</i>		

The Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands appropriation provides for management of the revested O&C Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public (see discussion under each activity and subactivity). As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Activities focus on forest management including commodity production; watershed health and productivity including soil and water restoration projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement; recreation opportunities; cultural resources protection; and infrastructure maintenance.

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of O&C grant lands, CBWR lands, and intermingled public domain lands with this appropriation. The BLM manages resources on public domain land (10 percent of the area) under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and managed with USFS funds (often referred to as Controversial O&C Lands). The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act. The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMPs) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- **Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition** provides for the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.
- **Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs. Road maintenance activities help to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest. Beginning in 2014, Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement projects are no longer funded through this budget activity, but are now funded through the Management for Land and Resources Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements budget subactivity.
- **Western Oregon Resources Management** provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques; managing wildlife habitat; and maintaining or improving water and air quality.
- **Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems** provide for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management; and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.
- **Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas** provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar Congressionally-designated areas in western Oregon.

O&C Lands in Western Oregon	
(acres)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,816
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total – BLM	2,398,863
U.S. Forest Service-Managed Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Source: Public Land Statistics, 2012

Additional Funding Methods

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Fund Appropriations that are available for use do not require annual appropriation action. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as outlined in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Management of Oregon and California Grant Lands

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in western Oregon. The BLM has practiced sustainable forest management, as outlined in the O&C Act of 1937, which includes a provision for the western Oregon counties to receive shares of timber sale receipts. In the late 1970's, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the Northern Spotted Owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, citing loss of old-growth habitat. The BLM modified management of forested lands in response, reducing the annual timber sale volumes and thus reducing receipts to counties.

Soon after the listing of the owl, President Clinton convened a group of scientists called the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team. Their Assessment report in 1993, led to the development of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) in 1994; the NWFP amended BLM and USFS land use plans within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. This plan set out land use allocations, standards and guidelines for management designed to contribute to the recovery of Northern Spotted Owls and marbled murrelets and to produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales. Under the NWFP, agencies are required to survey and manage for rare, uncommon, or little known species of plants and animals.

The BLM has managed the O&C lands under the NWFP since 1994. The change in management resulting from the NWFP has not been without controversy. Western Oregon Districts continue to receive protests, appeals, and litigation on individual timber sales as well as on other larger programmatic issues.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (and as amended) continues to allow counties to opt for a Federal payment rather than a portion of timber receipts.

Despite the challenges, the BLM is committed to managing forests in the Pacific Northwest to:

- Contribute to the restoration of functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests including the conservation of old-growth forests and trees;
- Assist in the recovery of threatened species;
- Provide economic opportunities to help sustain local communities; and
- Maintain a highly skilled workforce and milling infrastructure.

In 2009, the Western Oregon Plan Revisions (2008 Records of Decision/RMPs), finalized in December 2008, were withdrawn by the Secretary. He determined the process was legally flawed, having failed to complete consultation under the Endangered Species Act. The decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs/RMPs was accompanied with the direction to revert to managing the O&C lands under the Northwest Forest Plan (1995 RODs/RMP). Since 2009, the BLM has subsequently designed timber sale program of work consistent with the 1995 RODs/RMPs, Northwest Forest Plan, the Endangered Species Act, and other laws and regulations. Forest restoration is one of the goals of the forest plan, and is emphasized where appropriate in the context of the timber sale planning process. BLM management plans in western Oregon continue to be litigated from both conservation and industry groups, resulting in a complicated and changing legal framework under which managers must implement projects.

In October 2009, former BLM Director Abbey and the late FWS Director Sam Hamilton convened the interdisciplinary Western Oregon Task Force. The task force, composed of experts across a range of resource disciplines, from the BLM, the FWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the USFS, examined the Western Oregon Plan Revisions process and the long-standing challenges of managing the forests for multiple goals. The task force issued recommendations that the BLM and other Federal agencies have been working on in order to find new approaches for forest management.

In December 2010, the Secretary initiated a plan applying the principles of ecological forestry as suggested by Doctors Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin, on BLM lands. This ongoing initiative explores ways to restore ecological processes and address economic issues on O&C lands. As of January 2014, the BLM has nearly completed two forestry ecological pilots and sold eight additional timber sales in various western Oregon Districts. The projects seek to:

- Demonstrate a landscape level approach to forest ecosystem restoration that includes active management;
- Restore functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests;
- Allow recovery for threatened species; and
- Provide needed employment opportunities.

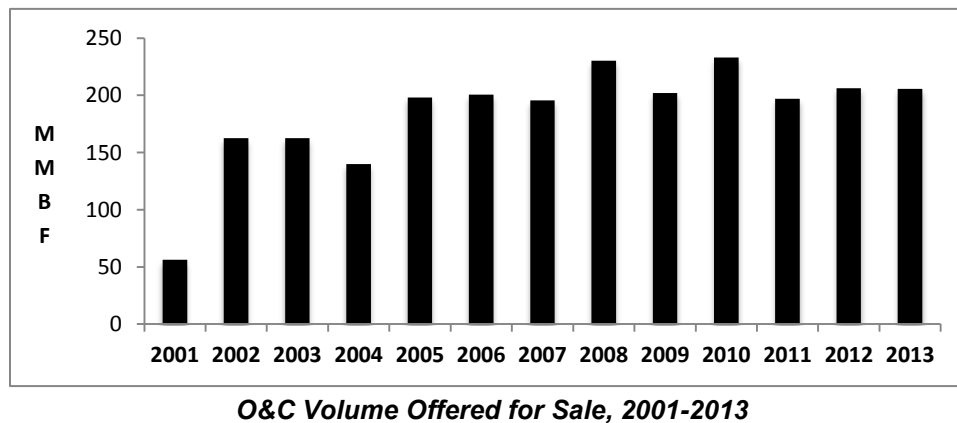
The FWS is assisting in development and review of the ecological forestry efforts. The BLM is using a variety of means to inform and involve stakeholders to stimulate collaboration with public stakeholders.

In June 2011, the FWS issued their Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl, and in November 2012, issued the final Critical Habitat Rule for the Northern Spotted Owl. Both the Recovery Plan and the final Critical Habitat Rule emphasize maintenance and enhancement of Northern Spotted Owl habitat and do not preclude active forest management, where appropriate, to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, and promote ecological diversity. The western Oregon districts are incorporating the new Critical Habitat Rule and Recovery Plan into their out-year timber sale planning.

In February 2012, the BLM announced new planning efforts for the six West-side Oregon Districts. The BLM expects to complete the plans in the summer of 2015.

Timber Harvest Targets and Volumes

The long-term annual timber target or allowable sale quantity (ASQ) from western Oregon O&C lands and as declared in the six Resource Management Plans (RMPs) is 203 million board feet (MMBF). Although volume offered from the reserve land use allocations does not count towards the ASQ target, it does contribute towards (1) meeting the BLM's annual performance target, (2) achieving ecological objectives in reserve areas through active management, and (3) contributing to the needs of rural communities. The NWFP timber targets and accomplishments displayed in the tables below are for the BLM-managed lands in both western Oregon and northern California, even though timber activities in northern California are funded by other appropriations.



**BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY –
TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED UNDER THE NWFP**

BLM NWFP Area Timber Volume Targets						
Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target			Total Volume Offered		
	OR	CA	Total	OR	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212	10.2	222.2
1998	211	2.5	213.5	257.5	0.4	257.9
1999	203	2.5	205.5	61.7	3.1	64.8
2000	203	2.5	205.5	69.2	0.7	69.9
2001	203	1	204	56.4	0.1	56.5
2002	203	1	204	162.5	0.4	162.9
2003	203	1	204	162.7	0	162.7
2004	203	1	204	140	0.1	140.1
2005	203	1	204	198.2	7.7	205.9
2006	203	1	204	200.6	0.6	201.2
2007	203	1	204	195.6	3.2	198.8
2008	203	1	204	230.2	0.8	236.8
2009	203	1	204	202	0.8	202.8
2010	203	1	204	233	0.8	233.8
2011	203	1	204	197	1.8	198.8
2012	203	1	204	206.4	0.5	206.9
2013	203	1	204	204.9	0.0	204.9
2014 Est	203	1	204	231	1.0	232
2015 Est	203	1	204	203	1.0	204
<i>Note: Timber volumes displayed include BLM-managed lands in California managed within the area of the NWFP, even though activities are funded by BLM appropriations other than O&C funds.</i>						

O&C Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C payments from the harvest of timber on O&C lands managed by the BLM, and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. In addition, the BLM derives receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road and Public Domain lands in western Oregon as well.

There is a trend of increasing timber sale receipts from 2010 & 2011. The increase is reflective of positive market conditions in the forest products industry as it climbs out of the 2008 & 2009 housing decline.

Timber Receipts, Western Oregon (Million \$)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Est	2015 Est
O&C Grant Lands								
Regular Sales	13.0	14.2	9.7	11.6	11.5	17.3	18.0	19.0
Salvage Sales	4.3	5.5	3.2	2.7	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5
Subtotal	17.3	19.7	12.9	14.3	15.8	21.3	22.0	23.5
CBWR Lands								
Regular Sales	0.3	0.2	.8	0	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.0
Salvage Sales	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Subtotal	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.2
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund								
PD, O&C, and CBWR	9.8	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.8
Stewardship Contract Excess Proceeds								
PD, O&C, and CBWR	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.0	0.0
Total Receipts	27.60	24.6	18.0	18.3	21.1	26.1	26.0	27.5

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2013, the balance in BLM's Fund was approximately \$8.6 million. The BLM has implemented a spend-down plan to bring the Fund balance down to approximately \$5.8 million by the end of fiscal year 2014. This carryover balance offsets irregular yearly deposits caused by fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their 1-3 year timber sale contracts. A balance at the end of the year permits continued use of the Fund to meet the Fund's annual objective of rebuilding the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Payments to the O&C Counties

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II)* were modified to account for these declines and provide fiscal predictability to the O&C counties.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (four percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent), except those generated through projects funded by the Forest

Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and the Pipeline Fund, which are deposited into those accounts.

Payment to Western Oregon Counties (Million \$)			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78.6	\$0.6	\$79.2
1995	75.8	0.6	76.4
1996	73.0	0.6	73.6
1997	70.3	0.6	70.9
1998	67.5	0.5	68.0
1999	64.7	0.5	65.2
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0	0	0
2002	108.7	1.0	109.7
2003	109.6	1.0	110.6
2004	110.9	1.0	111.9
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.5
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013[†]	37.7	0.3	38.0
2014	39.3	.3	39.6
[†] BLM made 94.9% of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$1.96 million against sequestration			

Under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands, and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted for inflation. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 expired in 2006 and final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28 provided payments for one additional year.

Also under the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000, the BLM worked collaboratively with the five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees, which reviewed over 1,024 restoration projects and recommended 591 projects for implementation worth approximately \$42.8 million.

In October 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties

through fiscal year 2011. As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 are described in the law as “transition” payments, and are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) is 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) is 73 percent. The payments made to counties in 2012 (for 2011) used a formula based on several factors that include acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

In 2012, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for one year under PL 112-141. These payments made to counties in 2013 (for 2012) again used a formula based on acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

In 2013, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for one year under PL 113-40. These payments will be made to counties in 2014 (for 2013).

The total SRS payment made in fiscal year 2013 (for 2012) was \$37,992,143.19.

The 2015 Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools Act with mandatory funding through the U.S. Forest Service. The proposal includes a five-year reauthorization, starting with the payments for fiscal year 2014 (which would be made in 2015). This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service 2015 Budget Justification.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget			Requested Amount	Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes		
Construction & Acquisition	\$000	293	310	+2	+0	+0	312	+2
	FTE	3	3		+0	+0	3	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Change

The 2015 Budget Request for the Western Oregon Acquisition Program is \$312,000 and 3 FTE.

Activity Description

The Western Oregon Acquisition Program acquires and protects access to public lands in western Oregon, providing access to BLM timber sales and other activities associated with managing Oregon and California (O&C) lands. The BLM estimates that nearly 5,000 separate tracts of O&C lands require some form of access for proper management. The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to acquire lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

The BLM has long-standing (dating back as far as the 1950's-1960's) reciprocal right-of-way agreements with surrounding and adjacent private landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner's roads. Access to western Oregon O&C lands is dependent upon the continual upkeep of these long-standing reciprocal rights-of-way agreements. As adjacent private lands change ownership, existing agreements need to be continuously negotiated and updated. The BLM prioritizes reciprocal right-of-way agreements based upon both private requests and the land management needs. Generally, right-of-way agreements necessary to meet timber management performance measures for the BLM and adjacent private harvesting plans receive the highest priority, while access to recreational and key administrative facilities also receive high priority.

Other Funding Sources

Timber haul roads, or "fee roads" negotiated under reciprocal right-of-way agreements are often maintained using road maintenance fees collected from such roads.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Western Oregon Acquisition Program will:

- Complete up to 20 new reciprocal right-of-way agreements, amendments, or assignments.
- Continue uploading historic 1950s reciprocal O&C ROW agreement data into a database that facilitate analysis for 14,000 miles of roads, expedites analysis of third party ROW agreements, and depicts public access via GIS.

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Activity:	Western Oregon Transportation & Facilities Maintenance
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		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	9,571	10,063	+44	+0	-590	9,517	-546
	FTE	71	76		+0	-4	72	-4
Deferred Maintenance	\$000	838	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
	FTE	3	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	\$000	10,409	10,063	+44	+0	-590	9,517	-546
	FTE	74	76		+0	-4	72	-4

Justification of 2015 Program Change

The 2015 Budget Request for the Western Oregon Acquisition Program is \$9,517,000 and 72 FTE, a a program change of -\$590,000 and -4 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Activity Description

In 2014, under the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations (P.L. 113-76), the O&C Deferred Maintenance function was transferred to the Management of Lands and Resources, Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Subactivity.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation & Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operations & Annual Maintenance

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	9,571	10,063	+44	+0	-590	9,517	-546
	FTE	71	76		+0	-4	72	-4

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance & Operations:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-590	-4
Total	-590	-4

Other Resources Supporting O&C Annual Maintenance & Operations:

		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Road Maintenance	\$000	2,745	1,856	2,000	+144
	FTE	6	6	6	+0

Notes:

- Road Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from provisions for amortization of road costs in contracts and by cooperative financing with other public agencies and with private agencies or persons, or by a combination of these methods; 43 USC 1762(c), which provides the authority to acquire, construct, and maintain roads within and near the public lands to permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources thereof. appropriates these funds on a permanent basis

- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Road Maintenance shown net of sequestration

- More information on Road Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter

- Road Maintenance is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Road Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for Western Oregon Operations and Annual Maintenance Program is \$9,517,000 and 72 FTE, a program change of -\$590,000 and -4 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$590,000/-4 FTE) - In 2015, the *Western Oregon* Operations and Annual Maintenance Program will slightly reduce program capacity and outputs. The BLM will continue to emphasize maintenance on high-priority facilities, particularly those that have the greatest public exposure and use.

Program Overview

The Operations and Annual Maintenance Program maintains the BLM's investment in the transportation network, preserves public safety, and minimizes environmental impacts, especially related to water quality and soil erosion, and provides for functional utilities and other services at visitor and administrative sites supporting the O&C grant land functions. BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions, as well as individual land users, including providing for timber haul, school bus and emergency routes, and access to private, local, State, and Federal lands. The facilities maintained by the BLM include:

- Sixty-five administrative sites with 162 buildings;
- One hundred and seventy recreation sites with 350 buildings, served by trash collection, sanitation facilities, and drinking water;
- Three dams; and
- A system of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.

Program Process Improvements

Periodic maintenance reviews are performed within each district to assure the maintenance work meets or exceeds district expectations and is within established budgets. Districts are also required to complete annual Maintenance Operation Plans (MOP's) to show their planned work. Costs can then be monitored against the planned targets by WO, state, and district program leads to determine the effectiveness of the maintenance program.

Critical Factors – The following factors affect program performance:

- Heavy winter rains alter maintenance priorities, requiring changes to planned work;
- Road closures due to wildland fire redirect road maintenance to coastal locations;
- Public use of BLM's recreational facilities and roads accessing them is increasing.

Maintenance priorities are established at the district and field office level annually using a Maintenance Operation Plan (MOP). This prioritization is based on roads and facilities that are essential to the districts and have the highest impact on health and safety. Emergency repair work that is identified as high priority is completed as soon as funding is available.

Other Funding Sources

Most O&C roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees collected from commercial users.

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the O&C Recreation Management Program within the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management Subactivity, use fees, and the National Landscape Conservation System program. Eighteen of 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Western Oregon Operations and Annual Maintenance Program proposes to complete routine annual maintenance at 275 recreation sites, 88 bridges, 175 BLM

administrative buildings, and 45 BLM non-building sites. In addition, over 14,000 miles of roads will be assessed to prioritize where 2,000 miles of annual road maintenance will occur in 2015. Annual routine maintenance will also include upkeep of wells, sanitation facilities, and trails to reduce public health and safety risks and provide positive recreational experiences.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Forest Management	\$000	30,383	33,447	+160	+0	-1,626	31,981	-1,466
	FTE	264	266		+0	+0	266	+0
Reforestation & Forest Development	\$000	22,387	23,851	+91	+0	+0	23,942	+91
	FTE	138	150		+0	+0	150	+0
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	\$000	34,672	36,985	+140	+0	-4,410	32,715	-4,270
	FTE	255	255		+0	-24	231	-24
Resource Mgmt Planning	\$000	5,338	7,140	+8	+0	-4,183	2,965	-4,175
	FTE	39	24		+0	-10	14	-10
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	\$000	92,780	101,423	+399	+0	-10,219	91,603	-9,820
	FTE	696	695		+0	-34	661	-34

Other Resources Supporting Western Oregon Resources Management:					
		2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	\$000	6,104	5,522	5,610	+88
	FTE	58	58	58	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	\$000	475	310	400	+90
	FTE	2	2	2	+0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	\$000	2,889	2,209	2,298	+89
	FTE	17	17	17	+0

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis
- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund shown net of sequestration
- More information on Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter
- Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers
- More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications
- USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both and Public Domain Forestry Lands
- Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the fund be used to fill the BLM's timber sale pipeline and that 25 percent of the fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM land; Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis
- Amount in 2013 and 2014 for Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration shown net of sequestration
- More information on Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter
- Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is used on lands in Oregon that are managed under the Northwest Forest Plan
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section for Permanent Operating Funds account at:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/int.pdf>
- The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134), Section 327, states that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund, of which 75 percent shall be available for preparation of timber sales and 25 percent shall be available to expend on the backlog of recreation projects on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon Resources Management activity is \$91,603,000 and 661 FTE, a program change of -\$10,219,000 and -34 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Activity Description

The Western Oregon Resources Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands. This program's objectives are to:

- Restore and maintain the ecological health of forested watersheds;
- Provide well-distributed blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species;
- Provide recreational opportunities to a growing number of users; and
- Provide a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products.

The BLM's active forest management approach develops landscape level solutions to resource management, maintaining and restoring forest landscapes and terrestrial and aquatic habitat for resiliency to disturbance factors such as wildfire, insects and climate change. The BLM works closely with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners, as well as public stakeholders and individuals during the planning and implementation of this active management approach to address timber production, fuels reduction, species habitat considerations and restoration opportunities.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Forest Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Forest Management	\$000	30,383	33,447	+160	+0	-1,626	31,981	-1,466
	FTE	264	266		+0	+0	266	+0

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Forest Mgmt:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-1,626	+0
Total	-1,626	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon Forest Management Program is \$31,981,000 and 266 FTE, a program change of -\$1,626,000 and 0 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$1,626,000/0 FTE) – A decrease in Western Oregon Forest Management assumes funding from two mandatory appropriations supporting timber and forest health. Total funding from all three funding sources will ensure timber sales are sustained at a level comparable with 2012 and 2013 levels. In 2014, the BLM expects increased salvage timber sales resulting from 2013 southern Oregon fires that will temporarily increase the volume offered in that year by 20-25 million board feet.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Forest Management Program includes costs associated with management, maintenance and enhancement of forests on the public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development.

Critical Factors – Compliance with the six 1995 western Oregon Resource Management Plans, the 1995 Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP), the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, and the latest Survey and Manage guidance remain critical factors to the success of the program. The BLM continues to work with governmental and other stakeholders, including interagency coordination, in project level National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) development and consultation to support efforts to meet performance targets for timber offered. Additionally, the BLM is engaged in the resolution of pending protests, appeals and litigation of timber sale contracts that permits the actual harvesting of timber. Within existing regulations, BLM is looking for efficiencies in streamlining the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early in the planning process.

Means and Strategies – Within the framework of the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and the NWFP, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery, and economic stability. The BLM develops forest management projects using landscape and watershed approaches to determine the suite of treatment activities. Work continues in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to implement active forest management prescriptions and continue the implementation and monitoring of ecological forestry timber sales, incorporating lessons learned from the pilot projects initiated by the Secretary in December 2010 to apply the principles of ecological forestry on O&C lands. The components of the program include:

- Forest landscape planning and project level NEPA development;
- Forest inventory and monitoring;
- Trespass prevention and investigation;
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements;
- Maintenance and restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products; and
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) databases to assure data integrity including the interfacing of the Timber Sale Information System and Collection and Billing System.

The Forest Management Program cooperates with the USFS in the Integrated Vegetation Management Group to support projects that overlap Forest Service and BLM lands.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Funds are available for use on O&C lands. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as outlined in Permanent Operating Funds.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the O&C Forest Management Program proposes to:

- Offer 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale;
- Inventory and Monitor 9,000 acres of forest and woodland vegetation;
- Offer 7,000 tons of biomass through firewood permits and stewardship contracts through a combination of the Forest Management Program and Forest Development Program; and
- Harvest 180-190 MMBF of volume from 10,000+ acres under contract from the current and previous year's operational timber sales (normal 3-year contracts).

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Reforestation & Forest Development	\$000	22,387	23,851	+91	+0	+0	23,942	+91
	FTE	138	150		+0	+0	150	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program is \$23,942,000 and 150 FTE.

Program Overview

The Reforestation & Forest Development Program includes costs associated with reforestation, intermediate stand management and forest health treatments in young growth forest stands on the Public Lands in western Oregon. This program sustains forest restoration through active management to achieve healthy and productive watersheds.

The focus areas for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program include:

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities of commercial and non-commercial forest lands that establish young stands and restore habitat in riparian and other reserve areas;
- Intermediate stand management activities in young growth forests that promote forest growth, health, value enhancement, fuel hazard reduction and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat requirements, and fire recovery;
- Treatments to control the spread of forest pathogens and destructive insects;
- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that inform active forest management to achieve stand objectives and provide for the sustainable harvest of timber;
- Non-native and noxious weed management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate coordination with other programs; and
- Cooperative research on developing technologies and management activities with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities.

Critical Factors – The Reforestation and Forest Development Program is implementing the Cooperative Landscape Conservation Adaptation Initiative through climate change management planning and carbon sequestration. The BLM participates with the Task Force on Adapting Forests to Climate Change, a cooperative project that addresses how forest managers will modify seed zones in response to future climate conditions.

The BLM continually assures that landscape-level planning and project-level NEPA compliance work is integrated into and analyzes the full suite of reforestation and forest development treatments and restoration needs in the analysis areas. As part of the overall process, the BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

Means and Strategies – The BLM uses the following strategies in western Oregon reforestation and forest development:

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide better, more cost-effective information for decision-makers;
- Supporting the Secretarial forestry ecological pilot projects by developing site-specific prescriptions, modeling, and monitoring;
- Supporting the Cooperative Landscape Conservation strategy through work with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to future climate conditions;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone;
- Engaging in several collaborative efforts to maintain and enhance ecosystem function, such as the Medford Small Log Collaborative, Tillamook Watershed restoration projects, and Klamath Falls small diameter log and juniper utilization; and
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of The Good Neighbor Authority which was expanded for use to all States in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L.113-76)

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Reforestation and Forest Development Program will:

- Assure that post-fire reforestation efforts continue as harvesting of salvage timber sale areas is completed
- Treat a total of approximately 12,000 acres of matrix and forest reserve forests to assure adequate growth and habitat development.
- Monitor over 40,000 acres post-treatment.
- Inventory over 30,000 acres of forest or woodland vegetation.
- Inventory over 20,000 acres for the presence of invasive or noxious weeds.
- Treat over 5,000 acres of noxious and invasive weeds or pathogens, including the fungus involved in sudden oak death.
- Produce 1,000 pounds of Improved Seed from western Oregon seed orchards.
- Summarize use of LiDAR technology and its cost-effective benefits for decision-makers.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	\$000	34,672	36,985	+140	+0	-4,410	32,715	-4,270
	FTE	255	255		+0	-24	231	-24

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource

Mgmt:		(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease		-4,410	-24
Total		-4,410	-24

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon Other Forest Management Program is \$32,715,000 and 231 FTE, a program change of -\$4,410,000 and -24 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$4,410,000/-24 FTE) – A decrease of \$4.4 million will reduce a range of activities, including inventory and monitoring, rangeland health assessments and restoration projects, and activities in support of recreation. Additional cost savings are expected by primarily thinning stands less than 80 years old, where less pre-disturbance surveys are needed.

Program Overview

The O&C Grant Lands Other Forest Resources Management Program includes funding for four programs critical to effective multiple-use management across BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

In western Oregon, the BLM addresses public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil, while managing for the sustained yield timber production as required by the *Oregon and California Act of 1937*. Additionally, this program provides necessary funding supporting fish and wildlife environmental clearances related to this management of BLM forestlands in western Oregon. This program supports species and habitat management and associated data collection, aquatic restoration for clean water and fish habitat, as well as the timber sale program in the form of surveys, clearances, interdisciplinary team participation, and environmental assessment preparation. In turn, the Forest Management Program supports habitat management within the reserve land use allocations designed to benefit fish and wildlife species in the long term.

Critical Factors – Rangeland Management – Coordination with permittees, private landowners, county, State and Federal agencies to integrate best management practices and mitigation measures to reduce the spread of noxious weeds. Utilize approved herbicides and mechanical means to improve habitat.

- Recreation Management - Road maintenance continues to be a challenge throughout much of the O&C lands. With less harvest activities over the past two decades, regular maintenance of haul routes associated with timber sales has been reduced. As a result, many roads that were accessible in the past are now threatened with encroachment of thick vegetation and slough and slide material that has closed some road systems. This has reduced access for forest management activities and reduced access to the public for recreation opportunities.
- Soil, Water, and Air Management – Coordination with county, State, and Federal agencies to assure compliance with the regulatory framework. Address climate change concerns at the appropriate scale.
- Fish and Wildlife Management – Coordination with regulatory agencies to complete necessary surveys to assess biological impacts in support of proposed forest management activities. Coordinate implementation at the appropriate scale to meet Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and other regulatory requirements.

Means and Strategies – The Other Forest Resources Management Program uses collaborative cooperative conservation principles, engaging commodity users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders when planning and implementing management activities.

The BLM biologists in western Oregon consult closely with their FWS counterparts to implement an array of forest management and other resource restoration projects. The BLM works with the USFS to implement an interagency Special Status Species Program and Clean Water Act compliance activities that extend across administrative boundaries. Applying the concept of Service First and sharing skills accommodates an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering improves administrative efficiencies, and decreases the cost of program administration. In the Soil, Water and Air Management Program, key partnerships with the USFS, EPA, and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have contributed toward administrative streamlining, restoration prioritization, and water quality standard updates- all of which contribute to the BLM's role as a Designated Management Agency under the *Clean Water Act*.

The BLM also partners with The Nature Conservancy, NatureServe, and local watershed councils to share data and planning strategies that extend across private, State, and Federal jurisdictions. Additionally, the management of invasive species benefits from coordination with other landowners and land management agencies to control the spread of noxious weeds in high-priority habitats. Eradication efforts focus on rapid detection and an early response and prevention, including seeking approval for the use of additional and more effective herbicides.

The Soil, Water and Air Management Program in western Oregon is focused on designing projects and implementing BLM Water Quality Restoration Plan objectives. These objectives emphasize the protection of drinking water sources, improvement of aquatic species habitat, restoring of water quality, and improving aquatic and riparian conditions while incorporating stakeholder input and involvement in development of program priorities. The program involves long-term coordination and collaboration with the fisheries and riparian management programs of multiple agencies and landowners. The program is tasked with managing for soil stabilization, health and productivity; impacts from invasive species to riparian and upland habitat; upland forest and rangeland health; habitat for sensitive species; and the Bureau's wild and scenic rivers.

Much of the work involves assessment, monitoring, and restoring of watersheds to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and the *Safe Drinking Water Act*. This is accomplished through development and implementation of restoration projects and activities defined within the context of water quality restoration plans, which support the State of Oregon's Total Maximum Daily Loads program.

Additionally, the program funds studies necessary to establish in-stream flows that are required to support wild and scenic river outstandingly remarkable values; work to obtain or maintain Federal reserve water rights, and inter-agency agreements with the United States Geological Survey and Oregon State University to develop flow and water quality monitoring data necessary for developing NEPA planning documents.

2015 Program Performance

The Rangeland Program consists of 95 grazing allotments (52 active and 43 vacant) covering about 352,000 acres of the Medford District, and 11 allotments covering about 14,400 acres in the Klamath Resource Area, Lakeview District. Nine allotments in the Medford District providing 2,714 Animal Unit Months of forage are partially or completely within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM). In 2015, the O&C Rangeland Management program proposes to:

- Issue 5-6 grazing allotment permits/leases;
- Maintain 49 grazing use authorizations;
- Complete 15 shrub, grassland, woodland and forest projects related to range management;
- Monitor 5 grazing allotments;
- Inspect 8 grazing allotments for compliance; and
- Complete three Land Health Evaluations.

The America's Great Outdoors Initiative continues to be a focus in 2015. The O&C Recreation Management program promotes and expands outdoor recreation opportunities for youth and supports the Secretary's Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative. Another high priority will be improving public access and protecting resources through Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management. The BLM will manage rivers and trails to protect their special values, minimize user conflicts, promote a quality recreational experience in a preferred setting, and promote public safety. In 2015, the O&C Recreation Management Program proposes to:

- Inventory Recreation Resources on over 2,000 acres;
- Assess 200 Linear Miles of Recreation Resources;
- Assess 45 Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails;
- Prepare 3 Recreation Activity Plans;
- Process 275 Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits;
- Issue and Manage over 40,000 Recreation Use Permits;
- Evaluate Recreation Areas on over 12,000 acres; and
- Monitor over 250 acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas.

The O&C Soil, Water, and Air Management program supports the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* through involvement in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing process.

In 2015, the O&C Soil, Water and Air Management Program proposes to:

- Inventory over 100 water resources

- Monitor air resources/climatic conditions at over 10 sites
- Monitor over 100 water resources

The Western Oregon Wildlife and Fish Habitat Program combines habitat management and habitat restoration actions for fish, wildlife and botany with inventory and monitoring for key species of management concern. Management for, and monitoring of, specific habitat conditions to meet the requirements of the NWFP and the latest Survey and Manage guidance are critical elements of the program. The program supports the Forest Management and the Reforestation and Forest Development Programs through pre-disturbance surveys, project level NEPA analysis and appropriate consultation of proposed treatments. The program is responsible under the NWFP, the Endangered Species Act and Bureau policies for inventorying, monitoring and managing habitat for 68 federally endangered or threatened species and 632 Bureau sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

Specific wildlife management emphasis includes a partnership with the USFS to monitor northern spotted owl populations and increasing old-growth forest characteristics within the Late-Successional Reserve. Fisheries management emphasis is on continued cooperation with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, watershed councils and the National Marine Fisheries Service to improve habitat for Pacific salmon species.

Some work is focused on identifying priority watersheds from a landscape perspective to increase effectiveness of restoration efforts in contributing to recovery of listed salmonids. Identifying priority watersheds in conjunction with other Federal and State partners allows for identification of areas with overlapping priorities and the opportunity to form partnerships that leverage additional resources.

In 2015, the O&C Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management program proposes to:

- Inventory over 150 miles of streams and riparian areas;
- Inventory over 40,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat;
- Implement 45 species recovery and conservation actions;
- Monitor over 50 acres of lake and wetland habitat;
- Monitor 2,000,000 acres of terrestrial habitat; and
- Monitor over 600 species populations.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Resource Mgmt Planning	\$000	5,338	7,140	+8	+0	-4,183	2,965	-4,175
	FTE	39	24		+0	-10	14	-10

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Resource Mgmt Planning:

	(\$000)	FTE
Anticipated Plan Completions	-4,183	-10
Total	-4,183	-10

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program is \$2,965,000 and 14 FTE, a program change of -\$4,183,000 and -10 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

Planned Completion of Six Resource Management Plans (-\$4,183,000 /-10 FTE) –The BLM plans to complete the six revised RMPs in June 2015. As final environmental impact statements are released and decisions are signed, the program's emphasis will be to meet the completion schedule and supporting plan implementation.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of Resource Management Plans for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities.

Program Components – As part of the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy, the BLM initiated the revision process for its Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMP) in 2012. These efforts draw upon many developments since the Secretary withdrew the previous 2008 Land Use Plans for the six western Oregon BLM districts. These efforts include:

- Assuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including, but not limited to, the *O&C Act*, the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, the *Endangered Species Act*, and the *Clean Water Act*;
- Completing environmental assessments, categorical exclusions, and determinations of NEPA adequacy as appropriate for project implementation;
- Responding to protests, appeals and lawsuits associated with projects and NEPA documents; and deploying and implementing e-planning.

The revision efforts involve landscape-scale spatial analysis done by a team of BLM employees and contractors, updated economic analyses and logistical support for team members. It will be possible to draw upon some existing analysis tools and the geo-spatial data base gained from

the 2008 western Oregon plan revisions reducing the overall cost and the time needed to complete the plan revision efforts.

Critical Factors – The revised RMPs are planned for completion in June 2015. Litigation over the 2008 planning effort, the NWFP and the BLM's western Oregon timber sale program continues. Recent developments related to western Oregon planning include:

- On-going litigation associated with the 2008 planning effort;
- A new Recovery Plan for the northern spotted owl (2011);
- Final Critical Habitat Rule for the northern spotted owl (2012); and Revised critical habitat for the marbled murrelet; and Secretarial Pilot Projects to employ the forestry ecological principles developed by Doctors Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin.

The RMP revisions will consider this new information in western Oregon, including lessons learned from the prior effort to revise these RMPs. Until completion of the new RMPs, western Oregon forest management projects will comply with the existing 1995 RMPs as well as the new regulatory framework.

Means and Strategies – The BLM uses collaboration and facilitation tools to assure input from stakeholders for the new RMPs, and independent facilitators are being used at multiple levels. To assist in this process, the BLM engaged the DOI's Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) to assist them with reaching an interagency ESA consultation agreement with US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the new RMPs. Regionally, the BLM has drawn together a group of over 25 different cooperators who continue to assist the BLM by providing strategic input into the plans. The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program supports implementation of NEPA by providing a network of planning experts who provide oversight and extensive advice and review of the various NEPA documents to assure compliance with the existing Resource Management Plans. High-quality NEPA documentation is a critical step in agency decision-making and project implementation. In the implementation of project environmental assessments, the BLM anticipates some streamlining in project development and implementation.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program proposes to:

- Continue planning activities and support implementation and monitoring of existing RMPs and NWFP;
- Incorporate recommendations of the Western Oregon Task Force, appointed by the Secretary to advise the BLM and FWS on future planning efforts for the O&C timberlands, into the new plan revision effort;
- Incorporate the latest Survey and Manage guidance, the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and the 2012 Critical Habitat designation into the ongoing planning effort;
- Finalize the EIS for the new planning effort by summer 2015; and
- Respond to any protest and finalize the Record of Decision for the new RMPs for the six western Oregon Districts.

Activity:	Western Oregon Information & Data Systems
Subactivity:	Western Oregon Information Systems Operation & Maintenance

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Info. & Resource Data Systems	\$000	1,822	1,923	+5	+0	-156	1,772	-151
	FTE	17	11		+0	-2	9	-2

Summary of 2015 Program Changes for Info. & Resource Data Systems:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-156	-2
Total	-156	-2

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance Program is \$1,772,000 and 9 FTE, a program change of -\$156,000 and -2 FTE from the 2014 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$156,000/-2 FTE) – The BLM is reducing funding for this program as the Department and its bureaus continue to implement plans associated with the DOI IT Transformation (ITT) initiative as outlined in Secretarial Order 3309. The BLM is relying on efficiency gains to reduce the impact of the reduced funding.

Program Overview

This program deploys hardware and software necessary to implement Resource Management Plans, develops data sets supporting decision-making, and provides technology for resource management, such as mobile geographic information system (GIS) and internet mapping services. This program manages infrastructure, including workstations, networks, Web services and software applications, and ensures system security, integrity and reliability.

Means and Strategies – The BLM instituted corporate spatial data standards to ensure GIS data integrity, facilitate integration with partners, and implement Web-based collaboration and mapping tools to enhance access and communication. In 2015, the BLM will continue to centralize management of IT support services. Efforts will continue under Service First to align the GIS functions and leverage BLM and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) data resources to reduce costs to both agencies, facilitate knowledge transfer, and standardize data and procedures.

Other Funding Sources

Public Domain Forest Management funding in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation also supports the maintenance and development of the suite of Forest Management databases within the Forest Information Database Systems.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, western Oregon's BLM Information Technology program proposes to support the following:

- Operations and maintenance for various state and national applications (software) to monitor multiple resource data including fish and wildlife populations and sites, recreational use and permits, special status species, cultural information, forest inventory, hydrology and riparian information, and other databases.
- Continue programming the interface between CBS (Collection and Billing System) and TSIS (Timber Sale Information System). This program will interface timber sale contract financial information including billing and collections with BLM's National financial systems (CBS). The interface is expected to go live in October of 2014.
- Remote sensing support for LiDar (Light Detection and Ranging) data to facilitate resource management and analysis.
- Regular upgrading and/or replacement of computer hardware (i.e. personal computers, radios, phones, storage).

**Activity: Western Oregon National
Landscape Conservation System**
**Subactivity: National Monuments & National
Conservation Areas**

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	709	748	+5	+0	+0	753	+5
	FTE	5	9		+0	+0	9	+0

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Western Oregon National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Program is \$753,000 and 9 FTE.

Program Overview

The Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon, are the two units that comprise the Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program. These are both units of the BLM National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

Critical Factors – In support of NLCS goals, in 2015 the BLM will focus on these critical factors:

- **Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility** — Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources.
- **Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs** — Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit's uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- **Restoration** — Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitats, corridors, and migration routes, to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by climate change, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- **Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management** — Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- **Visitor and Community Education** — Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM's balanced resource mission.

- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities — The program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.
- Supporting Soda Mountain Wilderness Stewardship Plan Implementation – The BLM will continue to implement the new plan, including activities such as decommissioning former roads, conducting roads-to-trails projects, removing unneeded grazing management facilities and other human infrastructure, and other “re-wilding” projects.

Means and Strategies – Both the CSNM and the YHONA work with volunteers, partners, and communities. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in these units meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated.

2015 Program Performance

To fulfill the goals of the NLCS program at CSNM and YHONA, the BLM will:

- Manage monuments and conservation areas to conserve, protect, and restore the values for which they were designated, as guided by each unit’s enabling legislation or proclamation;
- Manage valid existing rights and compatible uses;
- Support and encourage scientific study and research, while ensuring that research methodologies conserve and protect resources;
- Develop and maintain partnerships with local, State, Federal, and tribal government agencies, as well as scientists, local communities, public land users, non-governmental organizations, and the public; and
- Recognize gateway communities as vital links to monuments and conservation areas and where practical, locate developed recreation and interpretive facilities adjacent to NLCS lands.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Western Oregon Maintenance	0002		10	10	9
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004		97	97	94
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005		2	2	2
Western Oregon National Monuments & NCA	0006		1	2	2
Total new obligations	0900		110	111	107
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000		3	3	6
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021		4	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050		7	3	6
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, discretionary:					
Appropriation	1100		112	114	104
Appropriations permanently reduced	1130		-6	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160		106	114	104
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee					
Appropriation [O&C]	1160-40		112	114	104
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50			76	80
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50			38	39
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40		-6	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50			0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930		113	117	110
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941		3	6	3
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000		48	46	43
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010		110	111	107
Outlays (gross)	3020		-108	-114	-109
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040		-4	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050		46	43	41

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	48	46	43
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	46	43	41
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	106	114	104
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	78	84	77
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	30	30	32
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	108	114	109
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	106	114	104
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	108	114	109
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	106	114	104
Outlays, net (total)	4190	108	114	109
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	106	114	104
Outlays	2004-02	108	114	109

Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)

Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	48	48	47
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	4	5	5
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	53	55	54
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	18	17	16
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Transportation of things	22.0	3	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	16	13	12
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	3	3	3
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	1	3	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	2	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	3	3
Equipment	31.0	2	5	4
Land and structures	32.0	1	0	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	5	5	5
Total new obligations	99.9	110	111	107

Employment Summary (Q)

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	795	794	754
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-1116]	1000			103,957

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Range Improvements

Range Improvements

Appropriations Language

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315(b), 315(m)) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905), provides that 50 percent of all moneys received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the *Act of August 28, 1937* (43 U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d), authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

Authorizations

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937), provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al., provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355, provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same

funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814), provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, provide that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the ***Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990***, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted (includes sequester)		Fixed Cost	2015 President's Budget				Requested Amount		Change from 2014 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers		Program Changes		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Public Lands Improvements	29	8,080	29	7,590	+0	-	+0	-	+589	29	8,179	-	+589
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	7	1,410	7	1,690	+0	-	+0	-	+131	7	1,821	-	+131
Administrative Costs	-	[570]	-	[557]	+0	-	+0	-	[+43]	-	[600]	-	[+43]
Range Improvements	36	9,490	36	9,280	+0	-	+0	-	+720	36	10,000	-	+720

Notes: - 2014 amount for Range Improvements includes 7.2% sequester pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended

- Change in Range Improvements between 2014 and 2015 reflects the change in available appropriations between 2014 and 2015 due to sequester in 2014, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds

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Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 President's Budget				Change from 2014
				Fixed Cost	Transfers	Program Changes	Requested Amount	
Public Lands Improvements	\$000	8,080	7,590	+0	+0	+589	8,179	+589
	FTE	29	29		+0	+0	29	+0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	\$000	1,410	1,690	+0	+0	+131	1,821	+131
	FTE	7	7		+0	+0	7	+0
Administrative Costs	\$000	[570]	[557]	+0	+0	[+43]	[600]	[+43]
Range Improvements	\$000	9,490	9,280	+0	+0	+720	10,000	+720
	FTE	36	36		+0	+0	36	+0

Notes: - 2014 amount for Range Improvements includes 7.2% sequester pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended

- Change in Range Improvements between 2014 and 2015 reflects the change in available appropriations between 2014 and 2015 due to sequester in 2014, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Range Improvement Account is \$10,000,000 and 36 FTE.

Program Overview

The Range Improvement Account functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.

These funds are used to improve land health and resource conditions, facilitating the production of a wide variety of ecosystem goods and services, such as high quality water. Areas identified through land health evaluations are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species, or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion.

Healthy landscapes in the West today are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range Improvement funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species such as sage-grouse.

Means and Strategies – The BLM uses funding from the Range Improvement Account in addition to funding from other programs and contributions from permittees and partner organizations to support rangeland health. The amount of funding the BLM is able to leverage from partners and stakeholders is a factor used to help prioritize projects for funding. Other workload priorities such as wildfire, droughts, floods, or litigation can affect the BLM's ability to

complete range improvement projects. Project prioritization is based on resource issues, such as protection of sensitive species through management of sage-grouse habitat, reduction of wildfire risks through the management of fuel loads, and coordination with post-fire rehabilitation efforts to help manage the spread of invasive or noxious weeds.



Installation of a cattleguard, in cooperation with the Colorado Parks and Wildlife, that provides access to the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area and prevents livestock from getting out onto the highway

Funding for the Range Improvement Appropriations – Fifty percent of the grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10.0 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement Account. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where the receipts were collected. This funding remains available until exhausted and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands not achieving land health standards.

Please refer to the Collections chapter for information on grazing fees collected on public lands.

Grazing Fees – Grazing fees are set each year under the authority of *FLPMA* and the *Public Range Improvement Act*. The fee for 2014 will remain \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM), as announced on January 31, 2014. A portion of the grazing fees are deposited into the Treasury and 50 percent of the fees are appropriated to the BLM in this Range Improvement Account for the purposes described in this chapter.

These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program, and they differ from the proposed grazing permit administrative fee. More information on the Rangeland Management Program and the proposed cost recovery measure can be found in the MLR appropriation section.

2015 Program Performance

In 2015, the focus and priorities of the Range Improvement Account will remain as described in the overview section. It is estimated that approximately 18,000 acres would receive vegetation treatment, 300 new structural projects would be constructed, 250 existing projects would be re-constructed/maintained and 50,000 acres of weed treatment would be completed.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Public Lands Improvements	0001	9	8	8
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvements	0002	0	1	1
Total new obligations	0900	9	9	9
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	2	2	3
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (General Fund)	1200	3	3	3
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	7	7	7
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	1230	-1	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	9	10	10
	1260-			
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	20	9	10	10
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
	1260-			
Appropriation [Indefinite]	40	3	3	2
	1260-			
Baseline Civilian Pay	50		0	0
	1260-			
Baseline Non-Pay	50		3	2
	1260-			
Appropriation [Special Fund, Indefinite]	40	7	7	8
	1260-			
Baseline Civilian Pay	50		3	3
	1260-			
Baseline Non-Pay	50		4	5
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
	1260-			
Appropriation [Text]	40	-1	0	0
	1260-			
Baseline Non-Pay	50		0	0
	1260-			
Effects of 2014 sequester	40	0	0	0
	1260-			
Baseline Non-Pay	50		0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	11	12	13
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	2	3	4
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	5	5	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3010	9	9	9
Outlays (gross)		3020	-9	-10	-7
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	5	4	6
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	5	5	4
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	5	4	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	9	10	10
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	4	4	4
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	5	6	3
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	9	10	7
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	9	10	10
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	9	10	7
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	9	10	10
Outlays, net (total)		4190	9	10	7
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Other physical assets:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		1352-01	9	10	10
Outlays		1352-02	9	10	7
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent		11.1	2	2	2
Civilian personnel benefits		12.1	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services		25.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources		25.2	1	1	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources		25.3	1	1	1
Supplies and materials		26.0	1	1	1

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Land and structures		32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		41.0	1	1	1
Total new obligations		99.9	9	9	9
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	36	36	36
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources [14-5132]		1000			10,000

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Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures

Appropriations Language

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U. S. C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Appropriation Language Citations

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)

Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (Public Law 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)

Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-Of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

Authorizations

The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)

Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.

***The Wild Free Roaming
Horse and Burro Act of
1971, as amended by the
Public Rangelands
Improvement Act of 1978 (16
U.S.C. 1331-1340)***

Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.

***The Public Rangelands
Improvement Act of 1978 (43
U.S.C. 1901-1908)***

Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

***Omnibus Public Land
Management Act, 2009 (P.L.
111-11)***

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of these sales to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the states in which the sold land was located.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015				Change from 2014 (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	204	26,342	208	31,092	0	0	208	32,465	0	+1,373
Offsets		-26,342		-31,092	0	0		-32,465	0	-1,373
Right-Of-Way Processing	120	13,209	119	16,900	0	0	119	17,646	0	+746
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	29	4,439	30	5,000	0	0	30	5,221	0	+221
Trans Alaska Pipeline	27	1,427	26	1,427	0	0	26	1,490	0	+63
Adopt-A-Horse Program	0	76	0	125	0	0	0	131	0	+6
Repair of Damaged Lands	9	1,943	18	2,950	0	0	18	3,080	0	+130
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	3	964	4	1,000	0	0	4	1,044	0	+44
Timber Contract Expenses	0	36	1	40	0	0	1	42	0	+2
Commercial Film & Photography Fees	2	243	1	250	0	0	1	261	0	+11
Recreation Cost Recovery	6	3,731	4	2,500	0	0	4	2,610	0	+110
Copy Fee Account	8	274	5	900	0	0	5	940	0	+40

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Program Overview

Rights-Of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to rights-of-way, and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-Of-Way Processing – Rights-Of-Way (ROW) processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which include the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Land and Realty Management subactivity.

BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act (MLA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*. Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those that require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those that require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2013, BLM's average cost to process a major category right-of-way application was slightly over \$28,000; in 2014, it is \$40,000. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of BLM's rights-of-way applications are for these types of projects. BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

At least 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category, which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$1,200 each to process in 2013; in 2014, it is \$2,400. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 107,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the *FLPMA* and the *MLA*.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery - The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover BLM's costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees included costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of *FLPMA*; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the

preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

In addition, the BLM is analyzing options for implementing inspection fees in the Coal and Other Minerals Management programs. The BLM expects to begin drafting regulations that will shift a greater share of program costs, such as inspection and enforcement activities, to the entities that benefit from the service, thereby reducing the impact on taxpayers for funding these activities.

Recreation Cost Recovery – BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. BLM uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2015, the BLM will offer animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The BLM administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process, receiving a minimum of \$125 per horse or burro to offset veterinary, transportation, and animal maintenance costs.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under the *FLPMA*, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the *FLPMA* allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below.

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and amount of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist's report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.
- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM's use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for new programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits that are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and rights-of-way (ROW), serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing and for responding to Freedom of Information Act requests.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-way processing	0001	15	14	14
Energy and minerals cost recovery	0004	3	3	3
Wild horse and burro cost recover	0005	0	2	2
Repair of damaged lands	0006	2	4	4
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation cost recovery	0008	3	2	2
Copy fees	0009	2	1	1
Trans Alaska Pipeline Authority	0011	3	4	4
Total new obligations	0900	29	31	31
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	48	46	46
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	28	31	32
Appropriations temporarily reduced	1132	-1	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	27	31	32
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40	28	31	32
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		22	23
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		9	9
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40	-1	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	75	77	78
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	46	46	47
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	7	7	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	29	31	31
Outlays (gross)	3020	-29	-34	-34
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	7	4	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	7	7	4
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	7	4	1
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	27	31	32
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	15	16	16
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	14	18	18
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	29	34	34
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	27	31	32
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	29	34	34
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	27	31	32
Outlays, net (total)	4190	29	34	34
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	27	31	32
Outlays	2004-02	29	34	34
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	14	14	14
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	16	16	16
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	5	5	5
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	0	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	3	2
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	5	2	3
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	0	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	0	1	1
Total new obligations	99.9	29	31	31
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	204	208	208
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-5017]	1000			32,465

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Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts show for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

Authorizations

***30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95
Stat. 12051***

Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.

***1952 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act (65
Stat. 252)***

States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.

***Taylor Grazing Act of
1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i
and m)***

States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.

***The Oregon and
California Grant Lands
Act of 1937 (50 STAT.
874)***

Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.

***The Act of May 24, 1939
(53 STAT. 753)***

Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon of not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of BLM on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.

***7 U.S.C. 1012, the
Bankhead Jones Farm
Tenant Act of 1937, and
Executive Orders
107878 and 10890***

25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

***The Burton-Santini Act
of 1980 (P.L. 96-586)
and P.L. 105-263***

Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.

The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.

The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October 2008.

Authorizes stabilized payments to Oregon and California (O&C) Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007 provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original act were made in October 2007, which is in FY2008.

Public Law 110-28

Provided one additional year of payments to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.

Public Law 110-343

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Public Law 112-141

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Public Law 113-40

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

***Lincoln County
Conservation,
Recreation and
Development Act (PL
108-424)***

Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

***Public Law 109-432,
White Pine County Land
Sales***

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***Public Law 111-11,
State Share, Carson
City Land Sales***

Authorizes 5 percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the State for the general education program of the State.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015				Change	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		from 2014	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	13	41,974	13	48,559	0	-34,433	13	14,126	0	-34,433
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales		628		605		+268		873		+268
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts		855		812		+63		875		+63
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts		1,248		1,160		+90		1,250		+90
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc.		21		10		+1		11		+1
Payments to Counties, National Grass Lands (Farm Tenant Lands) [5896]		572		548		+30		578		+30
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%)		641		7,366		+3,173		10,539		+3,173
State Share, Carson City Land Sales		0		9		-9		0		-9
Secure Rural Schools	13	38,009	13	38,049	0	-38,049	13	0	0	-38,049
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III		34,054		34,089		-34,089		0		-34,089
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III		281		281		-281		0		-281
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	13	3,674	13	3,679	0	-3,679	13	0	0	-3,679

Program Overview

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations. The payment amounts for 2014 and 2015 are estimated based on the provisions of various laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients, and the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales - The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1305. States are paid five percent of the net proceeds of these sales. BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by States either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads. The payments in 2013 were \$628,000. The estimated payments for 2014 and 2015 are \$605,000 and \$873,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2013 are \$855,000 and estimated payments for 2014 and 2015 are \$812,000 and \$875,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts – The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. BLM makes the payments annually. The actual payments for 2013 are \$1,248,000 and estimated payments for 2014 and 2015 are \$1,160,000 and \$1,250,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2013 are \$21,000 and estimated payments for 2014 and 2015 are \$10,000 and \$11,000 respectively.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of Bankhead-Jones Act lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis. The actual payments for 2013 are \$572,000 and estimated payments for 2014 and 2015 are \$548,000, and \$578,000 respectively.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The Burton-Santini Act authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe

Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (ten percent).

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

The actual payments for 2013 are \$641,000. Estimated payments for 2014 and 2015 are \$7,366,000 and \$10,539,000 based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, but collections are still relatively low compared to the past. The BLM collected \$12,963,000 in 2013 from Nevada land sales and estimates collections from sales in 2014 and 2015 will be \$51,600,000 and \$66,700,000 respectively. Some receipts from sales held in the latter half of one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the Oregon and California Act of 1937, BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from Federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in Federal timber policies.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from Federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

1. Revenues from Federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery, and,
2. To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments for a fiscal year were made in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2012 were made in 2013.

Payments have been extended four times. Under the extensions, payments tend to be reduced each year, and they are not adjusted for inflation as they were under P.L. 106-393 during the first six years.

P.L. 110-28 provided authorized payments for 2007 that were made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the counties in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

In October 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011 (with final payment to be made in 2012). As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year

prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 are described in the law as “transition” payments, and are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) is 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) is 73 percent.

The payments in 2012 (for 2011) were calculated based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The table below shows payments made from 2002 (for 2001) through the payments for 2012 (in 2013). The payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the Secure Rural Schools Act and extensions.

In July 2012, Congress enacted Public Law 112-141, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 112-141 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2012 (with the payment to be made in 2013).

In October 2013, Congress enacted Public Law 113-40, which extends payments for one year to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2013 (with the payment to be made 2014).

The Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations, starting with the payments for fiscal year 2014 (which would be made in 2015). This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service 2015 Budget Justification.

For any of the 18 counties in Western Oregon choosing not to receive payments for 2014 (in 2015) under the reauthorization proposal discussed above, the payments would revert back to payments under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands. In the case of Coos and Douglas Counties, if they were to choose not to receive payments for 2014 (in 2015) under the proposal, the 1939 statute authorizes payments for lost tax revenue not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts from activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.

The table below shows actual and estimated payments for 2001 through 2013.

Secure Rural Schools Payments (\$ in thousands)			
Payments for 2001 in 2002	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$15,540	\$330	\$15,869
Amount from General Fund:	\$93,192	\$618	\$93,811
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680
Title I/III	\$101,085	\$875	\$101,960
Title II	\$7,647	\$73	\$7,720
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,519	\$229	\$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	\$98,083	\$727	\$98,809

Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558
Title I/III	\$101,433	\$834	\$102,266
Title II	\$8,169	\$122	\$8,291
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,199	\$51	\$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,718	\$917	\$105,635
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884
Title I/III	\$102,468	\$844	\$103,312
Title II	\$8,449	\$124	\$8,572
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,935	\$133	\$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	\$100,424	\$847	\$101,271
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339
Title I/III	\$103,595	\$936	\$104,531
Title II	\$8,763	\$44	\$8,808
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,100	\$251	\$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	\$103,843	\$751	\$104,594
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946
Title I/III	\$106,123	\$955	\$107,077
Title II	\$8,820	\$48	\$8,868
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,720	\$530	\$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,373	\$394	\$104,767
Total	\$116,093	\$924	\$117,017
Title I/III	\$107,928	\$924	\$108,852
Title II	\$8,165	\$88	\$8,253
Total	\$116,093	\$1,013	\$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$12,999	\$312	\$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	\$91,484	\$599	\$92,083
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
Title I/III	\$95,870	\$838	\$96,708
Title II	\$8,614	\$73	\$8,686
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
P.L. 110-343 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2011 with the final payment in 2012.			

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$14,423	\$248	\$27,733
Amount from General Fund:	\$79,812	\$573	\$67,122
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855
Title I/III	\$86,420	\$755	\$87,175
Title II	\$7,615	\$65	\$7,680
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$9,670	\$636	\$10,306
Amount from General Fund:	\$75,077	\$102	\$75,180
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487
Title I/III	\$77,393	\$636	\$78,029
Title II	\$7,354	\$102	\$7,457
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2011 in 2012	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,575	0	\$11,575
Amount from General Fund:	\$28,116	\$346	\$28,463
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037
Title I/III	\$35,992	\$318	\$36,310
Title II	\$3,699	\$28	\$3,727
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037

Payments for 2012 in 2013	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,521	\$326	\$11,847
Amount from General Fund:	\$26,162	\$0	\$26,162
Total	\$37,683	\$326	\$38,009
Title I/III	\$34,054	\$281	\$34,334
Title II	\$3,629	\$45	\$3,675
Total	\$37,683	\$326	\$38,009

Estimated Payments for 2013 in 2014	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$17,282	\$281	\$17,563
Amount from General Fund:	\$20,449	\$38	\$20,486
Total	\$37,731	\$318	\$38,049

Title I/III	\$34,090	\$281	\$34,370
Title II	\$3,641	\$38	\$3,679
Total	\$37,731	\$318	\$38,049

P.L. 113-40 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2013 with the payment to be made in 2014. The estimates assume that payments will be 95% of the full payment amount of \$40,052 thousand for 2012 made in 2013.

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

2013 Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties
(in Dollars)

State	a/ Mineral Leasing Act ROW payments	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		SEC. 15 Outside Grazing Districts	SEC. 3 Outside Grazing Districts	Other			
Alaska	15,322	0	0	0	4,740	0	20,062
Arizona	110,336	76,484	43,938	0	37,936	0	268,694
California	718,045	53,026	13,428	0	40,472	0	824,971
Colorado	347,052	30,941	61,624	9,110	20,177	0	468,904
Idaho	31,892	19,651	171,787	0	7,550	0	230,880
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	175	0	175
Montana	59,331	116,744	132,751	0	32,730	b/ 564,163	905,719
Nebraska	0	863	0	0	0	0	863
Nevada	114,244	6,160	234,275	0	116,422	c/ 1,632,399	2,103,500
New Mexico	1,788,895	137,456	206,566	15	173,832	7,834	2,314,598
North Dakota	56	6,201	0	0	305	0	6,562
Oklahoma	0	65	0	0	0	0	65
Oregon	95,539	20,355	136,287	0	22,057	d/ 38,008,975	38,283,213
South Dakota	601	90,230	27	0	1,351	0	92,209
Utah	417,684	0	142,478	0	28,125	0	588,287
Washington	860	21,175	0	0	79,447	0	101,482
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Wyoming	1,088,382	321,548	171,893	13,478	95,951	0	1,691,252
Total	4,788,239	900,899	1,315,054	22,603	661,308	40,213,371	47,901,474
Note: The amounts shown above are outlays, some of which may be from prior year budget authority, and therefore, may be different than the amounts reported for fiscal year 2013 in the Summary of Requirements the at the beginning of this chapter.							
a/ These are payments to States of 50 percent of mineral leasing rights-of-way rents. They are not reported in the Summary of Requirements table in this chapter because the Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resource Revenues (ONRR), not BLM, includes these payments in accounting reports to Treasury. The Summary of Requirements amounts in the BLM Justifications tie to the amounts reported to Treasury by BLM. ONRR does not include the mineral leasing rights-of-way payments to States in the ONRR Budget Justifications.							
b/ LU lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1021)							
c/ Payments to Clark County and the State of Nevada.							
d/ These are Secure Rural Schools and Community-Self-Determination Act payments to 18 counties in Western Oregon authorized by P.L. 106-393, as amended by P.L. 110-343, and P.L. 112-141.							

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts				
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884	0001	34	34	0
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485	0003	5	4	0
From grazing fees, etc., public lands outside grazing districts 5016	0004	1	1	1
From grazing fees, etc., public lands within grazing districts 5032	0005	1	1	1
Proceeds from sales 5133	0009	1	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896	0010	1	1	1
Payments to State and Counties from Nevada Land Sales	0013	1	7	11
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	0	12
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	0	1
Total new obligations	0900	44	49	28
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	4	2	2
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III	1200	23	17	0
SRS Payments from GF-Title II	1200	4	4	0
SRS O&C Title I/III Payments from receipts	1201	12	17	0
Proceeds of sales-payments to states	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts	1201	1	1	1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM	1201	1	1	1
Payments from Nevada Land Sales	1201	1	8	11
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	0	12
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	0	1
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-2	-1	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	42	49	28
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	42	49	28
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	42	50	28
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		1	0

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts				
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		49	28
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	0	-1	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		-1	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	46	51	30
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	2	2	2
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	8	8	12
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	44	49	28
Outlays (gross)	3020	-44	-45	-34
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	8	12	6
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	8	8	12
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	8	12	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	42	49	28
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	1	39	22
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	43	6	12
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	44	45	34
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	42	49	28
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	44	45	34
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	42	49	28
Outlays, net (total)	4190	44	45	34
Grants to State and local governments:				
Other than shared revenues:				
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Budget Authority	2001-01	42	49	28
Outlays	2001-02	44	45	34
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	42	47	26
Total new obligations	99.9	44	49	28

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts				
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	13	13	13
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-9921]	1000			0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	0	-12
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	0	-1
Total new obligations	0900	0	0	-13
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	0	-12
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	0	-1
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	-13
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	-13
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	0	0	-13
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	-13
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	-13
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	13
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	-13
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	-13
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	-13
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	-13
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	-13
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	-13

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Grants to State and local governments:				
Other than shared revenues:				
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Budget Authority	2001-01	0	0	-13
Outlays	2001-02	0	0	-13
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	0	0	-13
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

Permanent Operating Funds

Permanent Operating Funds

Appropriation Language

No Appropriation Language Sheet

Explanation

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2014 and 2015 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Authorizations

***Forest Ecosystem
Health & Recovery Fund
(P.L. 102-381)***

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and expires at the end of fiscal year 2015.

***Omnibus Consolidated
Appropriations Act of
1996, section 327***

This Act established the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

<i>1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320</i>	Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.
<i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i>	An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that eighteen counties in western Oregon be paid fifty percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
<i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i>	An Act relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>	Amended the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
<i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i>	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i>	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
<i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i>	The legislation provides that the BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from Wilderness Study Area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The Act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.

Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)

The *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.

White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)

The Act authorized the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (A) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (B) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The 2015 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (P.L. 105-263).

Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, and habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program. The 2015 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2015. In addition, the Department will propose a

general provision in the 2015 budget request to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through FY 2016.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Established three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the Geothermal Steam Act, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

Public Law 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the States in which the sold land was located.

Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79

Permanently authorizes the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Public Law 109-94, Ojito Wilderness Act

Authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Tribe, and appropriates the proceeds of that sale to the BLM to purchase lands within the State of New Mexico.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015				Change From 2014 (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Permanent Operating Funds Total	466	57,219	458	87,140	0	+26,883	458	114,023	0	+26,883
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	0	591	0	557	0	+43	0	600	0	+43
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	117	17,491	117	16,704	0	+1,796	117	18,500	0	+1,796
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	58	6,104	58	5,522	0	+88	58	5,610	0	+88
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	19	2,890	19	2,209	0	+89	19	2,298	0	+89
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	6	2,745	6	1,856	0	+144	6	2,000	0	+144
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales	49	9,600	49	40,695	0	+15,962	49	56,657	0	+15,962
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	5	943	5	0	0	+1,000	5	1,000	0	+1,000
Lincoln County Land Sales	5	514	5	804	0	+2,258	5	3,062	0	+2,258
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales	0	54	0	0	0	+210	0	210	0	+210
White Pine County Special Account	0	0	0	240	0	-240	0	0	0	-240
Stewardship contract excess receipts	0	46	0	37	0	--17	0	20	0	-17
Federal Land Disposal Account	0	0	0	0	0	+4,800	0	4,800	0	+4,800
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	+768	0	768	0	+768
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	+96	0	96	0	+96
Silver Saddle Endowment	0	0	0	334	0	-344	0	0	0	-344
Carson City Special Account	0	0	0	176	0	-176	0	0	0	-176
Ojito Land Acquisition	0	0	0	715	0	-715	0	0	0	-715
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	5	5	5	27	0	+26	5	53	0	+26
Geothermal Lease and Use Authorization Fund	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	194	16,236	194	17,264	0	+1,085	194	18,349	0	+1,085
* Authority for deposits to this fund has expired. Unobligated balances are being expended.										

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Program Overview

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2014 and 2015 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters –This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA)* of 2004, Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provided a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including BLM's, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaced prior authorities enacted in the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and to collect trash at recreation sites.

The Administration proposes to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is set to expire on December 8, 2015.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2013 and the estimated revenues projected for 2014 and 2015 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

Recreation Fee Projects
(In thousands of dollars)

	2013 Actual	2014 Estimated	2015 Budget
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	13,640	13,805	11,324
Recreation Fee Revenues [Post-sequestration]	17,492	16,704	18,500
America the Beautiful pass	[800]	[800]	[800]
Funds Obligated	-17,327	-19,185	-21,630
Unobligated Balance	13,805	11,324	8,194
Total Expenditures (outlays)	16,609	20,014	20,734
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair & Maintenance			
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	5,024	5,000	5,500
Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety	174	185	200
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	869	1,000	1,500
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance	6,067	6,185	7,200
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	5,198	6,000	6,130
Law Enforcement, Recreation	2,252	2,800	3,000
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	693	800	850
Collection Costs	346	400	450
Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services	866	1,000	1,500
Pass Administration and Overhead			
Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs < = 15%	1,905	2,000	2,500
Total Obligations	-17,327	-19,185	-21,630
Total Expenditures (outlays)	16,609	20,014	20,734

Use of Fees

BLM's Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In fiscal year 2013, BLM maintained 90 percent of buildings and 89 percent of non-building assets in fair condition. In FY 2013, \$5 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance - Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services - Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps; brochures; exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection - Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities, purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks, adding seasonal positions, and expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) - Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. The Federal share of receipts in 2013 was \$6.1 million. The expected receipts for 2014 and 2015 are estimated to be \$5.5 million and \$5.6 million respectively.

The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products.

In 2013, the BLM treated 12,120 acres, inventoried 21,728 acres, and offered 71.4 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with FEHRF funds. In 2014, the BLM intends to treat 9,800 acres, inventory 25,000 acres, and offer 80 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with these funds. In 2015, the BLM plans to treat 12,000 acres, inventory 20,000 acres and offer 70 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with these funds. Under current law, the fund expires at the end of 2015.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund – The Pipeline Fund was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. This Act directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline"; and, that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands. Funds are deposited into the fund after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipts deposited in 2013 were \$2.9 million. In 2014 receipts are estimated to be \$2.2 million and in 2015 \$2.3 million. In 2014 and 2015, 100 percent of timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund due to the proposed reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments. That law exempts deposits to permanent operating funds such as to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund from being available for use to make Secure Rural Schools payments to western Oregon counties.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013	2,889	116,313	2,106	109,874
2014 Est.	2,380	118,693	2,000	111,874
2015 Est.	2,298	120,991	2,000	113,874

At the end of 2013, the unobligated balance in the Fund was \$8.6 million. The BLM plans estimates the Fund balance will be \$9.2 million at the end of fiscal year 2015.

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the end of 2013, the BLM completed \$25.8 million in deferred maintenance work at 43 recreation sites. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintaining existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2015, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects is estimated to be \$900,000.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialist to prepare timber sales, including all necessary NEPA, environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since 2001, the BLM has harvested approximately 552 million board feet of timber valued at approximately \$75.6 million dollars from the Pipeline Fund timber sales. In 2013, the BLM

expended an estimated \$2.1 million from the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund and offered approximately 40.8 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$8.9 million. The BLM expects to deposit \$2.4 million and \$2.3 million from associated timber sales into the Pipeline Fund in 2014 and 2015.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Moneys collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only, excluding \$225,000 that is made available for administrative expenses.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)* (P.L. 105-263). The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- Five percent to the State General Education Fund.
- Ten percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act.
- Eighty-five percent is deposited into a special account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, *SNPLMA* has generated more than \$2.9 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When *SNPLMA* was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. For more information on *SNPLMA*, see the 2008 report to Congress, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>. See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2014 and 2015.

Earnings on Investments, Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds that are derived from Southern Nevada land sales held by the U.S. Treasury. The *SNPLMA*, (P.L. 105-263) both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts is deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure under the provisions of the Act. Earnings on investments are available for expenditure.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the Lincoln County Land Sales Act (P.L. 106-298), which was enacted by Congress in 2000.

The purpose of the Act is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office for land sale costs related to this act; and
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land;
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

In 2013, \$514,000 was deposited from land sales. In 2014 and 2015, deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$804,000 and \$3,062,000. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.

Earnings on Investments, Lincoln County Land Act – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds held by the U.S. Treasury derived from Lincoln County land sales. In 2013, \$54,000 was deposited from interest earned on the Lincoln County fund balance. Less than \$1,000 of interest is estimated for 2014, but \$210,000 is estimated to be deposited in 2015. *Lincoln County Land Sales Act (P.L. 106-298)*, both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund – The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the USFS pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the USFS and the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The Act granted the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2013, the BLM deposited \$46,000 into the fund and expects to deposit \$37,000 and \$20,000 in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The Agriculture Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) provides permanent stewardship contracting authority.

Federal Land Disposal Account – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*, provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.

The Act expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed PL 111-212, which included a one-year extension of FLTFA. Because of the break in FLTFA’s authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

This included \$37 million designated for land purchase and \$13 million designated to administer the BLM's land sale program, for a total of approximately \$50 million. When the one-year extension expired, the unobligated balance of \$2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under *Section 1505 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plan.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under *Section 1778 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the "Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account." Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act.

Silver Saddle Endowment Account – This account was established by *the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*, and authorizes under certain conditions the sale of a 62-acre parcel to Carson City, Nevada. Proceeds of the sale are to be used by BLM for the oversight and enforcement of a perpetual conservation easement to the land to protect, preserve, and enhance the conservation values of the land. No deposits were made in 2013; \$344,000 is estimated in 2014; and none is estimated in 2015.

Carson City Special Account – This account was established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, and authorizes the sale of approximately 158 acres described in the law. Five percent of the proceeds will be paid directly to the State for use in the general education program of the State. The remainder is deposited in this account to reimburse BLM and the Forest Service for the costs of the sale and appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city. In 2011, 2012 and 2013 there were no receipts. In 2014, estimated deposits are \$176,000; none are estimated for 2015.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58 transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the Department of the Interior and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed.

Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund – Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. The amendment provides that fifty percent of geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties will be paid to the State and twenty-five percent will be paid to the County within the boundaries of which the leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located. Section 234 provided that twenty-five percent be deposited to

BLM's Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund from 2006 through 2010 for the purpose of expediting the development of geothermal steam as an energy source. That authority was repealed by Congress a year early.²¹ A deposit of \$2.7 million was made in 2010 from revenues collected in 2009 before the authority expired. No additional deposits will be made under current law. More information about this fund can be found in the Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy Management sections of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – As authorized by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L. 109–58, fifty percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands were to be deposited into this Fund from 2006 through 2015 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing applications for permits to drill and related work. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Ojito Land Acquisition – The Ojito Wilderness Act authorized the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Indian Tribe and the purchase of land from willing sellers within the State of New Mexico. The sale to the tribe has been completed, and the BLM is planning a purchase of land using the proceeds of that sale.

²¹ Section 423, P.L. 111-88, (123 STAT. 2961). Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	0001	6	6	6	
Recreation fee demonstration	0002	17	18	19	
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	0003	2	2	2	
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004	2	4	4	
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)	0005	159	158	160	
Lincoln County Lands Act	0008	2	3	3	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	0013	1	1	1	
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	0014	21	20	24	
Geothermal Steam Act Fund	0015	1	1	0	
NPR-2 Cleanup Fund	0018	1	1	1	
Ojito Land Acquisition	0021	0	1	0	
Total new obligations	0900	212	215	220	
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	626	561	434	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	90	0	0	
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	716	561	434	
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Recreation fee demonstration program	1201	18	18	19	
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	1201	6	6	3	
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	1201	3	2	1	
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1201	3	2	2	
S. Nevada public land management	1201	11	44	57	
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned	1201	1	0	1	
Permit processing improvement fund	1201	17	19	18	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1201	1	1	1	
Owyhee Land Acquisition	1201	0	0	1	
Lincoln Cty. land sales	1201	0	1	3	
Appropriation (Ojito Land Acquisition)	1201	0	1	0	
Appropriation (previously unavailable)	1203	0	1	0	
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-3	-7	0	
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	57	88	106	
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	57	88	106	
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [SNPLMA]	1260-40	11	44	58	
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		4	4	

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926					
Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		40	54
Appropriation [Recreation Fees]		1260-40	17	18	19
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		9	9
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		9	10
Appropriation [Other Perm Operating]		1260-40	32	25	29
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		14	14
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		11	15
Appropriation [Sequestration]		1260-40	-3	1	0
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		1	0
Effects of 2014 sequester		1260-40	0	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		0	0
Total budgetary resources available		1930	773	649	540
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	561	434	320
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	492	332	314
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3010	212	215	220
Outlays (gross)		3020	-282	-233	-245
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired		3040	-90	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	332	314	289
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	492	332	314
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	332	314	289
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	57	88	106
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	20	43	51
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	262	190	194
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	282	233	245
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	57	88	106
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	282	233	245
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	57	88	106
Outlays, net (total)		4190	282	233	245
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value		5000	881	693	670
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value		5001	693	670	530

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds				
	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	57	88	106
Outlays	2004-02	282	233	245
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	24	25	26
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	28	29	30
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	9	9	9
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	0	1	1
Transportation of things	22.0	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	1	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	8	12	21
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	48	41	52
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	1	1	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	3	4
Equipment	31.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	2	4	4
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	7	10	13
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	110	116	142
Allocation Account - direct:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	7	1	1
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	2	0	0
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	0	2	1
Transportation of things	22.0	0	2	1
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	0	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	32	12
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	79	22	22
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	0	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	0	1	1
Equipment	31.0	0	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	11	10	10
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	25	26
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	102	99	78
Total new obligations	99.9	212	215	220

Employment Summary (Q)

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926				
Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	466	458	428
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-9926]	1000			0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Federal Lands Disposal Fund [FLTFA]		0009	0	0	2
Total new obligations		0900	0	0	2
Budgetary Resources:					
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Federal Land Disposal Account		1201	0	0	5
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	0	0	5
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals		1260-20	0	0	5
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [FLTFA]		1260-40	0	0	5
Total budgetary resources available		1930	0	0	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	0	0	3
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3010	0	0	2
Outlays (gross)		3020	0	0	-1
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	0	0	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	0	0	1
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	0	0	5
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	0	0	1
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	0	0	5
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	0	0	1
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	0	0	5
Outlays, net (total)		4190	0	0	1

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		2004-01	0	0	5
Outlays		2004-02	0	0	1
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent		11.1	0	0	2
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	0	0	30

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations Language

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Explanation

This appropriation authorizes the BLM to expend funds that are contributed to the BLM. The contributions cover various operating expenses. The appropriation consists of both current and permanent appropriations. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by *the Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands. The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act and under authority of various land survey acts.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)

Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)

Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by *FLPMA* in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and *31 U.S.C. 1321* authorize the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of *FLPMA*.

43 U.S.C. 759

Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. *43 U.S.C. 761* provides for refunds from trust funds established in *43 U.S.C. 759* of costs in excess of expenses.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)

Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36

Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds.

43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))

Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321

Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of *FLPMA*.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009

Provides that projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015				Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	101	21,779	108	20,694	0	0	108	22,300	0	0
CURRENT:	89	19,085	96	19,024	0	0	96	20,500	0	0
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	53	13,889	60	13,844	0	0	60	14,919	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off- Highway	35	4,861	35	4,846	0	0	35	5,222	0	0
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	1	330	1	329	0	0	1	354	0	0
Rights-Of-Way	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
PERMANENT:	12	2,694	12	1,670	0	0	12	1,800	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	3	1,707	3	1,059	0	0	3	1,141	0	0
Public Survey	9	987	9	611	0	0	9	659	0	0

Activity Description

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations – Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- **Conveyance of Omitted Lands** - This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Resource Development, Protection, and Management--FLMPA** - According to *FLPMA*, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** - Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license ("Green Sticker") fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation--Sikes Act** - The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** - This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing ROW grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations – The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.
- **Public Survey Contributions** - These funds are contributions from individuals, companies or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.

- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites*** - These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of *FLPMA* may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Resource development FLPMA	0001	15	15	15	
Resource development CA OHV	0002	6	6	6	
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	2	2	2	
Public survey	0004	1	1	1	
Sikes Act	0005	0	1	1	
Total new obligations	0900	24	25	25	
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	48	47	42	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0	
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	49	47	42	
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	23	22	22	
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-1	-2	0	
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	22	20	22	
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	22	20	22	
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	22	22	22	
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		13	13	
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		9	9	
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	0	-2	0	
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		-2	0	
Total budgetary resources available	1930	71	67	64	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	47	42	39	
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	11	10	13	
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	24	25	25	
Outlays (gross)	3020	-24	-22	-22	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0	

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	10	13	16
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	11	10	13
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	10	13	16
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	22	20	22
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	8	13	15
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	16	9	7
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	24	22	22
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	22	20	22
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	24	22	22
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	22	20	22
Outlays, net (total)	4190	24	22	22
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	22	20	22
Outlays	2004-02	24	22	22
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	5	5	5
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	7	7	7
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	0	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	4	4	4
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	5	5	5
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	1	1
Equipment	31.0	0	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	3	3
Total new obligations	99.9	24	25	25

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	101	108	108
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources [14-9971]		1000			20,500

Helium Fund and Operations

Helium Fund and Operations

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

No appropriations language is necessary. The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013, Public Law No. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015				Change from 2014 (+/-)	
	FT E	Amount	FTE	Amount	Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
Helium Fund	54	203,002	54	23,554	0	0	54	20,883	0	-2,671
Helium Fund	54	203,002	54	23,554	0	0 ¹	54	20,883	0	-2,671
Offsetting Collections	0	-203,002	0	-23,554	0	0 ¹	0	-20,883	0	-2,671
Operating Programs:	54	203,002	54	23,554	0	0	54	20,883	0	-2,671
Production & Sales	17	197,888	17	18,576	0	0 ¹	17	18,456	0	-120
Transmission & Storage Operations	18	3,000	18	3,010	0	0 ¹	18	250	0	-2,760
Administrative & Other Expenses	19	2,114	19	1,968	0	0 ¹	19	2,177	0	209

¹Note: The change from 2013 to 2014 and 2015 is because in those years collections in excess of operating costs are no longer credited to the helium revolving fund, but are deposited to a General Fund receipt account at year end. Only the collections needed to operate the helium program are credited to the revolving fund.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The 2015 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is \$20,883,000 and 54 FTEs, a program decrease of \$2,671,000 from the 2014 estimate. The amount of the 2015 budget request is based on estimated costs of natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit, and oversight of helium production on Federal lands. Revenues from helium sales for 2015 are projected to be lower than the 2014 level. The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 requires the BLM to hold sales in 2014 for helium that will be delivered in 2015 and for a portion of the helium that will be delivered in 2016. Therefore the BLM will receive payment in 2014 for revenues for helium to be delivered in 2015 and for 250 MMCF to be delivered in 2016.

Program Overview

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86–777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 (HPA), Public Law 104–273, provided for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund would be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014. The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-40) provided for continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market.

The Helium Stewardship Act established the following goals of the BLM's Helium program are:

- Continued storage and transmission of crude helium;
- Oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands;
- Administration of in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale programs.

To minimize impacts to the helium market, the Helium Stewardship Act provides a "glide path" from the sales mandated under HPA, increasing the sales price of helium through an auction mechanism and reducing the total volume of helium sold each year, until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet. At that point, the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users. Additionally, the Helium Stewardship Act provides for a hard deadline to sunset the program and sell off the program assets by 2021.

The Helium Stewardship Act requires a sale to be held in 2014 for delivery in 2014, 2015 and 2016, resulting in a one-time increase in collections in 2014. Collections in excess of operating costs are deposited to a receipt account and are not shown in the Summary of Requirements table as revenue. The table below shows actual and estimated collections for 2013 through 2015.

	\$ in thousands		
	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Revenues	203,002	200,762	47,474

The BLM's Helium Program is currently responsible for the following operational activities:

- Storing and transmitting of Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system;
- Administering helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands;
- Administering the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program; and
- Conducting helium resource evaluation and reserve tracking to determine the extent of helium resources.

The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally-owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

Funding History

- All the income derived from crude helium sales, private helium storage, and fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands pays the full cost of the Helium Program, pursuant to the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013.

Funds generated from the sale of helium were used to repay the Helium Debt. The Helium Debt was retired at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

2015 Program Performance

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated costs of natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit, and oversight of helium production on federal lands. The income derived from crude helium sales, from private helium storage, and from fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands will continue to pay for the full costs of the program.

Helium Fund- The Helium Fund accounted for collections of approximately \$206.0 million in 2013. The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 requires the BLM to hold sales in 2014 for helium that will be delivered in 2015 and for a portion of the helium that will be delivered in 2016. Therefore, the BLM will receive payment in 2014 for revenues for the helium to be delivered in 2015 and 2016.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Production and sales	0801	11	18	16	
Transmission and storage	0802	3	5	3	
Administration and other expenses	0803	3	2	2	
Total new obligations	0900	17	25	21	
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	28	214	214	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0	
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	29	214	214	
Budget authority:					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:					
Collected	1800	203	201	47	
Capital transfer of spending authority from offsetting collections to general fund	1820	0	-176	-26	
New and/or unobligated balance of spending authority from offsetting collections temporarily reduced	1823	-1	0	0	
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	1850	202	25	21	
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand - Computed Totals	1850-20	202	25	21	
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-40	202	25	21	
Baseline Program [Text]	1850-50		25	21	
Total budgetary resources available	1930	231	239	235	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	214	214	214	
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	11	13	24	
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	17	25	21	
Outlays (gross)	3020	-14	-14	-34	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0	

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	13	24	11
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	11	13	24
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	13	24	11
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	202	25	21
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	2	4	3
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	12	10	31
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	14	14	34
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:					
Offsetting collections (collected) from:					
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Policy Program [Text]		4123-41	-203	-201	-47
Baseline Program [Text]		4123-71		-201	-47
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	-1	-176	-26
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	-189	-187	-13
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	-1	-176	-26
Outlays, net (total)		4190	-189	-187	-13
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections		5090	0	1	1
Unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections		5091	1	1	1
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Other physical assets:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		1352-01	-1	-176	-26
Outlays		1352-02	-189	-187	-13
Balance Sheet (F) (\$ in Millions)					
ASSETS:					
Federal assets:					
Fund balances with Treasury		1101	228		
Other Federal assets:					

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund				
	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Inventories and related properties	1802	109		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1803	2		
Other assets	1901	170		
Total assets	1999	509		
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
Interest payable	2102	0		
Debt	2103	44		
Other	2105	185		
Total liabilities	2999	229		
NET POSITION:				
Cumulative results of operations	3300	280		
Total liabilities and net position	4999	509		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	4	4	4
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	2	4	4
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	5	4
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	3	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	8	8	6
Total new obligations	99.9	17	25	21
Employment Summary (Q)				
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	54	54	54

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Abandoned Well Remediation Fund

Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language Citations

**Public Law 113-40,
Helium Stewardship Act
of 2013**

Provides funding to remediate, reclaim and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current and former National Petroleum Reserve Land.

Summary of Requirements*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Pres. Budget	Change from 2014 Enacted(+/-)
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	0	10,000	0	36,000	+26,000

Program Overview

This permanent appropriation was enacted in the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013. The BLM is responsible for managing 136 wells within the 22.8 million acre National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). All well sites have been thoroughly reviewed and grouped into three categories:

Wells Requiring No Additional BLM Action	68
Wells Currently In Use By USGS	18
Wells Currently Requiring BLM Action	50

The wells requiring no additional action include those wells that have previously been remediated by the BLM or other Federal agencies, those conveyed to the North Slope Borough under the Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-366), and shallow test boreholes that present no subsurface or surface risks. The wells currently being used by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are part of climate change monitoring studies, and the BLM will work with the USGS to establish a plan for the eventual disposition and remediation of these wells when they are no longer necessary for research.

The remaining 50 wells were analyzed based on details from the 2013 Legacy Wells Summary Report (released May 2013) and put into an action plan within the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan (released September 2013). The 50 wells accounted for the potential surface and subsurface risks posed to human health, safety, and the environment. The plan presents a near-term strategy for addressing the highest priority wells. The strategy is dynamic and flexible, meaning that the order of remediation work will be adjusted as site conditions change and additional information becomes available.

Critical Factors – The BLM will use an adaptive management approach and adjust to the dynamic situation on the ground in the NPR-A by continuing to conduct risk evaluations, monitor changing site conditions, evaluate strategic plan effectiveness, and develop new or updated actions if necessary to remediate legacy well sites. The BLM will continue to work with stakeholders, such as the North Slope Borough (NSB) and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, to coordinate well plugging and clean-up activities, determine future prioritization, and assure cost effective closure of legacy well sites. The BLM will coordinate with Barrow Gas Field staff and the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) on technical concerns for each well, and with the NSB to identify research opportunities in the Simpson Peninsula. The BLM will coordinate any contaminant investigation of a potential release with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) and appropriate stakeholders.

Other Funding Sources

The Legacy Well Program has historically been funded out of the Oil and Gas Management Program with an annual \$1.0 million from the allocation to BLM-Alaska. This funding will continue to be used to conduct well plugging, surface monitoring, and surface cleanup.

2014 and 2015 Program Performance

The BLM anticipates following the path outlined in the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan for the duration of available funding from this Abandoned Well Remediation Fund. The BLM plans to work in three separate geographic areas; Umiat, Barrow and the Simpson Peninsula.

The BLM currently has an interagency agreement (IA) with the Army Corps of Engineers and is going through the permitting process to complete a plugging operation for the Umiat #3 well this winter. The BLM has been coordinating with the State of Alaska (Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and State Historic Preservation Office) and collaboratively identified four remaining wellheads from previously plugged and abandoned wells in the Umiat area that could be removed. The wellhead removal is necessary to eliminate a potential surface hazard.

In the summer months of 2014, a contract is in place to conduct surface cleanup on three wells on the Simpson Peninsula (Simpson Core Test #26, #30, and #30A). These wells were drilled in an oil seep and still contain unsightly solid wastes that have garnered negative attention by BLM stakeholders.

In 2015, the BLM plans to continue any work not completed in the Umiat area as well as begin a two-year, seven well plugging operation in the Barrow area.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640 Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program activity	0001	0	5	7
Total new obligations	0900	0	5	7
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	0	0	5
Discretionary unobligated balance brought fwd, Oct 1	1001	0	0	
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation	1200	0	10	36
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	10	36
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	10	36
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [Abandoned well remediation fund]	1260-40	0	10	36
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		10	36
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	10	41
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	0	5	34
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	1
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	5	7
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	-4	-3
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	1	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	1
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	1	5
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	10	36
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	4	0
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	0	0	3
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	0	4	3
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	10	36

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640 Abandoned Well Remediation Fund		Line	2013 Act	2014 CY	2015 BY
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	0	4	3
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	0	10	36
Outlays, net (total)		4190	0	4	3
Physical assets:					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Research and development facilities:					
Direct Federal Programs:					
Budget Authority		1312-01	0	10	36
Outlays		1312-02	0	4	3
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Other services from non-Federal sources		25.2	0	5	7

Administrative Provisions

Administrative Provisions

Appropriations Language

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90–620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Appropriation Language Citations

44 U.S.C. 501 provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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Appendices

Appendices

Appendix 1 Employee Count By Grade

Total Employment*			
Grade	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Executive Level V	0	1	1
Subtotal	0	1	1
Senior Level	1	2	2
Subtotal	1	2	2
SES	21	21	21
Subtotal	21	21	21
GS - 15	100	100	100
GS - 14	349	349	351
GS - 13	934	934	948
GS -12	1,603	1,603	1,630
GS -11	2,645	2,645	2,683
GS -10	49	49	50
GS - 9	1,218	1,217	1,236
GS - 8	262	262	266
GS - 7	1,117	1,116	1,133
GS - 6	536	536	544
GS - 5	612	612	621
GS - 4	580	580	588
GS - 3	267	267	271
GS - 2	58	58	59
GS - 1	4	4	4
Subtotal	10,334	10,330	10,484
Other Pay Schedule Systems	477	485	490
Total Employment* (actual/projected) at end of FY	10,833	10,839	10,998

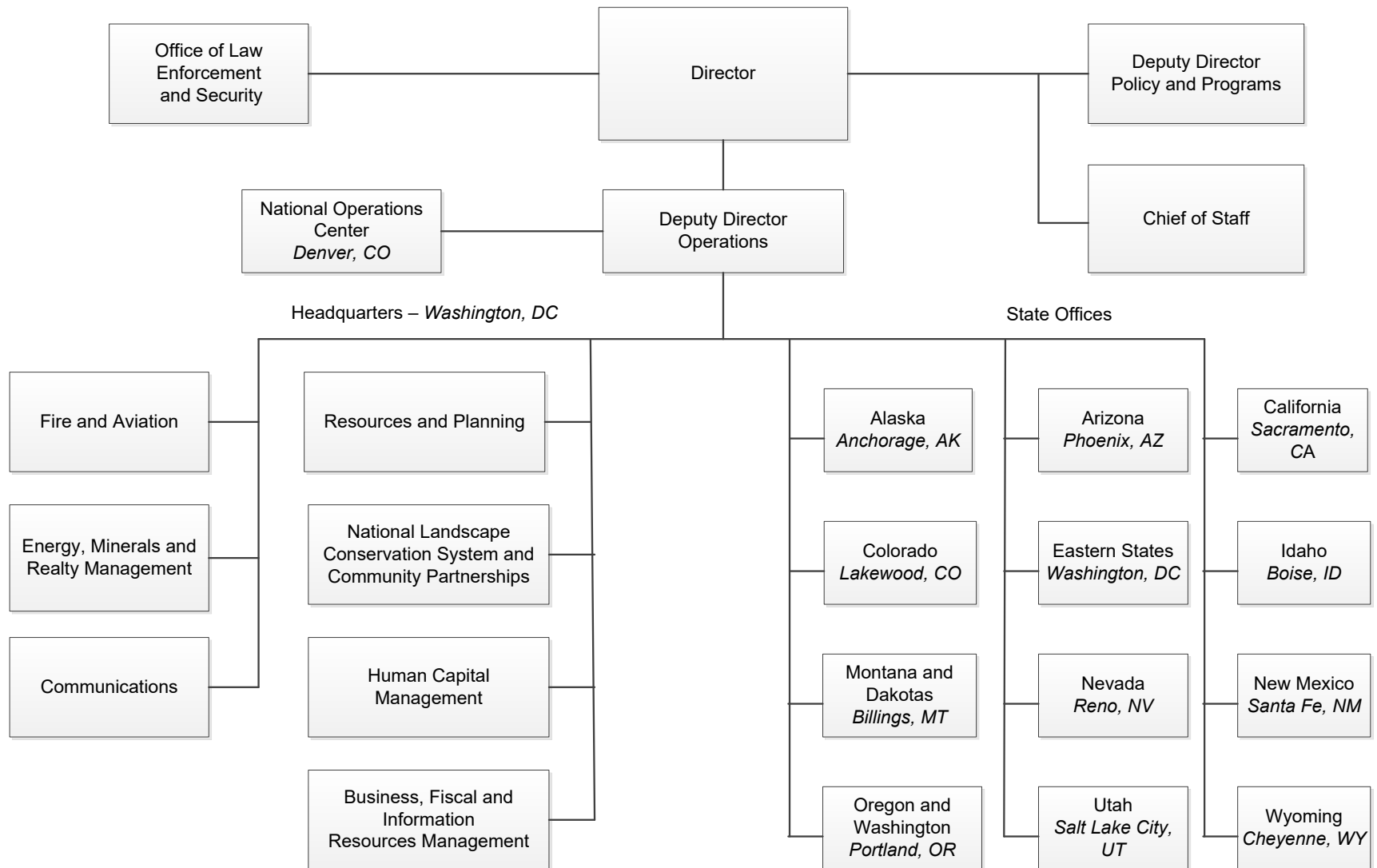
* Number of actual employees, whether employees are full or part-time.

Total FTE Usage** (actual/projected)	10,228	10,234	10,371
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** FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) means the total number of regular straight-time hours (i.e., not including overtime or holiday hours) worked by employees divided by the number of compensable days in a fiscal year.

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Appendix 2 BLM Organization Chart



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